This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 127 795 214

INDEX

TO THE

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS,

1883-'84.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1884.

INDEX TO EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES.

VOL. 1..FOREIGN RELATIONS: No. 1, pt. 1.
VOL. 2..WAR: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 1.
VOL. 3.. ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 1.
VOL. 4 . ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 2.
VOL. 5.. ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 3
VOL. 6.. ORDNANCE: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 3.
VOL. 7 . SIGNAL OFFICER: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 4.
VOL. 8. NAVY: No. 1, pt. 3, pts. 1 and 2.
VOL. 9..POSTMASTER-GENERAL: No. 1, pt. 4.
VOL. 10..INTERIOR: No. 1, pt. 5, v. 1.
VOL. 11.. No. 1, pt. 5, v. 2.
VOL. 12. No. 1, pt. 5, v. 3.
VOL. 13..Nos. 1, pt. 6, and Nos. 6 to 18 inclusive, except No. 7.
VOL. 14 .No. 2.
VOL. 15..Nos. 3 and 4.
VOL. 16..Nos. 5, 31, 35, 64, 82.
VOL. 17..No. 7.
VOL. 18..Nos. 19 to 36 inclusive, except Nos. 31 and 35.
VOL. 19..No. 37.
VOL. 20 .No. 38 to 92 inclusive, except Nos. 43, 64, 73, 82, and 84.
VOL. 21..No. 43.
VOL. 22 .No. 73.
VOL. 23. No. 84.
VOL. 24. Nos. 93 to 99 inclusive.
VOL. 25. Nos. 100 to 103 inclusive.
VOL. 26..Nos. 104 to 128 inclusive.
VOL. 27. Nos. 129 to 175 inclusive, except No. 172.
VOL. 28..No. 172.
VOL. 29. No. 176, pt. 1.
VOL. 30..No. 176, pt. 2.
VOL. 31..No. 177.
VOL. 32..No. 178.

INDEX TO THE DOCUMENTS.

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
A.			
Acqueduct Bridge, District of Columbia, letter from the Secretary of War relative to	29	169	
Adjutant-General of the Army, annual report (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Admiral of the Navy, annual report of (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Advisory Board of the Navy, annual report of (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Agriculture, report of Commissioner of, for 1884	32	178	
Alaska, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to new revenue steamer to cruise in the waters of	20	60	
American-Spanish Claims Commission, message of the President relative to payment of umpires of	27	149	
American College, Italy, Secretary of State transmits report relative to threatened confiscation of	27	143	
Animals, domestic, report of Treasury Cattle Commission on cattle disease in Kansas and Illinois	27	159	
letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to quarantine stations for	20	69	
Appropriation, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury asking for a deficiency appropriation for printing Treasury notes	20	46	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Appropriation, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting estimates for deficiencies in	16	82	
letter from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia transmitting estimates for expenses of District for year ending June 30, 1885	16	31	
letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting estimates of appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1885	16	5	
Architect of the United States Capitol, annual report of the (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Arizona, annual report of the governor of (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Army, report of the Secretary of War, with list of officers tried by courts-martial	26	104	
letter from the Secretary of War giving information relative to officers of the	20	81	
annual report of the Chief of Ordnance of the (vol. 3)	6	1	2
annual report of the Adjutant-General of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
report by officer in charge of education in (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, letter from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to certification of lands to	20	90	
Attorney-General, letter giving estimates of deficiencies on account of expenses of United States courts	27	131	
annual report for the year 1883	13	8	
Attorneys. (*See* Courts of United States.)			
Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, annual report of	9	1	4
Augur, Brig. Gen. C. C., annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
B.			
Beattyville, Ky., papers relative to lock and dam at	18	36	
Belgium, convention between the United States and, concerning the exchange of postal orders	9	1	4
Blunt, William E., letter from the Postmaster-General transmitting claim of	20	51	
Board of Equitable Adjudication, list of suspended entries of public lands acted on by the	20	58	
Bureau of Construction and Repair, annual report of (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Equipment and Recruiting, annual report of (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Medicine and Surgery, annual report of (vol. 2)	8	1	3
Navigation, annual report of (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Ordnance, annual report of (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Provisions and Clothing, annual report of (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Statistics, annual report and statements of the chief of (foreign commerce)	17	7	
Steam-Engineering, annual report of (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Yards and Docks, annual report of the (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, concerning land grant to	26	118	
C.			
Capitol, annual report of the Architect of the United States (vol. 2)	11	1	5
letter from Secretary of Treasury transmitting estimates for proposed terrace and approaches for the United States	13	9	
Carson and Colorado Railroad Company, letter from Secretary of the Interior relative to right of way through Walker River Reservation	13	15	
Cattle. (*See* Animals.)			
Cattle commission. (*See* Treasury Cattle Commission.)			
Census, annual report of the Superintendent of the (vol. 2)	11	1	5
letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to proposed census for 1885	27	175	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Central America, report of the Secretary of State on arrest of American citizens at Aspinwall, in	27	130	
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad, letter from the Secretary of War relative to right of way through Lake Travers Reservation to	20	71	
Chief of Engineers, relative to harbor of refuge at Sand Beach, Lake Huron	20	53	
letter, with inclosure, containing draft of a bill for the government and control of the Saint Mary's Falls Canal	20	54	
Chief of Ordnance, annual report of (vol. 3)	6	1	2
China, letter from the Secretary of State on rent of consular premises in	27	171	
Chippewa Indians. (*See* Indians.)			
Civil service, report of the Secretary of the Treasury on appointment of discharged soldiers and sailors in	27	142	
Civil Service Commission, first annual report of the	26	105	
Claims, abstract showing character and amount of all claims presented since December 6, 1882, for depredations committed by Indians	18	23	
list of claims of postmasters allowed or disallowed prior to December 1, 1883	20	50	
list of claims arising under act of July 4, 1864	20	65	1
letter from the Secretary of the Treasury giving schedule of claims allowed under exhausted appropriations	20	67	
Schedule of claims allowed under act of August 7, 1882, on account Indian service	20	72	
report of the Secretary of the Treasury of claims allowed under exhausted appropriations	27	144	
report of the Secretary of the Treasury on claims certified	27	157	
Coast and Geodetic Survey, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting statement showing expenditures made on account of	20	63	
Coins and coinage, report of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to mutilated and light-weight coins	20	79	
Colombia, report of the Secretary of State on arrest of American citizens at Aspinwall, in State of	27	130	
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, annual report relative to condition of (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Commissary-General of Subsistence, annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Commerce and Navigation, report of the Chief of Bureau of Statistics on foreign	17	7	
Commercial relations, annual report from consuls of United States on commerce, manufactures, &c., of their several districts	29 30	176 176	1 2
Commissioner of Agriculture, report of, for 1884	32	178	
Commissioners of the District of Columbia, annual report of the	13	6	6
Commissioner of General Land Office, annual report of (vol. 1)	10	1	5
report relative to certification of land for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad	20	90	
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, annual report of the (vol. 2)	11	1	5
letter relative to deficiency in appropriation for Indian Bureau	13	18	
transmits tabular statement of disbursements made for the Indian Department for year ending June 20, 1883	13	6	
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, annual report of the	15	4	
recommending an appropriation for the payment of certain persons employed in the Internal Revenue Office	20	41	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, report relative to suspension of taxes on whisky	20	62	
Patents, annual report for 1883	22	73	
Pensions, annual report of (vol. 1)	10	1	5
Railroads, annual report of (vol. 1)	10	1	5
Comptroller of the Currency, annual report of the	15	3	
Consular and Diplomatic Service, letter from the Secretary of State, giving statement of fees collected, accounted for, and reported by various diplomatic officers of the United States for 1882-1883	20	78	
letter from the Secretary of State in regard to proposed reorganization of the consular service	26	121	
report of the Secretary of State relative to appropriation bill for support of the	27	146	
Contractors. (*See* Mail Contractors.)			
Contributions for political purposes, reply of the Secretary of State relative to the distribution of circulars in his Department asking for	20	47	
reply of Postmaster-General relative to the distribution of circulars in his Department asking for	20	48	
reply of the Secretary of Navy, relative to the distribution of circulars in his Department asking for	20	49	
Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans:			
Preliminary report of board of managers of	27	152	
Message of President recommending appropriation for Government exhibits at	27	166	
Courts-martial, report of the Secretary of War, with list of officers tried by	26	104	
Courts of United States:			
Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing gross earnings per annum of United States attorneys and expenses of their offices, &c	20	92	
Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury showing gross earnings per annum of United States attorneys and expenses of their offices, &c	26	112	
Letter from Attorney-General giving estimates of deficiencies on account of expenses of	27	131	
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on court officers' fees	27	135	
Crook, Brig. Gen. George, annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Currency, annual report of the Comptroller of the	15	3	
Customs districts, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury showing number of	24	94	
Custom duties. (*See* Import Duties.)			
officers' statement of official fees and emoluments received during year ending June 30, 1883, by	20	68	
D.			
Dakota, annual report of the governor of (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Dakota Central Railroad, letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to granting right of way through Sioux Reservation to	13	11	
Deficiency appropriation. (*See* Appropriations.)			
Department of Justice, estimate of deficiency appropriation for	27	131	
Department of State:			
Statement of disbursements of the contingent fund for year ending June 30, 1883	18	25	
Relative to the distribution of circulars asking for contributions for political purposes in the	20	47	
List of clerks and others employed in the	20	77	
Director of the Mint, annual report of the (1883)	31	177	
Distilled spirits, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to suspension of taxes on whisky	20	62	
District of Columbia:			
Annual report of the Commissioners of the	13	1	6
Estimate of appropriations from the Commissioners for the *year ending* June 30, 1885, for expenses of the	16	31	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
District of Columbia—Continued:			
Letter from the Secretary of War relative to Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown	29	169	
Dry-docks. (*See* Navy-yards.)			
Duck Valley Reservation. (*See* Indians.)			
E.			
Education, report of officer in charge of same in the Army (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Engineers, annual report of the Chief of, in three parts:			
Volume 2, part 1	3	1	2
Volume 2, part 2	4	1	2
Volume 2, part 3	5	1	2
Extradition, report of Secretary of State on extradition treaty of 1882 with Great Britain	27	156	
F.			
Fees. (*See* Custom Officers.)			
Fire-escapes, report of the commission to provide fire-escapes for public buildings (vol. 2)	11	1	5
First Assistant Postmaster-General, annual report of	9	1	4
Foot-and-mouth disease, letter from the Secretary of State concerning measures taken by Great Britain for prevention of	26	116	
Foreign decorations, letter from the Secretary of the Navy relative to presents, decorations, &c., to officers of the Navy	20	66	
Foreign intercourse, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State, relative to changes desired in the estimates of his Department, relating to	13	10	
Foreign mail service, report of the superintendent of	9	1	4
Foreign relations of the United States, papers relating to the	1	1	1
Foreign works of art, message from the President relative to tariff discrimination on	26	111	
Foreigners, letter of the Secretary of the Interior relative to entries of public lands by	27	165	
Fort Adams, Rhode Island, letter from the Secretary of War transmitting plans of new barracks at	18	30	
Fort Preble, Maine, letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to purchase of additional lands for	18	33	
Fort Riley, Kansas, letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to bridge on Republican River, at or near	18	21	
Fort Smith, Arkansas, report of the Secretary of War on harbor at	27	151	
Fortifications, message of the President recommending armament of	27	133	
Foundry, report of Gun Foundry Board on best location to establish a Government	24	97	
Fourth of July claims (1864). (*See* Claims.)			
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, report relative to condition of affairs at (vol. 2)	11	1	5
letter of the Secretary of the Interior relative to accounts of	26	108	
French Claim Commission, report of the Secretary of State on final awards made by	27	136	
French and American Claims Commission, report of the Secretary of State relative to	27	173	
G.			
Garfield, James A., letter from Colonel Rockwell, relative to statue of	26	120	
General of the Army, annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
General Land Office, annual report of Commissioner (vol. 1)	10	1	5
Geological Survey, annual report of Director for 1883 (vol. 3)	12	1	5

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Government Hospital for the Insane, report of the Board of Visitors of the (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Grand River, Michigan, report of the Secretary of War on the improvement of	27	150	
Great Britain, report from the Secretary of State relative to extradition treaty of 1882 with	27	156	
Greeely relief expedition, message from the President of the United States relative to	20	56	
Gold and silver certificates, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the issue of	20	55	
Guatemala, report of the Secretary of State on boundary between Mexico and	27	154	
Gun Foundry Board, report relative to location for establishing a Government foundry	24	97	
H.			
Hale, W. J., message of the President transmitting papers relative to claim of	27	168	
Hancock, Maj. Gen. W. S., annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Harbors of refuge, letter from the Chief of Engineers relative to the care of the one at Sand Beach, Lake Huron	20	53	
Haswell, John H., letter from the Secretary of State relative to purchase of "Chronological History" prepared by	26	124	
Hogs. (*See* Swine Products.)			
Hot Springs, Ark., letter from the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the improvements at	20	89	
Howard, Brig. Gen. O. O., annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Hudson River, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to increase of estimate for lights on	20	91	
Hunt, Maj. Gen. H. J., annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Huron, United States steamer, finding of court on loss of (vol. 1)	8	1	3
I.			
Import duties, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to, refunded	18	20	
letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to undervaluation of wool and woolen yarns	25	101	
report of Secretary of State on tariff discrimination against foreign works of art	26	111	
message from the President relative to undervaluation and other irregular practices in the importation of foreign merchandise	26	128	
Indian Affairs, annual report of the Commissioner of (vol. 2)	11	1	5
letter from the Commissioner of, relative to deficiency in appropriation for Indian Bureau	13	18	
Indian Bureau, letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to deficiency in the appropriation for the	13	18	
report of the Secretary of the Treasury of claims allowed under act of August 7, 1882, for services and supplies to	20	72	
report on open market expenditures	24	95	
estimate of appropriation to pay claims against, for services and supplies	27	145	
Indian Commissioners, annual report of Board of (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Indian Department, tabular statements of disbursements made for the year ending June 30, 1883, for the	13	6	
Indian depredation claims, letter from the Secretary of the Interior showing character and amount of all, presented since date of last report December 6, 1882	18	23	
abstract showing nature and amount of all claims reported from December 5, 1883, to February 20, 1884	25	102	
report of the Secretary of the Interior on list of claims allowed	27	132	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Indian reservations, letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to timber depredations on	13	14	
Indian schools, report of the superintendent of (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Indians, allotment of land in severalty, letter from the Secretary of the Interior, relative to granting to Chippewa Indians	13	12	
Chippewa, relative to allotment of land in severalty to	13	12	
letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to damages accruing to the	20	76	
Duck Valley, Neveda, relative to payment to certain settlers in Nevada for occupancy and improvements on lands taken for use of Shoshone Indians in	13	13	
Kickapoo, letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to settlement of estates of deceased	13	16	
Lake Traverse Reservation, relative to right of way to Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad through the	20	71	
Mille Lac Reservation, report of the Secretary of the Interior on	27	148	
Shoshone, relative to lands taken in Duck River Valley for use of the	13	13	
trespass, relative to, on lands belonging to Indians	13	17	
Sioux Reservation, letter from the Secretary of the Interior, relative to granting right of way to Dakota Central Railroad through	13	11	
Interior Department, report of the architects on the reconstruction of the Patent Office building in the (vol. 2)	11	1	5
statement of the expenditures of the contingent funds of the several Bureaus of the	20	59	
Interior, Secretary of. (*See* Secretary of the Interior.)			
Internal Revenue, annual report of the Commissioner of	15	4	
Intrenal Revenue Office, relative to an appropriation for the payment of certain persons employed in the	20	41	
Internal revenue taxes, letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to suspension of taxes for whisky	20	62	
International time standard, message of the President relative to international convention on	27	138	
Inspector-General, annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Italy, report of the Secretary of State relative to exemption from sale of American College in	27	143	
J.			
Jeannette, steamer, letter of the Secretary of the Navy relative to relief of survivors of	27	163	
Judge-Advocate-General, annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
K.			
Kentucky River, relative to an appropriation for locks and dams on	26	117	
Kickapoo Indians. (*See* Indians.)			
L.			
Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, communications from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the relief of Greely and party, composing what is known as the	20	56	
Lake Traverse Indian Reservation. (*See* Indians.)			
Land grants. *See* under head of respective railroad companies.)			
Lasker, Edward, documents from the Secretary of State on resolution of House on death of	26	113	
Light-House Board, letter requesting an increased estimate for lights on the Hudson River	20	91	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Lights, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to increase of estimate for lights on Hudson River	20	91	
Livingston, Maj. L. L., annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
M.			
Mail contractors, letter from the Postmaster-General transmitting a report on fines imposed on	18	19	
Mails. (*See* Postal Service.)			
Marine Corps, report of the commandant of (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Marshals, report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the number employed in West Virginia during 1882 and 1883	20	75	
Medicine and Surgery, Bureau of, annual report of the (vol. 2)	8	1	3
Merritt, Col. W., annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Mexican boundary, message of the President on relocating monuments marking	27	158	
Mexican claims, message from the President relative to the payment of claims specified by act of 1878	25	103	
Mexico, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the trade between the United States and	20	86	
report of the Secretary of State on boundary between Guatemala and	27	154	
Military Academy, West Point, report of the Board of Visitors to (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Military establishment, statement of expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the	20	39	
Militia, abstract of the militia force of the United States	20	80	
Mille Lac Indian Reservation. (*See* Indians.)			
Mint, report of the Director on the production of precious metals in the United States for 1883	31	177	
Mississippi River Commission, annual report of the, for 1883	19	37	
Money Order System, annual report of the Superintendent of the	9	1	4
Montana, annual report of the governor of (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Mulvihill, Thomas, letter from the Secretary of War relative to reconveyance of lands to	18	29	
N.			
National Board of Health, statement of expenditures for the quarters ending March and June, 1883, of the	18	34	
annual report of the, for 1883	21	43	
Naval Academy, annual report of the Superintendent of (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Navy, annual report of the Surgeon-General of the (vol. 2)	8	1	3
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (vol. 2)	8	1	3
letter from the Secretary, in regard to presents, &c., to officers of the	20	66	
letter from the Secretary of the Navy relative to employment of commissioned and warrant officers of the	26	125	
message of the President in regard to reconstruction of the	26	127	
report of the Secretary of the Navy on disposition of unseaworthy vessels in	27	170	
tabular statement showing the personnel of (vol 1)	8	1	3
Navy Department, relative to the distribution of circulars asking for contributions for political purposes in the	20	49	
statement of the expenditure of contingent funds for 1883 for	20	74	
Navy, Secretary of the. (*See* Secretary of Navy.)			
Navy-yard Commission, Report on the reorganization of navy-yards, (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Navy-yards, tabular statement of officers, marines, and civil employés employed at the different (vol. 1)	8	1	3
letter from Secretary of Navy relative to dry-dock at New York	27	164	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Neat cattle. (*See also* Animals, domestic).			
letter from the Secretary of Treasury in regard to quarantine stations for	20	69	
New York, statement of sums paid in to Treasurer by commissioner of the port of	20	85	
New York City, report of the commissioners appointed to appraise certain premises and buildings in	20	42	
report of Secretary of Treasury on appointment of discharged soldiers and sailors in custom-house at	27	142	
Newcome, L. A., report of inspector on charges against	24	99	
Northern Pacific Railroad Company, letter from Secretary of Interior relative to the definite location of various parts of the line	26	114	
O.			
O'Donnell, Patrick, papers relating to the trial and execution of	18	33	
Ordnance, annual report of Chief of (vol. 3)	6	1	2
Otis, Col. E. S., annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Oxenham, E. L., letter of Secretary of State relative to presenting testimonial to	27	155	
P.			
Patent Office, report of Secretary of Interior on accommodations for	27	141	
Patents, annual report of Commissioner of	22	73	
Paymaster-General, annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Pension building, report of the superintending engineer on the construction of the new (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Pensions, annual report of Commissioner of (vol. 1)	10	1	5
Pine Bluff, Arkansas, report of Secretary of War on harbor at	27	151	
Poe, Lieut. Col. O. M., statistical report relative to transcontinental railways (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Polar, Melissa G., message from President returning bill for relief of	27	167	
Pope, Maj. Gen. John, annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Postal-cards, estimates for supplying	26	126	
Postal orders, convention between United States and Belgium concerning the exchange of	9	1	4
Postal service, report of the Postmaster-General relative to offers and contracts for carrying the mails, &c	23	84	
Postmaster-General:			
Annual report, in 1 volume, embracing reports of—			
The Postmaster-General	9	1	4
Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department	9	1	4
Appropriations, estimate for deficiency	26	123	
estimate of deficiency for postmasters' salaries	27	134	
Blunt, W. E., transmitting claim of	20	51	
Claims of postmasters, list of claims allowed or disallowed prior to December 1, 1883	20	50	
President of the United States:			
Transmits—			
Postmaster-General:			
Contributions for political purposes, relative to distribution of circulars asking for	20	48	
Contributions for political purposes, relative to the distribution of circulars asking for	20	48	
First Assistant Postmaster General	9	1	4
Letters from, relating to:			
Mail contractors, relative to fines and deductions of	18	19	
Mails, offers and contracts for carrying United States	23	84	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
President of the United States:			
Transmits—			
Postmaster-General:			
Newcome, L. A., report of post-office inspector of charge against	24	99	
Postal-cards, estimates for supplying	26	126	
Post-Office Department, account of expenditure from contingent fund of the, for year ending June 30, 1883	18	27	
Post-Office Department, report made by special agents of, having reference to the star-route investigation	25	100	
Railway Mail Service, report of committee relative to gauging the rates of pay for carrying the mails on railroad routes	16	35	
Second Assistant Postmaster-General	9	1	4
Star route cases, report of special agents of Post-Office Department having reference to the investigation of	25	100	
Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service	9	1	4
Superintendent of the Money Order System	9	1	4
Superintendent of Foreign Mails	9	1	4
Third Assistant Postmaster-General	9	1	4
Topographer of the Post-Office Department	9	1	4
Postmasters, list of claims "for loss by burglary, fire, or other casualty" allowed prior to December 1, 1883	20	50	
estimate of deficiency appropriation for salaries of	27	134	
Post-Office Department, relative to the distribution of circulars asking for contributions for political purposes in the	20	48	
account of expenditures from the contingent fund of the, for year ending June 30, 1883	18	27	
Precious metals, report of Director of the Mint on the production of, for 1883	31	177	
President of the United States, communications from, annual message and accompanying documents, first session, Forty-eighth Congress	1	1	1
Cotton Centennial Exposition, preliminary report of board of managers of the	27	152	
recommends appropriation for Government exhibit at	27	166	
Garfield, James A., relative to statue of	26	120	
Government foundry, report on location for establishing a	24	97	
Navy, relative to the reconstruction of the	26	127	
Polar, Melissa G., returning bill for relief	27	167	
Transmits, by message, communications, &c., from—			
Secretary of the Interior:			
Carson and Colorado Railroad Company, relative to right of way through Walker River Reservation to	13	15	
Chippewa Indians, relative to allotment of lands in severalty to the Lake Superior	13	12	
Dakota Central Railway, relative to right of way through the Sioux Indian Reservation to the	13	11	
Duck Valley, Nevada, relative to payments of certain settlers in Nevada, for improvements on lands taken for use of Shoshone Indians in	13	13	
Fort Riley, Kansas, relative to the reconstruction of a bridge over Republican River at or near	18	21	
Indian Bureau, relative to deficiency in appropriation for	13	18	
Kickapoo Indians, relative to settlement of estates of deceased	13	16	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
President of the United States:			
Transmits, by message, communications, &c., from—			
Secretary of the Interior:			
Timber depredations, relative to, depredations on Indian reservations	13	14	
Trespass, relative to, on Indian lands	13	17	
Union Pacific Railroad Company, report of Government directors of	20	83	
Utah Commission, report of	27	153	
Secretary of the Navy:			
Contributions for political purposes, relative to distribution of circulars asking for	20	49	
Greely Relief Expedition, relative to	20	56	
Secretary of State:			
American College, Italy, report relative	27	143	
American-Spanish Claims Commission, estimate for paying umpires of	27	149	
China, on rent of consular premises in	27	171	
Colombia, relative to imprisonment of American citizens by the authorities of	27	130	
Consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, report relative to	27	146	
Consular service, relative to the proposed reorganization of the	26	121	
Contributions for political purposes, relative to distribution of circulars asking for	20	47	
Foreign works of art, report on tariff discrimination against	26	111	
French claims commission, transmitting report on awards of	27	136	
French and American Claims Commission, report relative to	27	173	
Great Britain, report on extradition treaty of 1882 with	27	156	
Hale, W. J., papers relative to claim of	27	168	
International time standard, appropriations for convention to determine	27	138	
Lasker, Edward, papers relative to death of	26	113	
Mexican boundary, papers relative to selecting monuments on	27	158	
Mexican claims, papers and reports relative to payment of	25	103	
Mexico and Guatemala, report on boundary between	27	154	
O'Donnell, Patrick, papers relating to trial and execution of	18	33	
Oxenham, E. L., relative to presenting testimonial to	27	155	
Siamese embassy, relative to visit of	27	137	
Spain, relative to payments made under treaty by	27	129	
Swine products, in regard to the importation into Germany and France of American	20	70	
report of commission relative to the importation of American	26	106	
Umatilla (steamer), on rewarding the rescuers of the crew of	27	162	
Undervaluation, relative to irregular practices in importation of foreign merchandise and	26	128	
Venezuelan claims, report relative to	27	174	
Wagner Reinhardt, papers relative to reported arrest of	20 26	88 109	
Wakefield, Va., letter relative to wharf and road at	27	160	
Wheelock, John E., relative to arrest and imprisonment of	20 27	87 161	
Secretary of War:			
Fort Preble Reservation, relative to purchase of additional land for	18	22	
Fortifications, recommending appropriations for armament of	27	133	
Greely relief expedition, relative to	20	56	
Lake Traverse Indian Reservation, relative to right of way to Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad through	20	71	
Mulvihill, Thomas, reconveyance of lands to	18	29	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
President of the United States:			
Transmits, by message, communications, &c., from—			
Secretary of War:			
Rivers and harbors, appropriations and expenditures for...	16	64	
Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, relative to walls at the.	20	45	
Signal Office, relative to the printing and binding of additional copies of annual report of Chief of	18	24	
Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., relative to appropriation for	18	26	
Public buildings:			
Annual report of the Architect of the United States Capitol (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Report of commission to provide fire-escapes for (vol. 2)...	11	1	5
Report of the superintending engineer on the construction of the new Pension building (vol. 2).....	11	1	5
Public buildings and grounds, Washington, D. C.:			
Report of officer in charge of new State, War, and Navy building (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Public lands:			
Letter from Secretary of Interior relative to unlawful fencing of.....	26	119	2
Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to entries of lands by foreign corporations.....	27	165	
List of suspended entries of lands under the pre-emption laws.....	20	57	
List of suspended entries of lands acted upon by the Board of Equitable Adjudication	20	58	
Letter from Secretary of Navy relative to an appropriation to supply deficiency in	20	52	
Public revenue and expenses, statistical abstract of (sixth number)	18	32	
Q.			
Quarantine stations, letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to, for neat cattle	20	69	
Quartermaster-General, annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
R.			
Railroads. (Note.—*See also* under head of respective corporations.)			
Annual report of Commissioner of (vol. 1).....	10	1	5
Railway Mail Service, annual report of the Superintendent of the.	9	1	4
report of committee relative to gauging the rates of pay for carrying the mails on railroad routes.....	16	35	
Rebellion records (*see* Records of the Rebellion) (vol. 1).....	2	1	2
Receipts and expenditures, annual report for 1878.....	24	93	
annual report for 1879.....	24	98	
Records of the Rebellion, report of officer in charge of publication of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Republican River, letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to bridge over the	18	21	
Revenue Marine Service, letter of the Secretary of the Treasury recommending building new revenue steamer	20	60	
Right of way, letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to granting right of way to Dakota Central Railroad through Sioux Reservation, in Dakota	13	11	
Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to granting right of way to Carson and Colorado Railroad Company through Walker River Indian Reservation	13	15	
Relative to granting same to Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad through Lake Traverse Indian Reservation	20	71	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Rivers and harbors. (Note.—*See also* under head of respective names of rivers.)			
Letter from the Secretary of War relative to appropriations and expenditures for	16	64	
Report of the Secretary of War on immediate appropriations for	24	96	
Ruger, Col. Thomas H., annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
S.			
Sand Beach, Lake Huron, Mich., letter from the Chief of Engineers relative to harbor of refuge at	20	53	
Saint Mary's Falls Canal, Michigan, letter from the Chief of Engineers in reference to the government and control of the	20	54	
Schofield, Maj. Gen. J. M., annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., letter from the Secretary of War relative to walls at the	20	45	
Second Assistant Postmaster-General, annual report of	9	1	4
Secretary of the Interior:			
Annual report of, in 4 volumes, embracing reports from—			
The Secretary (vol. 1)	10	1	5
Architect of the United States Capitol (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Architect on the reconstruction of the Interior Department building (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Arizona, governor of (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Board of Indian Commissioners (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Board of visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Commissioner of the General Land Office (vol. 1)	10	1	5
Commissioner of Indian Affairs (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Commissioner of Pensions (vol. 1)	10	1	5
Commissioner of Railroads (vol. 1)	10	1	5
Commission to provide fire-escapes for public buildings (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Dakota, governor of (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Director of Geological Survey (vol. 3)	12	1	5
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Montana, governor of (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Superintendent of the Census (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Superintending engineer on the construction of the new Pension building (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Superintendent of Indian schools (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Surveyors-general, annual reports of (vol. 1)	10	1	5
Union Pacific Railway, Government directors of the (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Utah Commission (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Wyoming, governor of (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Letters from, relative to—			
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, report of Commissioner of General Land Office, in regard to certification of lands for	20	90	
Burlington and Missouri Railroad, concerning land-grant to	26	118	
Carson and Colorado Railroad Company, relative to right of way through Walker River Reservation to	13	15	
Census, relative to proposed census for 1885	27	175	
Chippewa Indians, relative to allotment of land in severalty to the	13	12	
report of commissioner appointed to ascertain damages accruing to the	20	76	
Contingent fund, statement of the expenditure of the funds of the several Bureaus of the Interior Department, for year ending June, 1883	20	59	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Secretary of the Interior:			
Letters from, relative to—			
Dakota Central Railway, relative to right of way through Sioux Reservation to the	13	11	
Duck Valley, Nevada, relative to occupancy for use of the Shoshone Indians, and payment to settlers for improvements on lands in	13	13	
Fort Riley, Kansas, relative to bridge over Republican River at or near	18	21	
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, suspending certain items on account of disbursements for	26	108	
Hot Springs, Ark., papers touching the work of improving	20	89	
Indian Bureau, relative to deficiency in appropriation for	13	18	
Indian depredation claims, abstract showing character and amount of, since date of last report, December 6, 1882	18	23	
abstract showing the nature, character, and amount of all, reported since December 5, 1883, to February 20, 1884	25	102	
list of, allowed	27	132	
Indian service, statement of open market expenditures for, up to and including January 31, 1884	24	95	
Indian reservations, relative to timber depredations on	13	14	
Kickapoo Indians, relative to settlement of estates of deceased	13	16	
Mille Lac Indian Reservation, report on	27	148	
Northern Pacific Railroad, relative to definite location of various parts of the line of	26	114	
Patent Office, report on accommodations for	27	141	
Pension attorneys, relative to irregular practices of	28	172	
Public lands, list of suspended entries of lands under the pre-emption laws	20	57	
list of suspended entries of lands acted on by the Board of Equitable Adjudication	20	58	
report relative to unlawful fencing of	26	119	
relative to entries by foreign corporations	27	165	
Sioux Reservation, relative to right of way to Dakota Central Railroad through the	13	11	
Telegraph lines, report relative to lines belonging to subsidized railroads	26	107	
Timber depredations, relative to same on Indian reservations	13	14	
relative to an appropriation to supply deficiency for	26	115	
Trespass, relative to, on Indian lands	13	17	
Union Pacific Railroad Company, report of Goverment Directors of the	20	83	
Utah Commission, transmitting report of	27	153	
Walker River Reservation, relative to right of way to Carson and Colorado Railroad Company through the	13	15	
Whitman, Marcus, relative to massacre of	27	147	
Yellowstone Park, on leases in	27	139	
Secretary of the Navy, annual report of (in 2 volumes), embracing reports from—			
The Secretary (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Admiral of the Navy (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Advisory board and its proceedings (vol 1)	8	1	3
Bureau of Construction and Repair (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (vol. 2)	8	1	3
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Bureau of Navigation (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Bureau of Ordnance (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Bureau of Steam Engineering (vol. 1)	8	1	3

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Secretary of the Navy, annual report of (in 2 volumes), embracing reports from—			
Bureau of Yards and Docks (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Estimates of the Secretary's office and pay of the Navy (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Marine Corps (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Naval Academy (vol. 1)	8	1	3
Letters from, relative to—			
Contingent fund, statement of the expenditures of, for 1883	20	74	
Contributions for political purposes, relative to the distribution of circulars in his Department asking for	20	49	
Greeley relief expedition, relative to	20	56	
Jeannette, on relief of surviors of	27	163	
Navy, relative to the employment of commissioned and warrant officers of the	26	125	
New York navy-yard, relative to dry-dock at	27	164	
Public printing, relative to an approdriation to supply deficiency in	20	52	
Vessels, on disposition of unseaworthy	27	170	
Secretary of State:			
Annual report upon Foreign Relations	1	1	1
Letter from, relative to—			
American College, Italy, on threatened confiscation of	27	143	
American and Spanish Commission, estimate for paying umpires of	27	149	
China, on rent of consular premises in	27	171	
Chronological history, relative to purchase of work prepared by J. H. Haswell	26	124	
Colombia, report relative to imprisonment of American citizens by authorities of	27	130	
Contingent funds, statement of disbursements for year ending June 30, 1883, of the State Department	18	25	
Contributions for political purposes, relative to the distribution of circulars asking for	20	47	
Consular service, report relative to the reorganization of the	26	121	
Consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, report relative to	27	146	
Consular fees, tariff of	20	78	
Employés, list of, in Department of State	20	77	
French and American Claims Commission, report relative to	27	173	
French Claims Commission, report on awards of	27	136	
Foot-and-mouth disease, measures taken by Great Britain for prevention of	26	116	
Foreign intercourse, relative to certain desired changes in the estimates of his Department relating to	13	10	
Foreign works of art, report on tariff discrimination against	26	111	
Great Britain, report on extradition treaty of 1882 with	27	156	
Hale, W. J., papers relative to claim of	27	168	
International time standard, appropriation for convention to establish	27	138	
Lasker, Edward, documents relative to death of	26	113	
Mexican boundary, report on relocating monuments on	27	158	
Mexican claims, papers and reports relative to payment of	25	103	
Mexico and Guatemala, on boundary between	27	154	
O'Donnell, Patrick, relative to trial and execution of	18	33	
Oxenham, E. L., report relative to presenting testimonials to	27	155	
Siamese embassy, report relative to visit of	27	137	
Spain, report relative to payments made under treaty by	27	129	
Swine products, relative to the restrictions upon importation into Germany and France of American	20	70	
report of the commission relative to the importation of American	26	106	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Secretary of State—			
Letter from, relative to—			
Umatilla (steamer), on rewarding the rescuers of the crew of	27	162	
Undervaluation, documents relative to irregular practices in importation of foreign merchandise and	26	178	
Venezuela, relative to moneys received under treaty of 1866 from	27	174	
Wagner, Reinhardt, papers relating to reported arrest of	20 26	88 109	
Wakefield, Va., relative to wharf and road at	27	160	
Wheelock, John E., papers in relation to arrest and imprisonment of	20 27	87 161	
Secretary of the Treasury:			
Annual report on the finances, embracing reports of—			
The Secretary, with tables	14	2	
Annual report on the state of the finances for the year 1883	14	2	
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	15	4	
Comptroller of the Currency	15	3	
Letters from, relative to—			
Appropriations, estimates required for the year ending June 30, 1885	16	5	
estimates for deficiencies in	16	82	
Attorneys, statement showing gross earnings of United States, and expenses of their offices	20	92	
Cattle disease, transmitting report on	27	159	
Capitol, transmitting estimates for proposed terrace and approaches for United States	13	9	
Claims, list of, arising under act of July 4, 1864	20	65	
schedule showing list allowed under exhausted appropriations	20	67	
schedule allowed under act of August 7, 1882, for supplies, &c., furnished on account of Indian service	20	72	
report of claims allowed under exhausted appropriations	27	144	
supplemental list of certified	27	157	
Coast and Geodetic Survey, statement showing expenditrues made on account of the	20	63	
Coast officers' fees, statement of	27	135	
Customs districts, statement showing number of	24	94	
Customs duties, relative to refunded, for the year ending June 30, 1883	18	20	
Customs officers, statement of fees received during year ending June 30, 1883, by	20	68	
Deficiency appropriation asking for, a, for printing Treasury notes	20	46	
Foreign intercourse, transmitting communication from the Secretary of State relative to changes in his estimates relatingto	13	10	
Gold and silver certificates, in relation to the issue of	20	55	
Hudson River, letter of Light-House Board asking increase of appropriation for lights on	20	91	
Indian service, estimate of appropriation to pay claims against	27	145	
Internal Revenue Office, relative to payment of certain persons employed in the	20	41	
Marshals, list of same appointed in West Virginia in 1882 and 1883	20	75	
list of same appointed in West Virginia in 1882 and 1883	26	112	
Mexico, letter to trade between United States and	20	86	
National Board of Health, statement of expenditures of the, for the quarters ending March and June, 1883	18	34	
annual report of the	21	43	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Secretary of the Treasury:			
Letters from, relative to—			
New York City, appraisment of certain buildings in	20	42	
New York custom-house, on appointment of discharged soldiers and sailors in	27	142	
Quarantine stations, in regard to establishing stations for neat cattle	20	97	
Receipts and expenditures, annual report for 1878	24	93	
annual report for 1879	24	98	
Shipping commissioners of New York, list of sums paid into Treasury by, under act of June, 1872	20	85	
South Carolina, submitting for the action of Congress the claim of State of	20	40	
Teas, relative to the importation of adulterated and spurious	20	61	2
Treasury Cattle Commission, report of the	20	44	2
Treasury Department, report of the contingent expenses for year ending June 30, 1883, of the	20	38	
Treasury of the United States, report as to amount of money in the	26	110	
Whisky, inclosing report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue relating to suspension of taxes for	20	62	
Wool, relative to undervaluation of	25	101	
Coin, in regard to mutilated gold and silver	20	79	
Secretary of War, annual report of the, in 4 volumes, embracing reports of—			
The Secretary (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Adjutant-General (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Augur, Brig. Gen. C. C. (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Chief of Engineers (vol. 2, part 1)	3	1	2
Chief of Engineers (vol. 2, part 2)	4	1	2
Chief of Engineers (vol. 2, part 3)	5	1	2
Chief of Ordnance (vol. 3)	6	1	2
Commissary-General of Subsistence, annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Crook, Brig. Gen. George (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Education in Army, report by officer in charge of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
General of the Army (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Hancock, Maj. Gen. W. S. (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Howard, Brig. Gen. O. O. (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Hunt, Maj. Gen. H. I. (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Inspector-General (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Judge-Advocate General, annual report (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Livingston, Maj. L. L. (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Merrill, Col. W. (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Military Academy, report of Board of Visitors to (vol. 1)	2	1	1
Otis, Col. E. S. (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Paymaster-General, annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Pope, Maj. Gen. John (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Quartermaster-General, annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Records of the Rebellion, report of Col. R. N. Scott, in charge of publications of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Ruger, Col. Thomas H. (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Schofield, Maj. Gen. J. M. (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Sheridan, Lieutenant-General (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Sherman, General W. T. (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C., annual report of commissioners of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
State, War, and Navy Department building, report of officer in charge (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Surgeon-General, annual report of	2	1	2
Terry, Brig. Gen. A. H. (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Transcontinental railways, report relative to (1883) (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Wheaton, *Col. Frank (vol. 1)*	2	1	2

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Secretary of War, annual report of the, in 4 volumes, embracing reports of—			
Yorktown monument, Virginia, annual report for 1883 (vol. 1)	2	1	2
	2	1	2
Letters from, relative to			
Aqueduct Bridge, District of Columbia, report on	29	169	
Army officers, information relative to	20	81	
Beattyville, Ky., lock and dam at	18	36	
Contingent expenses, statement of expenditures from appropriations for, of the War Department	18	28	
Contingent expenses, statement of expenditures from appropriations for, of the military establishment	20	39	
Court-martials, report, with list of officers tried by	26	104	
Foreign decorations, in regard to presents, &c., to officers of the Navy by foreign governments	20	66	
Fort Adams, Rhode Island, plans of new barracks at	18	30	
Fort Preble Reservation, relative to purchase of additional land for	18	22	
Fort Smith, Ark., relative to harbor at	27	151	
Fortifications, armament of	27	133	
Grand River, Michigan, report on improvement of	27	150	
Greeley relief expedition, relative to	20	56	
Kentucky River, relative to locks and dams on	26	117	
Lake Traverse Indian Reservation, relative to granting right of way to Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad through	20	71	
Militia, abstract of force in the United States	20	80	
Mulvihill, Thomas, reconveyance of lands to	18	29	
Pine Bluff, Ark., report relative to harbor at	27	151	
Relative to printing and binding of additional copies of annual report of the chief of the	18	24	
Rivers and harbors, appropriations and expenditures for	16	64	
River and harbor improvements, report on necessity of making immediate appropriation for continuing work on important	24	96	
Saint Mary's Falls Canal, relative to the government and control of the	20	54	
Sand Beach, Lake Huron, Michigan, draft of bill providing for the care of the harbor of refuge at	20	53	
Schuylkill Arsenal, relative to the condition of the walls at	20	45	
Signal Office, report relative to (vol. 4)	7	1	2
relative to printing additional copies of annual report of the chief of the	18	24	
Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., relative to appropriation for	18	26	
South Pass, Mississippi River, report relative to navigation of	26	122	
Sheridan, Lieutenant-General, annual report of (vol 1)	2	1	2
Sherman, General W. T., annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Shipping commission of New York, list of sums paid into Treasury under act of 1882 by the	20	85	
Siamese embassy, message of President relative to approaching visit of the	27	137	
Signal Office, report of Secretary of War, relative to (vol. 4)	7	1	2
Silver certificates. (*See* Gold and Silver Certificates.)			
Sioux Indians. (*See* Indians.)			
Torpedo service, estimates of appror iation for	27	140	
Sioux Reservation. (*See* Indians.)			
Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, annual report of commissioners of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Soldiers' home, District of Columbia, letter from Secretary of War relative to appropriation for	18	26	
South Carolina, letter from Secretary of Treasury relative to the *claim of State of*	20	40	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
South Pass, Mississippi River, report of Secretary of War relative to navigation of the	26	122	
Spain, report of Secretary of State relative to payments made under treaty by	27	129	
Star route cases, report of Postmaster-General on investigation of	23	84	
reports of special agents on investigations in 1881			
State Department. (*See* Department of State.)			
Statistical abstract of United States, sixth number, 1883	18	32	
Superintendent of foreign mails, annual report of	9	1	4
Surgeon-General, annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Surveyors-general, annual reports of (vol. 1)	10	1	5
Swine products, message from the President in regard to the importation of hog products into Germany and France	20	70	
relative to the importation of the United States	25	106	
T.			
Teas, letter from Secretary of Treasury in relation to the importation of adulterated and spurious	20	61	2
Telegraphs, report of Secretary of Interior on telegraph lines of subsidized railroads	26	107	
Terry, Brig. Gen., A. H., annual report of (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Third Assistant Postmaster-General, annual report of	9	1	4
Timber depredations, letter from Secretary of Interior relative to depredations in Indian reservations	13	14	
letter from Secretary of Interior asking an appropriation to supply deficiency for	26	115	
Topographer of the Post-Office Department, annual report of	9	1	4
Torpedo service, letter of Secretary of War transmitting estimates of appropriation for	27	140	
Transcontinental railways, statistical report relative to (vol. 1)	2	1	2
Treasury cattle commission:			
Report of	20	44	2
Report of	27	159	
Treasury Department, report of the Secretary on the contingent expenses for the year ending June, 1883 of the	20	38	
Treasury of United States, letter from Secretary of Treasury giving amount of money in the	26	110	
U.			
Umatilla (steamer), letter of Secretary of State on rewarding the rescuers of the crew of	27	162	
Undervaluation. (*See* Import Duties: Wool.)			
Union Pacific Railway Company, annual report of the Government directors of the (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Union Pacific Railway Company, report of the Government directors of the	20	83	
United States courts. (*See* Courts of United States.)			
Utah, annual report of the governor of (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Utah Commission, report of (vol. 2)	11	1	5
report of (vol. 2)	27	153	
V.			
Venezuelan claims, report of Secretary of State relative to	27	174	
W.			
Wagner, Reinhardt, message from the President relative to the reported arrest of	20	88	
message from the President relative to the reported arrest of	26	109	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Wakefield, Va., letter of Secretary of State relative to wharf and road at	27	160	
Walker River Reservation, letter from Secretary of the Interior, relative to right of way to Carson and Colorado Railroad Company through the	13	15	
War Department, statement of expenditures from appropriations for contingent expenses of the	18	28	
War, Secretary of. (*See* Secretary of War.)			
West Virginia, report of Secretary of Treasury in regard to marshals employed in 1882 and 1883 in	20	75	
Wheaton, Col. Frank, annual report of (vol 1)	2	1	2
Wheelock, John E., message from the President in regard to the arrest and imprisonment of, by the Venezuelan authorities	20	87	
message from the President in regard to the arrest and imprisonment of, by the Venezuelan authorities	27	161	
Whisky. (*See* Distilled Spirits.)			
Whitman, Marcus, report of Secretary of Interior on massacre of	27	147	
Wool and woolen goods, letter of Secretary of Treasury relative to undervaluation of	25	101	
World's Industrial Exposition. (*See* Cotton Centennial Exposition.)			
Wyoming, annual report of the governor of (vol. 2)	11	1	5
Y.			
Yellowstone National Park, annual report of superintendent of the (vol. 2)	11	1	5
report of Secretary of Interior on leases in	27	139	
Yorktown monument, report of officer in charge of construction of (vol. 1)	2	1	2

48TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. 1, Part 5.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR;

BEING PART OF

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1883.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	3–376
Annual report of the Commissioner of Patents	377–382
Annual report of the Superintendent of the Census	383, 384
Annual report of the Architect of the United States Capitol	385–392
Report on the Construction of the Interior Department Building	393, 394
Report on the Construction of the new Pension Building	395–398
Annual report of the Freedmen's Hospital	399–404
Annual report of the Board of Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane	405–454
Annual report of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	455–468
Annual report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools	469–486
Annual report of the Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park	487–494
Report of Commission to provide Fire-escapes for Public Buildings	495–498
Report of the Utah Commission	499–504
Annual report of Governor of Arizona	505–516
Annual report of Governor of Dakota	517–540
Annual report of the Governor of Montana	541–550
Annual report of the Governor of New Mexico	551–558
Annual report of the Governor of Wyoming	559–626
Annual report of the Governor of Utah	627–638
Annual report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway	639–664
Report of the Board of Indian Commisioners	665–736

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 10, 1883.

SIR: In the performance of a duty imposed on me by law, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year 1883.

In reviewing the operations of the last year it is gratifying to find that not only has no backward step been taken in the march of improvement among the Indian tribes, but some decided advance has been made. Particularly is this true in the matter of industrial school education. Some tribes have been persuaded to send their children to industrial schools that have heretofore successfully resisted all efforts to induce them to do so. Whatever of success has been attained in this matter is attributable largely to the increased appropriations which the last Congress wisely made for this purpose. Whatever differences of opinion may exist in reference to many questions of policy as applied to the Indian tribes, one question may now be considered as settled beyond controversy, and that is that the Indian must be taught to work for his own support, and to speak the English language, or he must give place to people who do. It is a grave mistake to suppose that in matters of detail and of minor importance the same rule will apply to all Indians, because some are as different from others as the people of different nationalities; but on the subject of labor and language, the rule is and must be uniform and universal; and it is encouraging to know that the Indians of 1883 are in advance of the Indians of 1882 in this respect. This subject is discussed more fully on page XXX.

In my report of one year ago I called attention to many of the difficulties with which this office has to contend in administering its affairs, and which it was hoped would be cured by legislation, some changes in law and practice being absolutely necessary if efficiency and economy were to be attained. But owing, I presume, to the press of business and the shortness of the session, the needed relief was not obtained; so that we are now dragging along in many of the old ruts of the past, some of which have become dangerously deep. But inasmuch as my duty is performed when I call attention to needed legislation and state the facts, and not until then, I must of necessity repeat in substance part at least of what was contained in my last report.

Among the things needed to secure success and efficiency in solving what is called the Indian problem are:

First. *An appropriation to survey the out-boundaries of Indian reservations*, so that both Indians and white men may know where they have rights and where they have none. This will save not only much trouble and expense, but also many lives of both white men and Indians. This subject is also treated more at length on page XVII of this report.

Second. *A law for the punishment of persons who furnish arms or ammunition to Indians.* No such law now exists.

Third. *More liberal appropriations for Indian police.* I have urged this before, and repeat it now, for a very little reflection will satisfy any one that the present pay is no just compensation for the services of a man and horse. Our Indian police are an absolute necessity, and have in almost every instance rendered very valuable service, and ought to have more encouragement and support. The pay of these police as now fixed by law is $5 per month for privates and $8 per month for officers, a compensation entirely inadequate to their proper support, especially as many of them have families, which at non-ration agencies are not entitled to rations. As it is the duty of an agent to be careful in making his selections for the force, good men are secured only with the greatest difficulty. One agent, on this particular point, very appropriately remarks: "Should the pay be increased, the best men in the tribe could easily be enlisted as a road to distinction that formerly was the reward of prowess in battle or skill in hunting." I must, therefore, take this opportunity of repeating the recommendation made in my last annual report, "that commissioned officers be paid $15 per month, sergeants, $10 per month, and privates $8 per month." I am still, however, of the opinion given in that report, that "a much more satisfactory arrangement would be to invest the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with discretionary power as to pay of Indian police, the service at some agencies being of vastly more importance than at others." It is hoped that a liberal spirit of legislation will be manifested toward this very important matter in the next Congress.

Fourth. *An appropriation of money sufficient to defray the expense of detecting and prosecuting persons who furnish intoxicating liquor to Indians.* The reports of my predecessors for the last 30 years agree with singular unanimity in reference to the trouble among Indians growing out of the use of intoxicating liquors, and the fact has been established beyond controversy, that it has been productive of more disease, crime, and loss of life, than all other causes combined. The laws now in force on this subject are found in Sections 2087, 2139, 2140, and 2141, Revised Statutes, but experience has proven these laws to be insufficient to stop the traffic complained of. The public holds this office accountable for the maintenance of good order on Indian Reservations, and when laws are violated and life and property destroyed, the blame is unreasonably charged to a failure of the Bureau to enforce existing laws. From the best information I have been able to obtain, it seems that our neighbors in Canada manage this liquor question amongst their Indians better than we do.

The minister of the interior in one of his reports some time since uses this language:

> Two acts passed during the recent session of Parliament claim special notice in connection with Indian affairs, one of which "prohibits" the importation into or manufacture in the northwest territories of all intoxicating liquors, and enforces such prohibition by the most stringent provisions. The other authorizes the establishment of a mounted police with ample powers to carry out the provisions of the liquor law.

After making this statement, he proceeds to say:

> The united operation of these two acts has already done much towards the suppression of the liquor traffic. The liquor law and the mounted police have together succeeded in stamping out almost entirely the vice of drunkenness.

If this can be done in Canada it can be done here, but it cannot be done unless money is appropriated to pay the expense of enforcing the

laws already on our statute books. I have repeatedly asked for this, and now ask again. An Indian, in speaking on this subject, said:

> We don't make whisky ourselves, and we tell our young men not to drink it, but we can't help it so long as white men sell it to them. We don't know how to make the white men take the whisky away, but the great men at Washington do. We hope they will help us.

And I new add my voice to that of the Indian and urge upon the "great men at Washington" to make it possible for this Bureau to detect and prosecute the wretches who violate law, and transform otherwise peaceable Indians into intensified savages by introducing fire-water among them.

Another aspect of the subject also demands attention. Most Indians will drink intoxicating liquor whenever and wherever they can get it. It will therefore be impossible to eradicate this evil so long as the law authorizes any Department of the Government, or any agent thereof, to introduce liquor on an Indian reservation on any pretense whatever. Section 2139, Revised Statutes, makes it a—

> Sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce liquor into the Indian country, that the acts charged were done by order of or under authority from the War Department, or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department.

And section 2140 provides that—

> It shall moreover be the duty of any person in the service of the United States, or of any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country *except such as may be introduced there by the War Department.*

No one claims that liquors thus "introduced" are less pernicious in their effects than those obtained from any other source. These laws were passed when the Indians were under the control of the War Department, and there is certainly no reason why this extraordinary privilege should longer be retained. In my opinion no ardent spirits should be introduced into the Indian country under any pretense whatever, nor their sale permitted within twenty miles of an Indian reservation; but under existing laws on the subject, it is a notorious fact that ale, beer, and preparations of alcoholic stimulants, disguised as medicines, are sold at military posts to soldiers and civilians; and although the post traders are not permitted to sell it directly to the Indians, yet it is an easy matter for the Indians to obtain it from the soldiers and civilians to whom it is furnished.

By General Order No. 24, dated February 22, 1881, issued from the Headquarters of the Army, by order of the President, the sale of *intoxicating liquors* at military posts and stations was forbidden; but it is claimed that lager beer and other malt liquors are not considered "intoxicating liquors," and therefore are not prohibited in the aforesaid order. Hence post traders under the supervision of the War Department consider themselves authorized to buy and sell malt liquors in such quantities as may suit the demands of their trade. As an illustration of the working of this construction of the President's order, it has been stated that at one of the military posts, where the troops number less than than 200, 72,000 pints of lager beer were consumed in three weeks, which is about 17 pints per day for each man. I am also informed that most of the lager beer which is sold at these military posts is made expressly for that particular trade, and contains from 25 to 40 per cent. of proof spirits, instead of the 5 to 12 per cent. contained in the ordinary lager beer. I am therefore constrained to believe that until the right to dispose of liquor of any kind, under *whatever name* or subterfuge its sale

or introduction on or near an Indian reservation may be attempted, is forbidden by law, its sad and demoralizing effects among the Indians will continue to exist.

Almost every mail brings complaints, from both whites and Indians, of wrongs and outrages committed by drunken Indians. The following extract from the letter of an Indian agent may serve as a sample of many others:

SIR: I was much pleased to observe a report that you were determined to spare no effort to suppress the whisky trade among the Indians. Now, whether in this item of news there is any truth or not, one thing is certain, that no more potent obstacle exists, to the civilization of the Indian than the curse of intoxicating drinks. I have more to contend with in this direction than in all others. Under its baleful influence the men are robbed of their land and hard earnings, the women are demoralized and rendered worse than brutes, and all are kept in the vilest of degradation, and much of the effort to lift by education and improvement these otherwise peaceful and law-abiding people from their normal condition of barbarism is frittered away through the heartless cupidity of the dealer in this poisonous stuff.

But bad as it is here, I think among the Indians of the far West and Northwest it is infinitely worse. I was recently informed by a gentleman who has been some time at Standing Rock Agency, that the influence of this poisonous stuff was fearful; and at all the military posts among the Indians, while the Indian trader was prohibited from selling liquors at any rate, the post trader at the military post in the immediate vicinity, made the sale of intoxicating beverages his principal business, and, for the population, the amount was simply enormous; that while he was there, a single steamboat landed for this man six car loads of beer and fifteen barrels of whisky; that while he was not allowed to sell to Indians he sold *ad libitum* to officers and soldiers, and the scenes of drunken debauchery in which not only soldiers and Indians mingled promiscuously, and not infrequently officers also, were too shameful to narrate, and the degradation to which these guardians of the nation's honor subjected the Indian women is too disgraceful to be named.

I also submit that the punishments imposed by existing statutes on this subject are not commensurate with the enormity of the crime committed. The law, as it now stands, makes the penalty for its violation *not more* than two years imprisonment, and *not more* than three hundred dollars fine. It should read *not less* than two years, and *not less* than three hundred dollars. I deem this change absolutely necessary, in view of the fact that some of the courts are extremely tender-hearted when sentence is to be pronounced on a wretch who furnishes liquor to Indians. In some cases, after an expenditure of much time and money, the guilty party has been fined one dollar, or imprisoned one day, and, as a consequence, the violator of the law laughs at the farce, and goes on with his nefarious business.

So much has been written in almost every report for the last thirty years, and so little attention has been given by Congress to the various recommendations for more stringent laws on this subject, that it would appear superfluous to bring the matter so constantly to your attention; but I am so clearly convinced that the suggestions made, if enacted into a law, would materially aid the Department in raising the Indians to a higher state of civilization, that I would be derelict to my duty if I failed to repeat and reaffirm my official observations and convictions in this regard. If my space would allow I could fill pages with the testimony of civil and military officers in support of what is here stated, and I earnestly hope that Congress will see the necessity of making such changes in the law as will make it possible to punish those who furnish intoxicating liquors to Indians.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Under the present system of making appropriations for the Indian *service*, and the rulings of the accounting officers of the Treasury in the

settlement of accounts, this office is very much embarrassed, and large loss of funds is occasioned. Money that might be very advantageously used if the Department had any power to exercise its discretion in the matter, now goes back into the Treasury every year, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, because some change or circumstance occurs that could not possibly have been foreseen at the time the appropriation was made. If the appropriations were made more in bulk, or so as to allow the Department to use its discretion in their expenditure, so that any part of an appropriation not needed for the object or purpose for which it was made, or that could be spared therefrom, could be used for some other object or purpose in the Indian service, it would aid very materially the smooth and successful operations of this office; provided always, however, that no treaty stipulations should in any manner be interfered with. No one, however well posted in the affairs of the Indian Office, can by any possibility know exactly what will be needed at every point for one year in advance, and as a matter of course members of Congress cannot be better posted in these matters than those whose business it is to watch every part of it for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. If Congress will fix the amount to be expended for the Indian service, and leave the Department to distribute it as the wants of the service, seem to require, I am confident it would be a great improvement on the present manner of doing business. Under the present system some non-treaty tribes of Indians receive 3 pounds gross of beef per capita each day, and some 2 ounces per capita each day. If the plan I suggest were adopted, this disproportion could be remedied, while it cannot be remedied under the present system.

If the manner of making the appropriations for the Indian service be contrasted with that of the War Department, it will add strength to the suggestions which I have made. The appropriations for the War Department for the year 1883, amounting in round numbers to $25,000,000, were made under less than sixty different heads, leaving, very properly as I believe, a large discretion with the Secretary of War as to their disposal. The appropriation for the Indian service of about one-fourth that amount is cut up into about two hundred and sixty separate and distinct appropriations, each one of which must be used as specially provided, and for no other purpose, although it may happen that in one place there is an abundance, while in another want and famine may prevail. In other words, the whole War Department with all its bureaus has only about sixty different appropriations, while the Indian Bureau alone has its appropriations under two hundred and sixty different heads. I have thought it my duty to call attention to this in order that the much-needed change may be made in the manner of making appropriations for the Indian service.

INDIAN AGENTS.

The impression seems to prevail to a great extent that almost any man will do for an Indian agent, and as a consequence of this belief, men who are broken down physically, financially, or politically are frequently recommended for that position. The civilization and elevation of the Indians depends more upon the agents who have their immediate care and management than upon any and all other instrumentalities combined, and hence none but the best class of men should be selected for this service, and to them a fair compensation should be paid. I said in my last report, and say now, that—

If the agent is an *honest, industrious, and intelligent Christian* man, with the physica

ability and disposition to endure hardships and courageously encounter difficulties and disappointments, or, in other words, if he is morally, mentally, and physically above the average of what are considered good men, he will work wonders among these wards of the nation.

Sometimes such men are found who are willing to undertake this work for the good that they hope to accomplish, but they soon find themselves surrounded with difficulties and hampered and embarrassed by regulations and rulings that are not to be found in any other business or any other department of the Government; and in place of the support and sympathy which they expected from the Government, they are harassed and annoyed by technical rulings in conducting the affairs of the agency to such an extent that they become disheartened, despondent, and disgusted, and abandon the work upon which they entered with high hopes of doing good. One agent, who was appointed upon the earnest solicitation of a United States Senator from his State, wrote me a few weeks since, after being in the service about one year, using this language:

If I had known at the time of my appointment of the heavy responsibility, trouble, sleepless nights, and agony of mind I have had to undergo, $5,000 salary would not have tempted me to accept the office. I would now resign if I could in justice to myself and bondsmen.

Another of our agents, a live, wide-awake, energetic man, in tendering his resignation for the second time a few weeks since, uses the following language:

I respectfully beg leave to renew the tender of my resignation. It is needless for me to add any reasons to the ones already given, but I will say this: I am thoroughly convinced after digesting all that was said to me by the chief of the Indian division of the Second Comptroller's Office, that no care, no honesty, will prevent a man in this position from being robbed by legal process, and further, that the Indian Bureau is powerless to protect its officers. I am satisfied that no agent can perform the higher duties for which he was placed here without sooner or later being compelled to spend his own money to defend himself from some unjust charge. I have the assurance of this same chief of division in the Second Comptroller's Office, that in case an agent acting on his own judgment did, by an expenditure of five dollars, save the Government a million, he would compel him to refund that five dollars if he could. I cannot afford, after doing my whole duty, to spend a thousand dollars, to prove it, and I don't propose to spend my money on claim agents, either.

The Indian service loses very many of its best agents because of the unnecessary and vexatious manner of keeping and settling their accounts. No mercantile or manufacturing business could be carried on one year on the same system. I am compelled to say that it is wrong in principle and in practice, and is in effect discounting good men and offering a premium on bad or incompetent ones.

In addition to this, many of the Indian agents have to live in houses which are in wretched condition, much less comfortable than stables for horses and mules in civilized communities. At least $100,000 should be appropriated this year for construction and repair of buildings at agencies.

CLAIMS OF INDIANS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The practice of approving contracts to collect from the Government money due the Indians is one that, in my judgment, ought not to exist. The Government claims to be the guardian of the Indians, and as such is clearly under obligation to guard their interests and protect them in their rights; but, under section 2103 of the Revised Statutes, it has for years been the practice to approve of contracts by which outside parties *have taken from the Indians* hundreds of thousands of dollars for serv-

ice which ought not to have cost the Indians one cent. If the Government, acting as guardian, owes, or holds in trust for the Indians, money or property belonging to them, the clearest and plainest dictates of common sense and common honesty require that the ward should not be compelled to suffer loss to obtain what is justly due him. During the last four years agreements have been entered into between Indians and different attorneys by which these attorneys were to receive from the Indians $755,221.28 for collecting from the Government money said to be due the Indians. Now it is very certain that if money is due any tribe of Indians that fact can be ascertained by some officer of the Government who has access to all the treaties and the laws made in pursuance thereof as readily as by any other person, if not more readily, and I submit that it is the duty of the Government to see that the wards of the nation receive, free of cost, what is justly due them, while it is equally the duty of the Government to see that no unjust claim is paid.

During the last session of Congress I had the honor to address a letter to you on this subject, which I believe met with your entire approval, in which I suggested that provision should be made by law for the appointment of an officer who should attend to all cases where money might be justly due from the Government to the Indians; that this should be his entire business; and that he should receive such a salary as would secure the services of a person with sufficient legal ability, integrity, and business capacity to see that no injustice is done either the Government or the Indians. It may be said that this is a departure from the rule that has governed the Department for many years, but I submit that that is no argument against it, unless it can be shown that age sanctifies error.

LAWS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIANS.

In the annual reports of this office for several years past, attention has been invited to the urgent necessity for the enactment of some suitable code of laws for Indian reservations. Indians in the Indian country are not punishable for crimes or offenses committed against the persons or property of each other. Such offenses are generally left to the penalties of tribal usage, involving personal vengeance or pecuniary satisfaction, or the offenders are subjected to a few weeks or months arbitrary confinement in an agency guardhouse or military fort. The Indian is not a citizen of the United States. He cannot sue or be sued under the judiciary act of 1789, and only gets into Federal courts as a civil litigant, in occasional instances, by favor of special law, and in many of the States and Territories he has no standing at all in court.

The evils resulting from this state of affairs are forcibly described by Bishop Hare in his annual report, dated September 11, 1877. He says:

> Civilization has loosened, in some places broken, the bonds which regulate and holp together Indian society in its wild state, and has failed to give the people law and officers of justice in their place. This evil still continues unabated. Women are brutally beaten and outraged; men are murdered in cold blood; the Indians who are friendly to schools and churches are intimidated and preyed upon by the evil-disposed; children are molested on their way to school, and schools are dispersed by bands of vagabonds; but there is no redress. This accursed condition of things is an outrage upon the One Lawgiver. It is a disgrace to our land. It should make every man who sits in the national halls of legislation blush. And, wish well to the Indians as we may, and do for them what we will, the efforts of civil agents, teachers, and missionaries are like the struggles of drowning men weighted with lead, as long as by the absence of law Indian society is left without a base.

No action has been taken by Congress on repeated recommendations from this *office and numberless petitions from* Government officials,

institutions, religious societies, missionaries, and other philanthropists' asking for the enactment of a general statute putting Indians under the restraints and protection of law. It has occurred to me that, pending the long delay in the enactment of a general law on the subject, a considerable body of Indians might soon be brought within the jurisdiction of courts in another way. In Dakota and New Mexico are nearly 60,000 Indians. If, when those Territories become States, it shall be provided that the respective State courts shall have jurisdiction over Indian reservations within the boundaries of those States, the condition of the Indians residing therein will be vastly improved. And I would particularly recommend that hereafter, whenever a State is admitted into the Union, the act of admission shall contain a provision giving to Indians within its limits all the rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by the citizens thereof, and subjecting them to like penalties, liabilities, restrictions, &c., except in cases specially otherwise provided for by treaty or act of Congress.

In my opinion, Congress should confer both civil and criminal jurisdiction on the several States and Territories over all Indian reservations within their respective limits, and make the person and property of the Indian amenable to the laws of the State or Territory in which he may reside (except in cases where such property is expressly exempted by treaty or act of Congress), and give him all the rights in the courts enjoyed by other persons.

As demonstrating the incongruity of existing statutes in relation to crimes committed by Indians, and the urgent necessity for a radical amendment thereof, I desire to invite special attention to an occurrence which has been brought prominently before this office during the current year. On the 18th September, 1882, Robert Poisal, a half-breed Arapaho belonging to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation in the Indian Territory, while driving home with his niece, Mrs. Meagher, from the Sacred Heart Mission, in the Pottawatomie country in that Territory, whither they had been to place some of their children at school, was shot down and killed by Johnson Foster, a Creek Indian. This occurred at a point about 45 miles east of the agency, on the Shawneetown road, about 20 miles from Kickapoo Village, on the Pottawatomie Reservation, a tract of country specially set apart by act of Congress for the Pottawatomies and Shawnees. There was no apparent motive for the murder other than plunder. The murderer was arrested by the Seminole Light Horse and brought into the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, whence, in order to escape the summary vengeance threatened by the Arapahoes, he was turned over to the military authorities at Fort Reno for safe keeping.

The facts being reported to this Department, and an examination of the treaties with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians seemingly favoring the view that the United States court had jurisdiction of the crime committed, the honorable Attorney-General, upon the recommendation of the Department, instructed the United States attorney for the western district of Arkansas to arrange for the immediate removal of the prisoner to Fort Smith, and for his trial there before the United States court. Section 2145 of the Revised Statutes provides—

> Except as to crimes the punishment of which is expressly provided for in this title the general laws of the United States as to the punishment of crimes committed in any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, except the District of Columbia, shall extend to the Indian country.

Section 2146 enacts—

> *The preceding section* shall not be construed to extend to *crimes committed by one*

Indian against the person or property of another Indian, nor to any Indian committing any offense in the Indian country who has been punished by the local law of the tribe, or to any case where by treaty stipulations the exclusive jurisdiction over such offenses is or may be secured to the Indian tribes respectively. (See "An act to correct errors and supply omissions in the Revised Statutes of the United States," approved February 18, 1875; 18 Stat., p. 316.)

The United States attorney for the western district of Arkansas, having expressed the opinion that under section 2146, above quoted, the United States court was without jurisdiction in the premises, and that the trial and punishment of the offender was a matter properly belonging to the Indians themselves, the honorable Attorney-General was inclined to think it would be a useless expense to transport the prisoner to Fort Smith, but invited a further expression of the views of this Department before issuing definite instructions to the district attorney. On the 4th November last this office replied through the Department, and referred to the second clause of the treaties with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians (15 Stat., 593; *Id.*, 655), reading as follows—

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington city, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

and took the position that the murder having been committed within the Pottawatomie country, the prisoner came within the meaning of the term "other people subject to the authority of the United States," and was excepted from the general law as expressed in section 2146, and therefore that the United States court could take jurisdiction of the case; citing the case of Crow Dog, a Sioux Indian recently tried and convicted by the United States court in Dakota, for the murder of Spotted Tail, an Indian of the same tribe. On the 7th November last the honorable Attorney-General replied to the effect that, while admitting there was some ground for the argument, he considered the question of jurisdiction by the United States court over the case as so doubtful as to render it inexpedient to incur the expense of the prisoner's removal and trial at Fort Smith.

The military authorities at Fort Reno, having applied through the War Department to be relieved of the custody of the prisoner, this office, in view of the opinion of the Attorney-General, by letter of the 11th June last, inquired of the Department what disposition should be made of the prisoner. Attention was called to the fact that the courts of the Creek Nation, to which nation the prisoner belonged, were without jurisdiction, the murder having been committed outside the limits of their country; that the Absentee Shawnees and Pottawatomies, within whose boundaries the crime was committed, had no laws applicable to the case, and that neither the Cheyennes and Arapahoes nor the Absentee Shawnees and Pottawatomies were parties to the reciprocity compact entered into between the Cherokee, Muscogee, Seminole, Osage and other nations, on the 4th June, 1870 (see Laws of Muscogee, or Creek Nation, edition 1880, p. 85); and it was suggested that in view of the many complications attendant on the case the Attorney-General be requested to reconsider his decision, to the end that the question of jurisdiction might be passed upon by the United States court, or that the Department be pleased to indicate what action should be taken upon the request of the War Department, in order that full justice might be done all parties concerned. Said letter having been duly referred to the Department of Justice, the honorable Attorney-General on the 27th June last replied *at considerable length, setting* forth his views on the

legal aspect of the case and adhering to his opinion already expressed that there was but little ground to hope that the United States court had jurisdiction of the offense. Recognizing, however, the embarrassments prevailing, he stated that if it occurred to the Department as a matter of importance that the opinion of the courts should be taken in the course of a vigorous prosecution of the crime he would cheerfully execute whatever suggestion might be made, adding that such prosecution, whatever its issue, might more effectually call the attention of Congress to the general subject, which indeed seemed to require further legislative consideration. Thereupon the Department, upon the recommendation of this office, availed itself of the Attorney-General's suggestion, and, under date of the 24th July last, requested that the United States attorney for the district of Kansas be directed to take the necessary steps for the trial of the prisoner before the United States district court at Wichita, Kans., to which, by act of Congress of January 6, 1883, is committed jurisdiction over all that part of the Indian Territory lying north of the Canadian River and east of Texas and the one hundredth meridian, not set apart and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribes (22 Stat., 400).

In the mean time the prisoner, Johnson Foster, had been removed from the guard-house at Fort Reno by a United States deputy marshal *en route* to Fort Smith, Arkansas, there to be tried for horse-stealing and other minor offenses previously pending against him. The deputy secured a strong guard of troops to assist in escorting the prisoner beyond the limits of the agency, notwithstanding which a small party of young Arapahoes made a bold dash when about 15 miles out from the agency, and came very near getting their man, but finally abandoned the attempt. I am since officially informed by the agent that while on the road to Fort Smith and near the Osage Agency, Foster succeeded in brutally murdering McWeir, the marshal's assistant, and in making his escape. At last accounts he was at large.

Of course, in the event of his recapture, having now murdered a white man, there can be no failure of justice for want of jurisdiction in the United States court, but I have purposely referred to this case in detail as a glaring instance of the injustice of a law which, by remitting the trial and punishment of a murderer of one of their own race to the Indians themselves, recognizes the forfeiture of a few ponies or other property to the murdered man's relatives as a sufficient atonement for the crime. I do not undertake to say that the position contended for by this office in the Johnson case would have been wholly tenable before the United States court. In that respect I am bound to defer to the opinion of the honorable Attorney-General, although he admitted that the question was one by no means free from doubt; but I do venture to maintain that this case pre-eminently shows that it is high time that crimes among Indians should be defined by United States laws, and the Department be relieved from all possible chance of future embarrassment by reason of the exception contained in the statute referred to. What is required is a law for the punishment of crimes and offenses among the Indians themselves, one which shall make the Indian equally secure with the white man in his individual rights of person and property, and equally amenable for any violation of the rights of others.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

On the 10th of April last you gave your official approval to certain rules governing the "court of Indian offenses," prepared in this office

in accordance with instructions contained in your letter of December 2 last. These rules prohibit the sun-dance, scalp-dance and war-dance, polygamy, theft, &c., and provide for the organization at each agency of a tribunal composed of Indians empowered to try all cases of infraction of the rules. Printed copies of the rules have been sent to the various United States Indian agencies (except the agency for the five civilized tribes), with instructions to agents to nominate the judges provided for therein. Many of the agents have as yet been unable to organize the court; some asking for further time, others reporting their inability to secure the services of proper men to fill the positions, the larger proportion, however, assigning as a reason for the delay that their Indians positively refuse to accept a position as judge unless their services in that capacity are paid for by the Government. If this latter objection were removed, and an appropriation made for the payment of a stated salary for the judges, say $20 per month, I am of the opinion that the "court of Indian offenses," with some few modifications, could be placed in successful operation at the various agencies, and thereby many of the barbarous customs now existing among the Indians would be entirely abolished.

There is no good reason why an Indian should be permitted to indulge in practices which are alike repugnant to common decency and morality; and the preservation of good order on the reservations demands that some active measures should be taken to discourage and, if possible, put a stop to the demoralizing influence of heathenish rites. With this end in view the several courts are to be organized; but if it is desired to carry this plan into successful operation, it is absolutely necessary that some arrangement be made to pay a reasonable compensation to those who are to be called upon to preside as judges. I therefore recommend that the matter be submitted to Congress, asking an appropriation of $50,000 to be used in paying the salaries of the judges, at the rate of $20 each per month, the surplus to be used in paying other expenses incident to the organization of the court and the employment of such officers as may be found necessary to carry out and execute the various orders and decrees of the court.

In my opinion the appropriation for this purpose would be in the line of economy, in that it would avoid much of the expense heretofore incurred by the Government in its efforts to suppress offenses which now come under the rules referred to.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY, AND PATENTS.

During the year fifty-one certificates of allotments have been issued to the Pawnees, under the provisions of the fifth section of the act of April 10, 1876 (19 Stat., 30), and nineteen to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, on the White Earth Reservation, under the provisions of the seventh article of the treaty of March 10, 1867 (16 Stat., 721). Patents have been issued as follows: To the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, under the provisions of the third article of the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat., 1110), on the La Pointe or Bad River Reservation, thirty-four, and on the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, eighteen; to the Winnebagoes, under the fourth section of the act of February 21, 1863 (12 Stat., 658), four; to the Kickapoos, under the provisions of the third article of the treaty of June 28, 1862 (13 Stat., 624), eleven; and to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, under the fifth article of the treaty of February 19, 1867 (15 Stat., 505), nine; making the total *number of certificates and* patents issued one hun-

dred and forty-six. Fifty Santee Sioux have made homestead entries under the concluding paragraph of the sixth article of the treaty with the Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868 (15 Stat., 635). Allotments have also been made by the agents on the Nisqually, Squaxin, Bad River, and Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservations, the schedules of which have been returned for correction.

As to the utility and desirability of allotting lands in severalty to the Indians and giving them valid titles thereto, I can only reiterate what has been said in my preceding reports. In no case where allotments have been made and the titles secured, with proper restrictions, have any other than the best results followed. I shall, therefore, adhere to the policy of allotting lands wherever the same can legally be done and the condition of the Indians is such as to warrant it.

One of the principal obstacles in the way of making allotments, is the fact that there are no appropriations available for the survey of Indian reservations. In many cases allotments are authorized by treaty on reservations which have never been surveyed, and in other cases on reservations where the lines and monuments of the survey have become obliterated. In the latter cases I have, where practicable, authorized the employment of surveyors to re-run and re-mark the lines, paying for the work out of the appropriations for employés. Your attention is called to the importance of this matter in another portion of this report.

The agent at the Fort Berthold Agency reports that the Indians under his charge are anxious to take allotments, and that it would be greatly to their advantage to do so. There being no law nor treaty authorizing allotments to these Indians, it is my intention to prepare and submit for transmission to Congress at its next session, subject to your approval, a bill granting such authority.

At the last session of Congress a bill was submitted increasing the allotments to the Nez Percés in Idaho, and the Willamette Indians on the Grande Ronde Reservation, from twenty acres as provided for in the treaty with the Nez Percés, and from the graduated quantity provided for in the treaty with the Willamette Indians, to one hundred and sixty acres for each Indian entitled to an allotment under the treaties. No action was taken by Congress. As the quantity of land in each of these reservations is more than sufficient to give the amount recommended, and the Indians are desirous of having the quantity increased, the bill will be again submitted to you for transmission to Congress at its next session.

INDIAN HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

I again, and for the third time, invite attention to the necessity of legislation by Congress to enable Indians to enter lands under the fifteenth and sixteenth sections of the act of March 3, 1875, extending to Indians the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, without the payment of the fees and commissions now prescribed by law, or to the necessity of placing a fund at the disposal of the Department, which can be used for such payments. I have again submitted an estimate for the sum of $5,000, and, as stated in my last Annual Report, I trust that Congress will either amend the law so as to allow Indians to enter homesteads without cost to them, or make appropriation of the sum estimated.

SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

It would seem that the experience of the last few years had demonstrated the utter futility of endeavoring to procure adequate appropri-

ations for the survey of Indian reservations. Year after year proper estimates are prepared and submitted to Congress with the most urgent recommendations. Last year $100,000 was asked for and but $5,000 was appropriated. For the present fiscal year $100,000 was estimated for and not a dollar was appropriated; and there has not been an appropriation of any consequence made for the survey of Indian reservations during the past ten years. There are thousands of miles of reservation boundaries that have never been defined and marked by official survey, and the wonder is that the conflicts between the Indians and settlers are not more frequent than they are, when it is considered that in very many instances it is found absolutely impossible to determine which party is in the right. The settlers, surrounding the Indians on all sides, are anxious to procure good land upon which to settle, while the Indians themselves are watchful and naturally jealous of their rights. There is no guide in the matter. The settlers, miners, or herders, as the case may be, approaching from all directions, and gradually circumscribing the Indians to the vicinity of their agencies, are finally confronted by the Indians or their agent with the warning that they are encroaching upon the reservation. This, in all likelihood, is disputed, and in the absence of proper marks indicating the boundaries of the reservation the dispute continues, engendering the bitterest feeling which too often ends in unfortunate strife. When it is understood that all surveys of Indian reservations, by express stipulation of law, are executed under the direction and control of the General Land Office (see 2115, Rev. Stats.) with the same safeguards against fraud that are employed in the survey of the public lands, it is difficult to see why appropriations for these much needed surveys are so persistently withheld. They are as much needed to determine the rights of settlers as to protect the interests of the Indians.

In the fulfillment of treaty stipulations and in carrying out the general policy of the Government in settling the Indians on individual allotments, it is necessary that arable lands within certain reservations be subdivided, and it is important in some cases that this be done at once; yet there is not a dollar available for this special purpose, although it was intended that a considerable portion of the $100,000 estimated for should be used in that way.

RAILROADS UPON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Resuming my annual history of railroad operations in connection with Indian reservations, I report as follows:

Choctaw and Chickasaw Country, Indian Territory.—Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad.—In compliance with section 5 of the act of Congress of August 2, 1882, granting a right of way to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, the company signified its acceptance of the provisions of the act, and filed a map of preliminary survey in the Department within the time prescribed by the act.

Crow Reserve in Montana.—Northern Pacific Railroad.—In compliance with the terms of the act of Congress approved July 10, 1882, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, on the 23d of August, 1882, paid into the Treasury of the United States the sum of $25,000, appropriated by said act in payment for the lands relinquished to the United States by the Crow Indians, under the agreement of August 22, 1881.

Devil's Lake Reserve, Dakota, Jamestown and Northern Railroad (Northern Pacific Railroad).—On the 6th June last the Department re-

ferred to this Office a map filed by the Jamestown and Northern Railroad Company showing the definite location of its line of road from a point on the northern line of Stutsman County, Dakota Territory, to a point at the west end of Devil's Lake, in Ramsey County, Dakota Territory, passing through the Devil's Lake Indian Reservation for a distance of some nine or ten miles. The treaty of February 19, 1867, with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, by which this reservation is established, contains a provision authorizing the construction of railroads. In reporting upon said map, I recommended that action be taken similar to that authorized by the Department in 1880 in the case of the application by the Lake Traverse and Jamestown Railroad Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company for right of way across the Lake Traverse reserve (established under same treaty), and that the agent at Devil's Lake be directed to convene a council of the Indians for the purpose of arranging the measure of compensation to be paid to them by the company for the privilege required. Under date 26th June last, the Department concurred in this recommendation and directed this Office to take the necessary steps to carry the same into effect. Owing, however, to a dispute which has arisen as to the western boundary line of the reservation, and which is now being investigated by the General Land Office, I have thought it advisable to defer further action in the matter until the lines are properly adjusted.

Flathead Reserve in Montana—Northern Pacific Railroad.—In my last annual report I referred to an agreement which had been then lately entered into between Assistant Attorney-General McCammon, representing the United States, and the confederated tribes of Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles Indians occupying the Jocko or Flathead Reservation in Montana, for the extinguishment of their title to lands of the reservation required for the purposes of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864 (13 Stat., 365). This agreement is dated September 2, 1882, and provides for the surrender and relinquishment by the said confederated tribes to the United States of all their right, title, and interest, under treaty of July 16, 1855, in and to a strip of land 200 feet wide, extending east and west through the reservation, and containing 1,300 acres, as a right of way and road-bed for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Also in and to certain plots of land adjacent to said right of way, and aggregating 130 acres, for depot purposes, &c.

In consideration of such cession, the United States agrees to pay to the said confederated tribes the sum of $16,000 (being at the rate of $11.18 per acre), to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said confederated tribes upon ratification of said agreement by Congress, and necessary appropriations therefor, said sum to be expended for the benefit of the Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. The United States further agrees upon like ratification and appropriation to pay to the individual Indians, members of said confederated tribes, whose names appear on the schedule marked K, annexed to said agreement, the several sums set opposite their respective names, amounting in the aggregate to $7,625, as full compensation for damages to improvements or fenced or cultivated fields which they may sustain, by reason of the surrender and relinquishment of said lands or any part thereof, such compensation to be expended for the benefit of such individual Indians or paid to them in cash, in the proportion to which they may severally be entitled, appearing by said schedule, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. It is further stipulated in said agreement that all provisions of existing

treaties with said confederated tribes, not affected thereby, shall remain in full force and effect, and that said agreement shall be subject to ratification by Congress.

On the 13th January last I had the honor to recommend to the Department that said agreement with accompanying maps and schedule be approved, and to submit for transmission to Congress the draught of a bill to accept and ratify the same. Section 3 of the bill as prepared provided for the grant of the right of way and the use of the plots of land so relinquished to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the uses and purposes mentioned in said agreement, but required the company, as a condition precedent to the use of the lands, to pay to the Treasurer of the United States, within sixty days from the passage of the act, the sum of $23,625 thereby provided to be appropriated, and to file with the Secretary of the Interior its written acceptance of the conditions of said section.

On the 16th January, 1883, the papers, approved by the Department, were forwarded to the President, and on the 19th of the same month were transmitted by him to Congress for consideration. On the same day the President's message with accompanying papers was referred to the respective committees on Indian affairs of both houses and ordered to be printed. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 44, Forty-seventh Congress, second session.) Congress, however, adjourned without taking further action in the matter. A new bill will be prepared and submitted to the Department for transmission to Congress at the ensuing session.

Indian Training School, Carlisle, Pa.—Cumberland Valley Railroad, South Pennsylvania Railroad.—Both the above-named railroad companies are engaged in constructing lines of railroad which they propose shall pass through the Carlisle Military Reservation now occupied, by consent of the War Department, for Indian school purposes, claiming the right to enter the reservation under State grant. Under the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered to exercise exclusive legislation "over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings." The attention of the War Department and the honorable Attorney-General having been called to the subject, I am informed that proceedings have been taken to enjoin said railroad companies from proceeding with the construction of the roads through the property until such time as Congress shall take action in the matter.

Papago Reserve, Arizona—Arizona Southern Railroad.—In pursuance of the act of Congress of August 5, 1882, granting a right of way to the Arizona Southern Railroad Company through the Papago Reserve, subject to the consent of the Indians occupying the same, and to the payment by said railroad company to the Secretary of the Interior of such compensation as should be fixed by him, to be expended by him for the benefit of the Indians, a council of the Indians was held under direction of the Department on the 5th of March, 1883, at which the Indians signified their consent to a right of way for the railroad through their reservation on condition that the company pay into the hands of the Secretary of the Interior for their use and benefit the sum of $3,000, fence the road, and provide suitable safeguards at all road-crossings and cattle-passings within the limits of the reservation.

These conditions were approved by the Department on March 22 last, and a copy thereof transmitted to the company for its acceptance or rejection March 31. On the 7th April last the president of the com-

pany replied objecting to the terms imposed by the Indians as being exceptionally severe, and not justified by the tenor of the act of Congress under which the company had proceeded to take the preliminary steps for the construction of the road. On the 13th April last this office replied that the terms upon which the Indians consented to the right of way did not materially differ from those voluntarily proposed to the Indians by the railway company April 21, 1882, viz, the building of a school-house on the reserve at a cost of $3,000, and fencing of the road. A definite answer was requested from the company whether it would accept the conditions or not, but up to the time of closing this report no reply has been received. I understand, however, that no action has been taken by the company towards building the road upon the reserve.

Sioux Reserve in Dakota—Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway.—Since the date of my last annual report this company has paid into the Department, for the use of the Sioux Indians, the sum of $1,424.76 compensation for right of way and depot grounds on the Crow Creek Reserve, east of the Missouri River, in accordance with the terms of the agreement of November 13, 1880. The maps of definite location of the 640-acre tract west of the Missouri River, the 188-acre tract east of the river, taken by the company for depot purposes, and of the right of way through the Crow Creek Reserve, have severally been approved by the Department.

Sisseton Reserve in Dakota—Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway.—In the annual report of this office for 1880 mention was made of a right of way granted to this company under the provisions of the treaty with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, February 19, 1867, for the extension of the Hastings and Dakota Division of its road westwardly through the reserve. The compensation stipulated to be paid to the Indians was at the rate of $1.75 per acre for the lands required by the company for right of way and station purposes. A map of definite location of the road was duly filed by the company and approved by the Department July 22, 1880. The necessary papers evidencing the formal consent of the Indians were prepared and transmitted to the agent, but pending the Indians' signature they were destroyed by fire at the agency.

In the mean time the company had projected another road, known as the Whetstone Branch of the Hastings and Dakota Division, running in a northwestwardly direction through the reservation, and which it is understood is now partially built. Maps of definite location of the branch road have been filed by the company with the Department, action upon which is deferred until the formal consent of the Indians is obtained upon new papers which have been prepared and forwarded to the agency for signature.

Umatilla Reserve, Oregon—Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.—Under the treaty of June 9, 1855, with the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Indians, occupying the Umatilla Reserve in Oregon, a right of way is reserved for all roads, highways, and railroads, whenever in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest may require such accommodation. Upon petition presented by the Company to the President on the 9th July last, praying for the issuance of an Executive order, under the provisions of said treaty, to enable it to construct a line of railway from Pendleton to Centreville, Oreg., through said reservation, the President, on the 16th July last, issued an Executive order authorizing the company to proceed with the construction of said road, upon arriving at an agreement with the Indians upon the res-

ervation for compensation to be paid to them by said company for right of way, such agreement to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall secure to his satisfaction the performance of the conditions thereby imposed upon the company, and shall prescribe such further conditions as to filing maps of definite location, &c., as shall be deemed necessary and proper.

Maps of definite location of the right of way (which covers about 17 miles through the reserve), and of grounds required for station purposes have been filed in the Department, and, under your instructions to this office of the 19th July last, the agent for the Umatillas was directed to convene a council of the Indians for the purpose of arranging terms upon which the road could be built without molestation. Under date of September 4, the agent reported that the Indians had, in council assembled, on the 17th August last, consented to a right of way, with necessary grounds for station purposes, on condition that the company pay to the Secretary of the Interior for their use and benefit the sum of $5 per acre for the lands taken and occupied (aggregating 156.75 acres), and compensate individual Indians of the confederated tribes for damages to their improvements occasioned by the construction of the road. These terms have been reduced to writing, and signed by a majority of all the adult male members of the tribes, and accepted by the company, which (pending completion of the arrangements) has been permitted to proceed with the building of the road.

Walker River Reserve, Nevada—Pah-Ute Indians—Carson and Colorado Railroad.—On the 4th December, 1882, I had the honor to submit to the Department, for transmission to Congress, the draft of a bill to confirm an agreement made with the Pah-Ute Indians on the 9th August, 1882, and to grant a right of way to the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company through the above-named reservation. The agreement in question provides for a right of way 60 feet wide, extending over and across the reservation about 45 miles, together with the use and occupancy of four plots of land for station purposes, aggregating 72.313 acres, in consideration of $750 coin paid by the company to the Indians, with free transportation for themselves, their fish, game, and products, to and from all points on the road.

On the 6th December the papers approved were forwarded from the Department to the President, and by him transmitted to Congress for consideration on December 8. On the same day the President's message, with accompanying papers, was referred to the respective Committees on Indian Affairs of both houses and ordered to be printed.* On January 9, 1883, a bill (S. 2336) was reported from the Senate committee and recommitted; January 16 the bill was reported from the Senate committee without amendment. No further action appears to have been taken by Congress in the matter. A new bill will be prepared and submitted to the Department for transmission to Congress at the approaching session.

INTRUDERS ON INDIAN LANDS.

As stated in the previous reports, an amendment to the law in reference to intruders so as to punish by imprisonment as well as fine is absolutely necessary. An intruder without property has very little fear of a fine. Some intruders have already been removed several times by the Indian police or the military, and as often have returned. The pres-

* See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 7, Forty-seventh Congress, second session.

ent law, imposing a fine *only*, has no terrors for this class of men. All that can at present be done is to remove the intruder, and if he reappears to bring a civil suit against him in the nature of an action of debt to recover the statutory penalty of $1,000. I have yet to hear of a single instance in which the penalty has been recovered. The result is expense to the Government for no purpose. Notwithstanding his repeated expulsion from the Indian Territory, Payne and his party of "Oklahoma colonists" have twice during the present year made attempts at settlement in that country, requiring the aid of the military, at great expense to the Government, to effect their removal.

In addition to the urgent recommendations which have repeatedly been made by this office and the Department on the subject, the Secretary of War deemed this frequent furnishing of troops for the removal of trespassers, at great expense to the Government, without any practical results, as a matter of such serious importance in the interests of the military service and of public economy that on the 2d February last he addressed a special communication to the President urging the amendment of section 2148, Revised Statutes, by providing a term of imprisonment for unlawfully entering upon Indian lands. This communication was transmitted by the President to Congress on the 5th February last, and on the 3d of the same month Mr. Dawes introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 2450), some time previously prepared in this office,* reading as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-one hundred and forty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended to read as follows, namely:

"Every person who without authority of law enters and shall be found upon any Indian lands, tribal reservation, or lands specially set apart for Indian purposes, shall for the first offense, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than one year; and for every subsequent offense, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, and not less than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than two years, nor less than one year; and the wagons, teams and outfit of such person or persons so offending shall be seized and delivered to the proper United States officer, and be proceeded against by libel in the proper court and forfeited, one-half to the informer and the other half to the United States, and in all cases arising under this act, Indians shall be competent witnesses: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to emigrants or travelers peaceably passing through such Indian lands, tribal reservations, or lands especially set apart for Indian purposes, without committing any willful trespass or injury to person or property."

On the 10th February last the bill as read and referred was reported back by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs without amendment, but Congress again adjourned without taking action in the matter.

While on this subject I desire to say a few words in regard to the repeated attempts which have been made by United States citizens during the past four years to unlawfully appropriate certain lands of the Indian Territory reserved under treaty by the Government for Indian purposes, under the pretext that such lands are open to the public for settlement. Full accounts of these raids and of the measures taken by the Government to expel the intruders will be found in the successive annual reports of this office for the years 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882. During the period referred to, D. L. Payne, the recognized leader of the movement, has been repeatedly arrested only to be released by the military authorities on the Kansas border, or held to answer to a civil suit in the United States court at Fort Smith to recover the penalty imposed by the statute, a suit invariably terminating without any practical re-

* See House Ex. Doc. No. 145, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.

sult. With each repetition the movement appears to acquire additional strength. From official reports made to the War Department and on file in this office, I learn that in the expedition which left Arkansas City for the Oklahoma lands on the 1st February last there were about 250 persons, principally from Kansas and Missouri, including some 20 women and children, with from 80 to 100 wagons filled with provisions and forage sufficient to last them 30 or 40 days, and with tents, furniture, agricultural implements, &c. They appeared in the main to be a well-to-do, quiet set of farmers, and a different class of people from those who had been engaged in previous similar enterprises, but they were all well armed, mostly with Winchester rifles and carbines, and among them it was reported there was one man from Wichita, Kans., who had with him a full wagon-load of whisky and cigars, intending to open a saloon on arriving at their destination.

Besides this party, there were other and smaller outfits which were discovered and heard of *en route* from Caldwell and Coffeyville, Kans., to join the main body. Those from Caldwell are stated to have been with one or two exceptions persons without visible means of support, whom the citizens, though deprecating the movement, were glad to get rid of at any price.

Payne with his secretary, one W. H. Osburn, traveled with the Arkansas City party, and at a meeting held there the night before starting he is said to have roundly abused the Government and the Army. From the same official sources I learn that every member who joins the Oklahoma colony pays $2.50 for a certificate of membership therein, of which 50 cents are retained by the secretary and the remainder goes into Payne's pockets. The form of certificate is as follows:

[Capt. D. L. Payne, president; Hon. J. M. Steele, treasurer; W. H. Osburn, secretary.]

Certificate of membership.

OFFICE OF PAYNE'S OKLAHOMA COLONY,
Wichita, Kans., ——— —, 188—.

This certifies that ——— ———, having paid the fee of two dollars, is a member of Payne's Oklahoma Colony, is entitled to all the benefits and protection of said colony and an equal voice in all matters pertaining to and the formation of its local government.

In testimony whereof the official signatures of the president and secretary are hereto subscribed, and the seal of the colony attached.

——— ———,
President.

——— ———,
Secretary.

I also learn that Payne issues "land certificates" to persons who do not desire to go down themselves by which he guarantees them 160 acres of land in the "Oklahoma Colony" in consideration of $25, which it is also stated he appropriates to his own use. I have no copy of this last mentioned certificate; but, even if there are no other controlling influences at work, it is manifestly a profitable speculation for Payne himself, who is not likely to desist from starting these expeditions so long as he can find persons credulous enough to part with their money on such worthless assurances, or so long as the law in relation to trespassers on Indian lands remains in its present unsatisfactory condition.

From a letter dated June 26 last, addressed to the Department by the honorable Secretary of War, I am advised that Payne has now applied to the United States circuit court at Topeka, Kans., for an injunction restraining military interference with his entrance into and occu-

pation of the Oklahoma district of the Indian Territory, thus bringing up for judicial decision the whole question affecting the status of said district; and that the matter has been referred by the War Department to the Attorney-General to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to protect the interests of the United States in the premises.

I respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be specially drawn to these aggressive movements on the Indian Territory lands, as illustrating the urgent necessity for speedy and effective legislation in regard to trespassers.

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS ON INDIAN LANDS.

Notwithstanding the repeated recommendations made by this office for legislation to protect the timber on Indian lands, no definite action has been taken by Congress, and depredations upon valuable timber, especially in the Indian Territory, are of constant occurrence. At the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress a bill (S. 1646), prepared in this office, extending to Indian lands the provisions of section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for the protection and preservation of timber, passed the Senate with a slight amendment, but failed to receive action in the House, either at that or the concluding session. The urgent necessity for this measure is shown in the correspondence set out in the report of the Senate committee,* to which I beg to refer.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

During the year there has been paid to Indians, in cash, as annuity or otherwise, in round numbers, $745,000. Of this amount $305,000 was used to reimburse the Creek orphan fund, as provided for in the act approved August 7, 1882; about $220,000 was interest on indebtedness to Indians, funded and otherwise; about $13,000 finished the payment of the principal sum due to the Eastern Miamis, and nearly $10,000 was paid for damages to the property of Indians, the result of their removal, or the prosecution of public works to the injury of their reservations, &c., thus leaving something less than $200,000 of annuity payments proper, many of which will expire in the near future by limitation in the various treaties, &c.

Creek orphans.—The provisions of the act above noted, requiring the sum of $305,021.58 to be paid to the Creeks who were orphans on the 24th day of March, 1832, or to their heirs, to reimburse the fund due to them under treaty of that date, from which fund this money had been diverted by the Government, made it the duty of the Department to ascertain who were entitled to this payment, and to see that the money was paid to the actual beneficiaries under the law. The agent who was to make the payment was therefore instructed to carefully revise and correct the census list of these Indians, and before enrolling their names to closely examine and verify the claims of all who presented themselves. These instructions he carried out in a very satisfactory manner, submitting a census list showing 27 of the original 573 orphans still living, and nearly 800 heirs, many being descendants of the third generation. This list was certified to as correct by all the chiefs, thirty-nine in number, and by the agent, and, after being carefully examined and compared with the original rolls, was approved by the Department on the 28th December, 1882, and the payment made during the following March. As no evidences of dissatisfaction therewith have reached me from the Creeks, I believe that none exists.

---

*Report No. 392, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.

Eastern Miamis.—In my last report I stated that the payment of the principal sum due to the Eastern Miamis July 1, 1880, was necessarily delayed until nearly two years had elapsed, but that interest had been paid for one year after it became due, viz, for 1881. A short time ago, in compliance with my recommendation, the Department authorized the payment of all the balance of interest still due and provided for, which was accordingly computed on each share of this principal sum up to and inclusive of the various dates on which the payments were made during the year 1882. In the cases of several who were not paid until after the expiration of that fiscal year a full year's interest was allowed. These payments altogether amounted to $6,367.01, leaving to be covered back into the Treasury $4,695.88 of the $11,062.89 interest provided for the year 1882. Thus, with the exception of one share of the principal sum still unpaid, the owner not having been found, a final settlement of this indebtedness will be made.

Sac and Fox in Iowa.—Several of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa still refuse to receipt for their shares of their annuity, which shares are set aside for them and will remain on the books of this office to their credit for the present.

Since my last report $10,000 more has been paid to these Indians on account of their back and current annuities, and at their request the Department authorized $10,000 more to be expended in the purchase of land for them. About $9,300 was thus expended, leaving about $700, which it was found could not be so used to advantage. With this balance they wish their chiefs and head men to pay some tribal indebtedness, and the Department has approved of its being given to them for that purpose. They will thus have received $60,000 of annuity since January, 1882, and, with the exception of about $4,800, all that is so due to them up to the end of the fiscal year 1883.

Winnebagoes in Wisconsin.—Twenty-five hundred dollars were appropriated by the last Congress, as suggested in my last report, for the purpose of completing the census of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, as required by the act of January 18, 1881, and an agent was appointed in April last by the Department for this duty, in which he has since been continuously engaged. These Indians are very much scattered over the State, and in most cases families have had to be personally visited wherever located. This and the careful examination into the rights of all claiming to be enrolled, and of the records of the Land Office as to homesteads said to be taken up by them in compliance with the above-mentioned act, and in assisting those who had not located homesteads to do so, has consumed much time and necessarily delayed the work; but it is now nearing completion.

From the reports I have received in reference to the present habits and condition of a great majority of these Indians, and the well-known character of many of the whites who surround them, I am convinced that to pay into their hands any considerable part of the money referred to in the act of January 18, 1881, would just so far frustrate the main object of the act; for, notwithstanding any promises they may make, I am persuaded they will not use it to enter the land they have selected, nor to improve it, nor for any good purpose, nor will their wants be in any sense permanently relieved thereby. Section 2 of the act above referred to reads that the Department, on completion of the census, is authorized to "expend for their benefit" certain sums therein stated; and, farther on, the same section also reads that "all of said sums [meaning those just above noted] shall be *paid pro rata* to those persons whose names *appear upon the census roll*," &c. I have therefore

decided to make this payment in three installments, the second payment not to be made until it is demonstrated that the first has been judiciously expended, as contemplated in the act.

A question which should be considered in connection with annuity payments is the ruling of the Treasury Department, based on section 3651 of the Revised Statutes, which ruling is to the effect that Indian agents are prohibited from procuring the necessary currency and small change required in making almost all annuity payments by paying a reasonable exchange to some banking institution nearer to the agency than the authorized United States depository where the funds may be placed to the agent's credit. This often necessitates a long journey by the agent, accompanied by an escort, an unnecessary expense, risk, and delay, and requires the agent's absence from the agency, where his presence is always needed. Although the letter of the law may call for this ruling, I do not believe the act was intended by Congress to so apply, nor, in my opinion, is such application for the best interests of the service.

PURCHASE, INSPECTION, AND SHIPMENT OF GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

Bids for furnishing goods and supplies for the Indian service were opened in New York on the 23d of April last. Three hundred and fifty-two bids were received at the opening in New York, and at the opening at San Francisco, on the 18th of July, twenty-four bids were received, making a total of three hundred and seventy-six sealed bids for supplying articles for the Indian service. One hundred and eighty-one contracts were awarded, and were made out in quadruplicate, and each one accompanied with a bond. The awards in New York were made by me with the assistance of the Board of Indian Commissioners and Mr. G. M. Lockwood, chief clerk of the Department, representing the Department, after the samples offered with the bids had been examined by inspectors appointed for that purpose. The number of articles required to supply the Indian service are nearly 1,500, and are divided, exclusive of subsistence stores, such as beef, flour, sugar, coffee, &c., and exclusive of medicines and school-books, into fifteen classes, as follows: 1st, blankets; 2d, woolen goods; 3d, cotton goods; 4th, clothing; 5th, boots and shoes; 6th, hats and caps; 7th, notions; 8th, groceries; 9th, crockery and lamps; 10th, furniture and wooden ware; 11th, saddles, harness, &c.; 12th, agricultural implements; 13th, wagons and wagon fixtures; 14th, glass, oils, and paints; 15th, hardware.

The delivery, inspection, and shipment of most of the articles is performed in New York, in a warehouse rented for that purpose. The manner of receiving, inspecting, and shipping these goods has been repeatedly detailed in my reports. From May 23 last to the 15th of September there were received and shipped from the New York warehouse 22,718 packages, weighing from one ounce to 500 pounds, the total weight of these packages being 3,428,638 pounds. All have been accounted for. The invoices received and permanently recorded as to name, number, marks, articles, dates of receipt, inspection and shipment, routes by which goods were transported, and names of transportation contractors in each instance, were 3,703 sets of four each; three of each set are ansmitted from the warehouse to this office for settlement, and one to the respective agencies. These are in addition to invoices covering a large number of shipments from Chicago, Saint Louis, and other western points, for which the papers are forwarded to the *New York office,* carefully examined, and in many instances returned

for correction before being transmitted to this office for payment. The number of western shipments for which invoices had been received up to September 15 is 500, but many are yet to be received, the delay being doubtless owing to the amount of clerical work necessary to be done by the inspectors in the West in filling out and signing receipts after shipment. A detailed record of each shipping receipt is also kept, which shows the marks, numbers, kinds of packages, character of contents and weight of each package; these receipts are made in duplicate for shipment and then copied in a special book for that purpose. The number of receipts so recorded, each having been written three times, is 1,260. This enables the office to trace any package, and in event of shortage of contents on arrival at the agencies, to locate and determine (upon receipt of a report from the Indian agent as to the weight of the package when received by him) the liability for deficiency, whether it rests with the contractor who furnishes the goods or with the transporter. Nearly 800 requisition sheets have been issued in ordering goods from contractors, besides the orders for medical supplies, of which there were 90; these requisitions contain full directions for shipment, and a schedule of the requirements of each agency, involving the placing of about 125,000 sets of figures in as many different squares. From April 24 last to September 15, 731 letters were received at the warehouse in New York, and 1,175 pages of letters written in answer.

The goods delivered under contracts have been fully up to sample, and with the exception of two instances where the provisions of Article V of the contracts were enforced, were satisfactory in every respect; in accepting the goods in the above instances under Article V of the contracts, the interests of the Government were wholly protected and full value received. The inspectors have all promptly responded when called upon and have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

In connection with the purchase and shipment of supplies as above reported, I deem it my duty to again call the attention of Congress, through the Department, to the importance that contracts for goods and supplies for the Indian service be let very early in the spring, and to the consequent necessity that the appropriation bill be passed at an early day, if possible not later than the end of February. No schedule of supplies required can be prepared until the amount of money Congress appropriates is ascertained. After the schedules are made it requires from three to four weeks to have them printed, and under the law the advertisements calling for bids must be published not less than three weeks. In this manner two months are required after the Indian appropriation bill has become a law before bids can be opened, and with the large number of articles required and the number of contracts generally awarded on the bids received, it requires from five to six weeks to have the contracts and bonds executed, the orders for shipment issued, and all the complicated machinery by and through which the Government conducts its business set in motion. Should the Indian appropriation bill be passed and become a law not later than the end of February, no goods could be shipped, under the most favorable circumstances, until the end of June, and as a large proportion of the goods are for agencies on the Missouri River and have to be shipped before the close of navigation, which occurs about October 1, the necessity for the early passage of the bill becomes apparent.

In connection with this subject of purchasing supplies for Indians, I wish to place upon record the fact that I find, from an examination of the records kept by the War Department in the early history of our Indian affairs, that it *was the custom for the* Government to furnish to

the Indians "scalping knives" by the thousands. To-day we furnish nothing of the kind, but in lieu thereof we furnish schools and such agricultural and mechanical tools and implements as belong to civilization and the peaceable pursuits of life. Thus we are substantially changing their "swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks," and educating them to "learn war no more."

EDUCATION.

The increase in the accommodations for Indian pupils which the school appropriations for the last fiscal year made possible, has been followed by a corresponding increase in the attendance of pupils. Exclusive of the five civilized tribes the number enrolled at boarding-schools during the year just closed is 5,139, an increase of 650 over last year. The attendance on the day-schools has been 5,102, an increase of 836 over the preceding year.

Of the 5,139 boarding-pupils, 4,376 have attended schools on reservations or in their immediate vicinity, 641 have been enrolled at Hampton, Carlisle, and Forest Grove, and 122 have been placed in various schools in the States.

Reservation schools.—The boarding and day schools on reservations have made a creditable record during the year. Nine new boarding-schools have been opened, making the whole number now in operation, exclusive of the three training-schools, 79. The new schools for the Blackfeet in Montana, Pah-Utes in Nevada, Warm Springs, and Umatilla Indians in Oregon, and the Shoshones in Wyoming, gave boarding-schools for the first time to 9,000 Indians. Those schools can accommodate, however, but 169 pupils and will soon need enlarging. The Devil's Lake Sioux and Klamaths have each been given a second school, and the Poncas have seen the long-delayed fulfilment of the promise that a boarding-school should be given them in the Indian Territory. Industrial training, mainly in farming and gardening, forms a part of the curriculum of agency boarding-schools. The schools have cultivated 1,526 acres, and raised 18,334 bushels corn, 4,952 bushels oats, and 19,340 bushels vegetables; made 1,171 tons of hay and 4,325 pounds of butter. But, as I said in my last report, industrial training, especially in workshops, needs more attention, and a much larger outlay of money for tools and materials and instruction. What Captain Pratt says in regard to the Carlisle pupils would apply to all reservation schools:

> I think it very desirable that we should have experimental shops for the boys not learning trades, where, under the care of a teacher, even the youngest pupils might have some kind of manual training daily. I do not doubt that the gain in health, energy, and clear-headedness would make any expenditure in this direction an ultimate economy. We invariably find that when an idle or mischievous boy is put to work at a trade, his standing is raised in scholarship as well as conduct. In some cases the improvement has been very remarkable; in not one has it failed of good results.

An interesting event in the year has been the educational inroad in the Ute tribe. The wild Southern Utes allowed twenty-seven of their youth to be taken to the Albuquerque boarding school, although not one of the tribe had ever before attended any school of any description. At first the necessary routine and restraint of the school was irksome, and the labor required was repugnant; but within a few months Agent Sanchez reported:

> On his arrival, one boy who aspired to the leadership of his fellows and who thought he should have fifty cents for bringing a pail of water and refused to perform any labor without pay, has been kindly and gradually led to change his views and has become

a ready, willing worker, being especially interested in the industry of gardening. On being asked whether he had any word to send to his people, he soon replied: "Yes, tell them to make a garden; I think a garden is a good thing."

It was not without repeated assurances that the other branches of the Ute tribe could be made to believe that their relatives had gone so far over to the side of civilization.

Twenty-three new day schools are reported, most of them on reservations already provided with boarding schools. They are practically district schools located among settlements of Indians more or less remote from the agency, and needing the influence in their midst of some employé who can supervise their farming, house-building, and other practical interests, as well as teach their children. A few day schools have been discontinued and five have become boarding schools. There are now 117 in operation. The value of the day school is measured less by the actual advancement of its pupils in books, than by the influence of the teacher over them and their families, and by its importance as a recruiting station for candidates for boarding schools both on and off the reservation; children who cannot be induced to go away from home to a boarding school will stray into a day school which is close at hand; and afterwards, when their minds are awakened, will gladly accept the better opportunities offered them. Irregularity of attendance is a sore discouragement to the teacher; but this can be largely overcome by the attraction of a lunch served the pupils daily and prepared with their assistance.

The organizing of a system of day schools is meeting with favor among experienced agents who have large agencies, and desire to place all their Indians as speedily as possible under some sort of educational influence. In this way only can the terms of the treaties with the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, and Navajoes be fulfilled.

Training schools.—No one can read the reports of the Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove training schools, which will be found herewith, on pages 219, 223, and 238, without being impressed with the growing interest and value of the work they are doing, and without wishing that it might be increased four fold. Each school has exceeded the number for which appropriation was made, and they have enrolled respectively 390, 109, and 151 pupils. At each training in industrial and mechanical arts has been kept in the foreground, and the acquiring of habits of faithful continuous work has been the point most strenuously insisted upon. The success attained is fully attested by the number and value of the articles manufactured in the workshops for the use of the schools, and also by the fact that at Carlisle and Hampton they propose to furnish for the various Indian agencies during the current fiscal year 2,000 pairs of shoes, 3,350 dozen articles of tinware, 22 dozen bridles and halters, and 450 sets of harness. During the year Carlisle has sent 10 spring wagons to Indian agencies. The details of the work in these schools have been given in previous reports and need not be repeated here. Their standing and importance are now so fully recognized as to need neither explanation nor defense. They have been visited and inspected by men and women from all parts of the country, friendly and unfriendly, critical and lenient, enthusiastic and skeptical. The verdict has been uniform that these schools should be continued and enlarged, and other similar ones established. A visit to either of these schools will remove the most obstinate prejudice against Indian education.

The first Forest Grove "graduates" were returned to their homes this year. Superintendent Minthorn says:

The first two lots of children that were brought to the school came with the un-

derstanding that they were to remain three years, and that time having expired, they were allowed to return home, but fifteen have returned to the school with the intention of remaining two years longer. Those that have remained at home are, with the exception of two, doing well. Three of the carpenters are working at their trade in New Tacoma, Wash., taking contracts, furnishing all the material, and building houses. They are giving good satisfaction and are making good wages. Two Indian agents have applied to the school for teachers for agency schools, but Government salaries were not a sufficient inducement, as the boys who have learned trades can get from two to four dollars per day and plenty of work. The indications at present seem to be that pupils leaving this school after having completed the course of study and learned a trade will generally seek employment among white people. But as most of the Indians upon this coast have good land, many will engage in farming, and for this reason it is doubly important that the school should have a farm.

There does not seem to be so encouraging an outlook for girls leaving the schools as for boys; there does not seem to be any good place for an Indian girl in the present state of Indian society. Out of fifteen girls that were allowed to return to their homes, eleven have returned to the school, and one other is very desirous of returning; and two have been married to two young men who had been among the first to come to this school. They have made comfortable, pleasant, and happy homes. Ten others who have been here before have requested us to reserve places for them, as they intended to return in the fall.

Want of money and want of room has compelled the refusal of many urgent applications for admission to the Forest Grove school. It is a great mistake that Congress should have limited to 150 the number of pupils to be received in the only training school west of the Rocky Mountains, especially when the parents readily surrender their children for a five years' course. This school is not yet fairly equipped for work. Its buildings are unsubstantial in construction and inadequate in size, but are as good and commodious as the meager funds allowed therefor would build. It has no land except the lots on which the buildings stand, offered for that purpose by Pacific University. Its small leased farm is not adjacent to the buildings. Funds should be furnished immediately to put up new buildings on a location not far from Forest Grove, where citizens have offered to donate to the Government for that purpose a large tract of good land. I hope Congress at its next session will appropriate not less than $25,000 for this purpose, and will provide for the support of at least 250 pupils in this school.

The students at Hampton have rejoiced this year in the completion of "Winona Lodge," a $30,000 building erected solely by benevolent contributions. It is devoted exclusively to the use of Indian girls, who have hitherto lived in cramped quarters. They take great pride in their new possession, and put new energy and conscience into their industrial work, for which it gives ample facilities. For Indian education at Hampton since 1878, as per General Armstrong's report, the Government has given $52,000; charity has given $81,000. If the Indian has made friends who are so generously disposed towards him, why should Congress say that only 100 Indians shall enjoy such privileges and benefactions, and then provide but $167 per capita with which to partially pay for their support?

An interesting experiment has been tried at the Hampton school this year by including among its students three young married couples. General Armstrong says:

A feature of this year's work has been the taking of young married people as students in the school. Three such couples have been received, two from the Omaha and one from the Sioux tribe. The Sioux and one of the Omahas each brought with them a little papoose about a year old. The parents attend school half a day and work the other half with the other scholars. We have attempted at Hampton nothing more hopeful than this in training Indians. The husband and wife advance together with common interests. A home will be established on their return to the *reservation* and their future will be comparatively secure.

It is interesting to notice as side issues in this experiment the increase of courtesy in the brave for his wife and the growing care of the mother for her child, and the effort she makes to keep her husband's possessions, her room and her baby, and, last of all, herself clean and tidy. At first the father evidently regarded tending the little bit of humanity with scorn; but he has grown to take great pride in his boy, and often relieves the mother now of part of the burden.

The three families are now in "Winona." It is intended to build during the summer two small frame houses, costing $200 apiece, like the better class of houses at the agencies, and to teach two of the families to make in them as attractive and happy homes as possible with such materials as can be procured at their homes. Their place in "Winona" will be filled by other carefully selected young married people, who will in their turn make the same experiment in housekeeping. Funds for these two cottages have been procured.

It gives me pleasure to report that within another year three new training schools will be in operation. Stone buildings to accommodate 150 pupils, at Chilocco, in the Indian Territory, near the Kansas border and contiguous to Kansas settlements, will be ready for pupils in December. At Lawrence, Kans., three large stone buildings for 340 pupils will be completed in January. Near Genoa, Nebr., the old brick Pawnee school building, standing on what was formerly the Pawnee reservation, is being thoroughly repaired and enlarged, so as to furnish room for 150 pupils, and will be finished next spring. The contract price of these buildings is about $82,000. A large additional expense must of course be incurred for heating apparatus, furnishing, outbuildings, fencing, &c.

Pupils in schools in the States.—Pupils were placed in schools in the States under the following item of the appropriation act of May 17, 1882:

And the Secretary of the Interior is further authorized and directed to provide for the care, support, and education of one hundred Indian children not belonging to the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory at any established industrial, agricultural, or mechanical school or schools other than those herein provided for, in any of the States of the United States, such schools to be selected by him from applications made to him, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum for each child; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That not more than twenty of said pupils shall be educated in any one State.

These pupils were divided among schools in six different States. From all quarters the reports as to their deportment and progress has been entirely satisfactory. The advantages to Indian youth which must result from thus placing them in small companies among white communities are so evident that a similar appropriation of $75,000 has been made for the current fiscal year, which will provide for thus educating nearly 400. I deem it my duty, however, to call attention to the requirements of the act and the inadequate provision made for meeting those requirements. If the law means anything it means that industrial training shall be a prerequisite, that the girls shall learn sewing and housework and the boys be given first-class, thorough training in farming and the various trades; and that, in addition, the ordinary English branches shall be taught these youth who are unacquainted with the rudiments of civilized life, or even with the language of their instructors. No other fund being provided therefor the lodging accommodations, clothing, subsistence, medical attendance, and personal supervision of the habits and morals of the pupils must also be paid for out of the $167 per capita. This implies large buildings, an extensive outfit in the way of tools, materials, and machinery for carrying on trades, and a special corps of teachers for the special classes in schoolrooms and shops which would be formed out of these raw recruits to civilization. Realizing the discrepancy between the demands the office was about to make, and the equivalent it proposed to offer, the following letter *was addressed to forty-three* agricultural and mechan-

ical schools endowed by national land grants, being a list contained in the report of the Bureau of Education:

The last Indian appropriation act provides for the "care and support and education of Indian children at industrial, agricultural, or mechanical schools in any of the States of the United States at a cost of not exceeding one hundred and sixty-seven dollars for each child." It also provides a limited sum to defray the traveling expenses of pupils from their homes to such schools.

The advantage of placing Indian youths in schools remote from reservations, where they will be surrounded by civilization and be obliged to learn and use the English language, has been abundantly shown, and the advancement in education and civilization made by Indian pupils under such circumstances has fulfilled the most sanguine hopes of the friends of the Indian. This office desires to extend such advantages to nearly four hundred Indian youths, and to place them in companies of from five to thirty in such of the various institutions of the country as are interested and prepared to receive them.

For the care and education of these youths, many of whom will be taken right from the camp, and most of whom will be ignorant of the English language, special facilities and special methods of instruction will be required. They will need training of every kind—mental, industrial, physical, and religious. The pupil must learn the language in which he is being taught, and this can only be acquired through object-lessons given with all the tact and ingenuity which the teacher can command. Outside of the school-room equally careful training must be given the girls in all branches of housekeeping, dairy-work, and sewing, and the boys in farming and gardening, and in some of the trades of carpenter, blacksmith, wheelwright, shoemaker, tinsmith, &c. These duties should occupy as much time and attention as the school-room work, and the instruction should not be theoretical but practical. In a word, Indian pupils must be taught how to read and write, how to think, how to live, and how to work.

In some institutions it may be difficult to provide the facilities needed for successful work with the amount allowed therefor by the Government, especially as the pupils must be cared for during vacations as well as term time, and the sum of $167 is all that is appropriated to cover all the expense of board, clothes, tuition, medical attendance, &c., of an Indian child during twelve months. But the growing interest which is being manifested in Indian civilization and education leads to the belief that many institutions will look at the matter from a philanthropic standpoint, and will be ready to supplement Government appropriations with private funds.

The pupils should be received as soon as practicable after July 1, next.

If your institution desires to take any Indian pupils on the terms named, you will please inform this office at an early day on the following points:

How many pupils you wish to receive, whether girls or boys, or both, and what ages would be preferred.

How soon you will be prepared to receive them.

What facilities you have or can have for industrial training, and what industries would be taught.

From only nine* institutions were replies received, and of these only one was prepared to take pupils, and that school could guarantee to instruct the boys only in farming and carpentry. Thus was confirmed the opinion expressed in my last report that there are very few schools in the country, except asylums and reform schools, that are ready to give to their pupils a home, an industrial and mechanical training, and a book education at the same time. The Bureau of Education gives a list of fifty-one industrial schools in the various parts of the country. Of these only six can teach boys farming or trades. Two are in the country in Maryland and Virginia, and the other four are in the cities of New York, Boston, Washington, and Cleveland.† It is evident that a large outlay is necessary to equip institutions for the work required of them, an expenditure for which the Government proposes to make no return, while it fixes the amount to be paid thereafter at less than the average actual cost of supporting and teaching the pupils. No generous response could be expected to such an offer. In this dilemma the various religious societies have come to the help of this Bureau and

* Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute is a land-grant school, but being already engaged in Indian work was barred out by the statute.

† Report Bureau of Education, 1882.

have so supplemented Government aid by private charity that the whole 400 pupils will be provided for. More than half are girls, because for their instruction in sewing and housework a comparatively small outlay is required. It is altogether probable that the training given will be neither so complete nor so varied as was contemplated by the act making the appropriation. On such terms the office cannot be exacting. The labor of awkward hands is wasteful, and only in rare cases will the products of the shops cover the expense of material and instruction. So long as the Government practically solicits the aid of private charity in the carrying on of Government work, private charity should have a hearing. There should be made to it at least a fair proposition, and I therefore renew a recommendation made last fall, that an appropriation be made that will enable the office to offer to any suitable institution that will furnish buildings, teachers, and all necessary machinery of the school a compensation of not less than $180 per annum for each Indian pupil supported and taught therein. This policy would secure the aid of men and money which can be reached in no other way, and the work of Indian education be immensely and permanently advanced. Private charity should be enlisted so far as possible. The outcome will be an intelligent interest in Indian civilization and a public sentiment substantial and permanent, which will outlive changes in administrations and parties and policies. To ask charitable institutions to furnish buildings and all equipments and then offer less than mere current expenses is unworthy of the Government. It is parsimony that becomes waste, and it justifies the following remarks of General Armstrong, which, while made in behalf of the Hampton School, have a wide general application.

While the charitable are willing to help in this cause, and it is well to call upon them, it is an unfortunate fact that they have too often been called upon to do what they have felt was forced upon them unjustly, and their liberal giving has been attended with no respect for those who are really responsible for Indians. Politicians, as a rule, have faintly comprehended and often prevented wise work for the Indian, and with good intentions have made the best men reluctant to take hold of his education. Hampton's application, duly approved, for only $175 apiece per year, has twice been denied by Congress. There is room for twenty more girls, but there is no money to help, the appropriation bill providing for only one hundred at this place. We hope for better things from the next House, where the difficulty seems to lie. The last Congress, as above stated, provided for the education of four hundred Indians anywhere in the United States, excepting at Hampton and Carlisle, at the rate of $167 apiece, who are to be kept, clothed, &c., for the entire year, calling for their training in a more complete and difficult manner than, so far as I know, is given in any school in the land for whites. We can do it here only because the immense "plant" for the negro makes it possible. People may take Indians at that rate, but the work called for will not be done. I regard the provision as most unfortunate for the cause of complete training; it is adequate only when the labor of instruction is simply in farming along with the simplest education, or when Indians are put as apprentices into established work-shops. What Captain Pratt does well at $200 apiece for three hundred Indians, a private school will find it hard to do at $250 apiece for fifty Indians. The authorities seem as incapable of encouraging private effort as they are incapable of discouraging the few who have undertaken it.

The Society of Friends has received about forty Indians into one of their schools in Indiana on the terms allowed to Hampton, and when they shall come to introduce elaborate mechanical teaching will feel, as they even now do, the justice of our position.

Buildings.—The building of school-houses has progressed fairly. Seven new boarding-school buildings were occupied during the past year; six more will receive pupils this fall, and four besides the Chilocco, Lawrence, and Genoa buildings are so far advanced as to promise completion within the current year. Large additions which have been made for the Yakama, Sac and *Fox, and Absentee* Shawnee buildings will re-

lieve these overcrowded schools, double their accommodations, and otherwise increase their efficiency, and vastly improve their sanitary condition. Seven new day-school buildings have been completed and another commenced. Four boarding-school buildings have been burned. The pupils of those schools will have to be crowded into barns, bakeries, outbuildings, and such other structures as can be extemporized into school-buildings until new quarters can be provided.

The want of suitable commodious buildings continues. Eleven new ones are needed immediately and ten others should be so enlarged as to double their capacity; yet the whole amount appropriated for erection and repair of school buildings this year is but $25,000, less than the cost of one building erected by private contributions at Hampton for the use of fifty girls. I will not repeat what has been reiterated before as to the impossibility of conducting creditable schools in ill-arranged, ill-ventilated, dilapidated, overcrowded buildings.

The act passed by the first session of the last Congress authorizing the use of unoccupied military barracks as training schools for Indian youths has given to this office buildings at Fort Stevenson, Dak., Fort Hall, Idaho, Cantonment, Ind. T., and Fort Ripley, Minn. At two of these posts much-needed Indian boarding-schools have already been opened, and at the other two it is hoped that schools will soon be in operation. The expenditure of several thousand dollars over what the buildings would have brought at public sale has thus been saved the Government. Owing to their unfavorable location, the number of vacated military buildings which can now be utilized for Indian schools is small, but the number will gradually increase as garrisons are removed from close proximity to Indian reservations. The schoolboy will then take the place of the soldier, and the sword will give way to the spelling-book.

Appropriations.—The appropriations for education made by the last session of Congress are $445,000 for general purposes, including buildings; $115,000 for Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove; $40,000 for the Genoa and Chilocco schools, and $75,000 for placing pupils in schools in the States; a total of $675,000 out of $917,000 asked in the annual estimate. As compared with the previous year this gives a slight increase to the three established training schools, an increase of $145,000 for general education, and $58,000 additional for sending pupils to schools in the States.

Much better use could be made of this fund if it were not for the restrictions of law and regulations, by which the office is hampered and harassed, and which often defeat the very ends sought by legislation. For instance, there is a general construction of law which decides that when money is appropriated for a specific purpose no other fund can be used for that purpose. The $25,000 for school-buildings—just one-third of the amount asked for—would not suffice to replace burned buildings. Though the office has $400,000 for education, yet not one cent of that can be applied on a building, because there is a specific though absurdly inadequate appropriation for that purpose. It may happen, because certain buildings cannot be erected or completed, that some of the schools which the $400,000 was intended to support cannot be carried on; but that will not affect the case, even though the result be that the Indians go without their school and part of the $400,000 be returned unexpended to the Treasury. This reverses the proverb so as to make it read: Law knows no necessity.

Again, part of the appropriation for placing children in schools was provided

for the placing of children from all the Indian schools, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of such suitable white families as may in all respects be qualified to give such children moral, industrial, and educational training for a term of not less than three years, under arrangements in which their proper care, support, and education shall be in exchange for their labor.

There are undoubtedly "suitable white families" who are interested enough in Indian civilization to be willing to try the experiment of admitting into their homes shy, uncouth, ignorant Indian children, and who are willing to devote to their mental, moral, social, and industrial training all requisite time, labor, patience, and tact. But it is unreasonable to require such families to add to this the support and clothing and medical care of their *protégés* with the understanding that such labor as the children can be taught to render out of school hours and during vacations shall be considered an equivalent therefor, and to further obligate themselves to continue the experiment for not less than three years! Of course, no children have been placed in families on the above terms. If the office could expend a small sum, not exceeding $50 per annum for each child, for clothing or board, and the restriction as to time could be omitted, I doubt not many Indian children could be placed where they would receive the best of home influence, and that in many families they would remain for three years or even longer.

By the special legislation referred to in my last report, the 2,000 Moquis-Pueblos are still barred out from all schooling. I cannot think that this was the intention, but it is the unavoidable result of that legislation.

I deem it my duty to again make a statement similar to that in previous reports, of unfulfilled treaty provisions for education. In the treaties of 1868 with the tribes named below, a building, a teacher, and a school were promised for every 30 children of school age in the tribes. The following tabular statement shows the appropriation which those treaties would require of this next session of Congress:

POPULATION.

Sioux	26,616
Utes	3,333
Navajoes	17,000
Kiowas, &c	2,900
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	6,496
Crows	3,200
Shoshone	1,880
Bannacks	1,556
	62,981
School population	12,595
Number school buildings required by treaty 417, at $1,000	$417,000
Salaries of teachers, books, fuel, &c., for 417 schools, at $700	291,900
Total	708,900

Buildings already erected by Government as follows:

	Pupils.	
Sioux, to accommodate	650	
Navajoes, to accommodate	100	
Utes, to accommodate	30	
Kiowas, &c., to accommodate	120	
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, to accommodate	230	
Crows, to accommodate	36	
Shoshone (not yet completed), to accommodate	100	
Bannack	60	
Total (=44 buildings)	1,326	
Deduct 44 buildings, at $1,000		44,000
Balance due above tribes for one year		664,900

Coöperation of religious societies.—So far as I know, the educational work among Indians done by parties outside of the Government has never been fairly set forth. Such data relative thereto as I have been able to obtain will be found herewith on page 298. Of the eighty-two boarding schools, exclusive of those among the five civilized tribes, fifteen, with an enrollment of 813 pupils, have been carried on under contract with religious societies, under which the selection of teachers has been left wholly to the societies, and the Government has assumed about three-fourths of the expense. In most cases the societies furnish the buildings. Seven schools with 280 pupils have been maintained by religious societies in their own buildings, the only Government assistance given being that the rations and clothing, which would have been issued to the pupils at their homes, were issued to them at the school and became part of the school supplies. Many other schools are indebted to societies and philanthropists for gifts of books, papers, &c., which add greatly to the attractiveness and interest of the schools. Religious societies maintain thirty day schools without and sixteen with help from the Government, the aggregate enrollment being 2,016. The total amount expended during the past year by these societies for educational purposes, so far as reported, is $74,614, besides $79,142 expended on missionary work as distinguished from school work. To this should be added contributions amounting to $13,278, made during the year to the Forest Grove and Carlisle training schools, and the $26,668 which General Armstrong reports that Hampton expends on her Indian pupils in addition to the appropriation made by Government for their partial support.

This does not include $33,319 expended by religious societies in the support, in whole or in part, of seminaries, academies, and missions among the five civilized tribes, nor $24,149 devoted to establishing and carrying on schools and missions in Alaska.

This aggregate of $252,016 by no means expresses the value of the assistance thus given to Indian education and civilization. The influence of men and women whose lives are devoted to the uplifting of the degraded and ignorant cannot be measured by dollars and cents. Moreover, the very fact that he represents a great religious denomination, that a Christian community is his constituency, and that the funds which come into his hands have been consecrated by prayer and self-denial, gives to a man and his work a moral force and momentum which Government patronage does not impart. In my opinion, the best hope for the Indian lies in bringing him into the closest possible relations with the various religious societies whose sole business consists in working for the elevation of humanity, and who, from long experience, are presumably best informed as to the methods and men and means to be employed in such work.

Mention should also be made of the donation to the Government by citizens of Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Lawrence, Kans., of valuable tracts of land containing 65 and 280 acres, respectively. The donations were made with the understanding that the Government would erect buildings thereon to be used for Indian schools. Citizens of Genoa, Nebr., have also donated $500 to so supplement an appropriation as to enable the Government to purchase a certain desirable tract of land adjacent to the Indian school building there. The widening interest in the civilization of the Indian as shown by such acts as these is one of the most hopeful indications in his favor.

Alaska.—Attention should be again called to the need of schools for the Indians in Alaska. From the best information that can be obtained

the Indians of Alaska number about 20,000, and since that country came into possession of the United States these people have had no aid for schools from this Government. All that has been done in the matter of education has been by the missionary efforts of the churches. If the published statements in reference to Alaska be true, we are doing much less for the civilization of these people than was done before we took possession of that country. The Russian Government gave them laws, churches, and schools; the American Government has done nothing in that direction.

In my estimates for the next fiscal year I have asked for an appropriation of $25,000 for the support of industrial schools in Alaska. I earnestly hope that this very modest sum will be granted. These Indians need no subsistence, no clothing, no implements, no agencies, but they beg for an education, and it is discreditable to an enlightened Government to longer deny their request. The twelve Alaska boys who have attended the Forest Grove training school have done admirably in their studies and their work.

CLERICAL WORK OF THE BUREAU.

Previous to the assembling of the last Congress I had the satisfaction of being able to report that no current accounts of agents remained unsettled in this office pertaining to the fiscal year 1882. At present there are still a number of accounts for the last quarter of the fiscal year 1883 unexamined, the majority of which, however, have only been rendered within the last two or three weeks (during which time many of the clerks of this office were absent on their annual leave), and before next December I hope to have all accounts for 1883 examined and referred to the Treasury Department for settlement.

The clerical force at work on accounts has, during the year, been much reduced in efficiency by the resignation or transfer to other branches of this service of four or five experienced accountants, in place of whom I have been obliged to depend on clerks new to the work of settling agents' accounts. To do this work properly a thorough knowledge of precedent rulings in questionable cases, and of the requirements of the Department and the Treasury touching the accounts of Indian agents, is almost indispensable; added to which a good and observant examiner who has been some time in the service is expected, and can hardly fail, to have acquired a general knowledge of the various agencies, their past and present surroundings and peculiarities, and a knowledge of the habits, business capacity, and moral tone of the employés and the agent whose current accounts, or explanations to exceptions to previous accounts, may be under the examiner's consideration. Without this knowledge it is almost impossible properly to settle an account in reasonable time, or always to be certain that the Government is being fully protected, the best interests of the service promoted, and that no injustice is being done to the Indians or to the agent in taking exceptions to his accounts, or in failing to give him the necessary instructions which his peculiar circumstances may call for.

When considered in this light, it must appear evident that neither the greatest safety nor economy to the Government is secured by requiring any part of such work to be done by clerks new to the service or unfamiliar with accounts, even at small salaries; nor, where this is required, should the best results be expected. And as it is impossible for any persons outside of the Department to know the merits or useful-

ness of any clerk employed here, or exactly the class of help required, I have again to suggest that the various rates of compensation to be paid to the clerks in this Bureau should be in many cases increased, and in all cases should be more directly under Department control, or else a fund should be placed at the disposal of the Department, from which experience and efficiency may be suitably remunerated. In my opinion the best interests of the Government would thereby be promoted.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

Comparison with the preceding years shows an increase in the number of cases treated by the agency physicians, but a smaller percentage of mortality. The total number of cases under treatment for the year ending June 30, 1883, was 86,665. Total deaths, 1,283; total births, 1,862. The peculiar custom prevailing among the Indians of maintaining strict secrecy in regard to births and deaths renders the collection of reliable information on these points extremely difficult. During the year the Indian police have reported 197 deaths in addition to those occurring among cases treated by the physicians. The prevailing diseases in the north have been rheumatism and affections of the respiratory organs, with some malarial disorders in the extreme Northwest. In the south the affections have been chiefly malarial. On pages 362 to 371 will be found a tabular exhibit of the number of cases and character of diseases treated.

During the autumn and winter of 1882–'83 a small-pox epidemic was threatened in the south and southwest; also in the White Earth country in Minnesota; but prompt action in vaccinating the Indians and establishing quarantine prevented any serious consequences. The number of cases reported vaccinated for the year is as follows: Successfully, 4,076; unsuccessfully, 1,906.

Syphilis and its pathological sequences are prevalent among many tribes and are difficult to control on account of the lack of self-restraint among those treated and the tendency to disregard the instructions of the physicians. There seems, however, to be a slight improvement in this respect.

The evil influence of the native "medicine men" is one of the greatest obstacles to be overcome in the civilization of the Indian. These native doctors realize that the advance of civilization and enlightenment means a termination of their power and influence, and they employ all their arts and work upon the superstitions and fears of their people in order to prevent them from applying to the "white man's doctor," hoping thus to perpetuate their own power and sources of revenue. Hence the task of inducing the Indians to abandon their ancient customs in the treatment of disease is a difficult one, and must, of necessity, be the work not of years only, but of generations, as they adhere tenaciously to the faith of their fathers in the power of the medicine men to exorcise the evil spirits, to whose presence they attribute all disease. It is gratifying, however, to note that as the older Indians pass to the "happy hunting grounds" their time-honored remedial rites gradually die out, and that the younger generations are evincing more faith in the medicines used and the treatment pursued by white physicians.

Another serious obstacle to the successful treatment of disease among the Indians is the inadequacy and in most cases the entire absence of hospital accommodations. When an Indian is treated by a white physician he expects to be cured by a single dose of medicine, and if he is not, he becomes discouraged and thinks the medicine of no value and *will take no more.* Again, he thinks that if a spoonful of medicine will

benefit him, a bottle-full must necessarily do him a proportionate amount of good if all taken at one dose. This tendency to become discouraged and this disposition to disregard the instructions and admonitions of the physician cannot be successfully combated unless the patient is under the immediate care and control of the physician, and this is impracticable where there is no hospital. Small hospitals could be erected at agencies at slight cost, and the benefits accruing from such an auxiliary would speedily be apparent and more than compensate for the small outlay necessary. The advantage of such a system would be that the sick would be removed from the dangerous influence and interference of the medicine men and subjected to a regimen, the benefits of which they would not be slow to realize. The fame of such an institution would rapidly spread among the Indians and inspire greater confidence in the physician, thus becoming a valuable aid in inducing them to exchange the meaningless songs and incantations of the medicine men for the quiet, scientific, and rational treatment of the white man.

A RESERVATION FOR THE YUMAS OF ARIZONA.

The Yuma Indians have lived for many years on the bottom lands along the Colorado River for a distance of 10 miles above and 30 miles below Fort Yuma, in Arizona. Upon the representations of Lieutenant Hutton, Eighth Infantry, U. S. A., forwarded by the War Department, and of other trustworthy persons who knew of their destitute condition, a reservation has been recently set apart for the Yumas at the confluence of the Colorado with the Gila River, where it is hoped they may be gathered together and assisted in agricultural pursuits.

Some necessary relief has already been afforded them in flour purchased by the agent at the Colorado River Agency.

The chief of the Yumas states the number of his people to be 1,137, but Lieutenant Hutton estimates their number to be much greater. They are peaceable and industrious, and deserve substantial assistance at the hands of the Government. But few of the Indians are now on the reservation so set apart, and from the best information that can be obtained it is thought that those along the Colorado River should not be compelled to remove to the reservation until provision is made for some system of irrigation that will enable them to support themselves by farming.

COAL ON THE WHITE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION IN ARIZONA.

The coal discoveries on the San Carlos, or, more properly, the White Mountain Indian reservation, in Arizona Territory, formed the subject of extended notice in my last annual report. No action was taken on the draft of a joint resolution prepared in this office and transmitted to Congress by the President on April 17, 1882,* and the status of the question has undergone no change or modification whatsoever. Bills were introduced in the last Congress (H. R. 4146 and 5378) providing for the reduction of the reservation on the south and west, but it appears they failed of passage. Had either of them become a law the coal fields would have been segregated from the reservation. I am still of opinion that the adoption of a system of leasing upon a royalty plan, such as was suggested in my last report, would be the best way to settle this vexed question.

* Resolution printed in full in Annual Report Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1882, page L.

MISSION INDIANS, IN CALIFORNIA.

The injustice done the Mission Indians, and their deplorable condition, have been set forth by several commissions and have been treated of at length in various annual reports of this office, especially in those of 1875 and 1880, and Congress has repeatedly been solicited to interfere in their behalf, but without avail.

The situation of these people is peculiar. It is probable that they are entitled to all the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States, by virtue of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, yet from poverty and ignorance and unwillingness to abandon their custom of dwelling together in villages, under a tribal or village government, they have failed to secure individual titles to their lands, under the public land laws, or under the Indian homestead act. Many of these Indians have been driven from lands occupied and cultivated by them for years, to which they had at least a color of title from the Spanish government, and the ejectments have often been made with force and violence.

After nearly all desirable land had been wrested from them or "taken up" by settlers a few small tracts remaining were set aside by Executive order for their permanent use and occupation, and entries unlawfully made by white men upon such lands have been held for cancellation. The few little villages left to them in the cañons of the mountains, from long years of cultivation have become extremely fertile, and are looked upon with longing eyes by the surrounding white settlers.

In accordance with authority granted by the Department, Mrs. Helen Jackson, of Colorado, was instructed, under date of July 7, 1882, to visit the Mission Indians in California, and ascertain the location and condition of the various bands; whether suitable land in their vicinity, belonging to the public domain, could be made available as a permanent home for such of those Indians as were not established upon reservations, and what, if any lands should be purchased for their use. At her request Mr. Abbot Kinney, of California, was authorized to assist in the work. Their final report gives, with great particularity, the condition of each village, recites in detail the wrongs that have been inflicted upon these Indians, and contains numerous and important recommendations for their improvement.

They recommend as the first and most essential step, the resurveying, rounding out, and distinctly marking of reservations already existing.

2d. The removal of all white settlers now on such reservations.

3d. In cases where their villages are included in confirmed grants that other provision be made for the Indians, or that they be upheld and defended in their right to remain where they are.

4th. That all the reservations be patented to the several bands occupying them; the United States to hold the patents in trust for twenty-five years; a provision to be incorporated in the patent for allotments in severalty from time to time, as they may appear desirable.

5th. The establishment of at least two or more schools in addition to the five already in operation at the various villages.

6th. That it be made the duty of the agent to make a round of inspection at least twice a year.

7th. The appointment of a law firm as special attorneys in all cases affecting the interests of the Indians.

This recommendation has already been carried out, Messrs. Brunson & Wells, of Los Angeles, having been appointed assistants to the

United States district attorney in such cases, the appointment taking effect on the 1st of July last.

8th. A judicious distribution of agricultural implements among these Indians.

9th. A small fund for the purchase of food and clothing for the very old and sick in time of special destitution.

10th. The purchase of certain tracts of land.

The necessity for the action recommended is given with great clearness and force in each case. With these recommendations, with the possible exception of the last, I fully agree, and will hereafter submit a draft of the necessary legislation. With the measures already taken and with those herein recommended, it is believed that these poor and persecuted people may be protected from further encroachments, and enjoy in some measure the prosperity to which their peaceful conduct under all their wrongs entitles them.

KLAMATH RIVER RESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA.

The Indians residing upon the Klamath River reservation in California have been required to select the particular tracts of land they desire to retain for their permanent homes in quantity as follows:

Each head of a family 160 acres; each person over eighteen years of age, 80 acres; each orphan child under eighteen years of age, 40 acres. It is expected that when the selections shall have been made and reported with proper metes and bounds, action will be had on the question of restoring the remainder of the reservation to the public domain. The selections are being made under the personal supervision of the acting Indian agent of the Hoopa Valley agency.

COMMISSION TO SIOUX OF DAKOTA.

The commission appointed under authority contained in the act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government approved August 7, 1882 (22 Stat., 328), "to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for such modification of existing treaties and agreements with said Indians as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior," rendered their report to the Department during the latter part of January last. The report, together with a copy of the agreement negotiated with said Indians, was submitted to the President under date of February 1, 1883, and transmitted to Congress on February 3 following. By the terms of said agreement the Great Sioux Reservation, having an area estimated by recent computation at 35,124½ square miles, or 22,479,680 acres, was to be broken up into five smaller independent reservations, to be occupied by the several bands separately, they severally agreeing to accept the same as their permanent homes, relinquishing all right, title, and interest in and to the reservations assigned to the other bands, respectively, reserving to themselves only the reservation set apart for their separate use and occupation. The five reservations to be retained under the conditions of the agreement are estimated to contain about 19,238 square miles, leaving an area, according to the foregoing estimate, of 15,886½ square miles, or 10,167,360 acres, which the Indians cede to the United States.

The principal consideration for this important cession of territory consists of cattle for breeding purposes. The other considerations being, as remarked by the commissioners, such as are calculated to promote the education and civilization of the Indians, and they are in the main only a continuation of the *treaty stipulations* of April 29, 1868.

Congress failed to ratify the agreement thus made, but by act of March 3, 1883, appropriated the sum of $10,000 to continue the negotiations, with certain modifications of said agreement (22 Stat., 624). The commission as originally composed was authorized to continue the work.

The Indians of the Crow Creek Agency, not having been parties to the above-mentioned agreement made with the other bands, assented to the same by a subsequent agreement dated February 26, 1883. By this agreement they became parties to the first agreement made, and a reservation of about 300,000 acres was retained for them within that part of the Great Sioux Reservation east of the Missouri River known as the old Winnebago and Crow Creek Reservations. This adds another to the reservations to be retained, making six in all.

The final report of the commission has not been submitted as yet.

DEVIL'S LAKE RESERVATION.

Reduction of Fort Totten Military Reservation.

Until very recently the Devil's Lake Reservation in Dakota presented the singular feature of being divided into two unequal disconnected parts by the military reservation of Fort Totten, which, embracing a strip of country six miles wide, running from the lake on the north to the southern boundary of the Indian reservation, entirely separated the one portion of the Indian reservation from the other, to the great inconvenience of the Indian service.

At the request of this office, the honorable Secretary of War, by General Orders No. 49, dated July 5, 1883, caused a considerable reduction of the military reservation, which will greatly relieve the embarrassment.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY IN DAKOTA.

Under date of October 4, 1882, the Department directed the General Land Office to take such steps as might be necessary to revoke the action by which that vast area of country lying north and west of Devil's Lake in Dakota, heretofore claimed by the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas, had been withheld from the practical operation of the settlement laws, and to restore the same to the public domain, subject to the restriction, however, that if there were any Indians who had made improvements, or had attempted to make permanent location on any of said lands, such Indians should be protected by having their lands withheld from white settlement until they could have an opportunity to secure title thereto. By this action a tract of country estimated to contain over 9,000,000 acres was thrown open to white settlement. Subsequently (on December 21, 1882) a tract in the vicinity of Turtle Mountain, embracing an area of about 32 miles from north to south by 24 miles from east to west, was withdrawn from settlement by executive order, the main purpose being to secure lands upon which the Turtle Mountain band might be severally located, either upon tracts already improved by individual Indians, or upon lands to be allotted to them. For this object Congress, by act of March 1, 1883, appropriated the sum of $10,000. Steps have been taken to have the public surveys extended over said reservation, with a view to the early settlement of the Indians as proposed.

In fulfillment of a promise of the Department, made to the delegation

of Turtle Mountain Indians who visited this city last winter, Special Agent Cyrus Beede recently made a visit to the Turtle Mountain country under special instructions from this Bureau. He found the full-bloods of the band, numbering, as he believes, not over twenty-five families, unprepared and altogether disinclined to take lands in severalty, preferring to have a small reservation retained for them permanently. The half-breeds, on the contrary, are anxious to secure individual homesteads. As near as he could ascertain, in the absence of boundary marks, the latter are for the most part living outside the limits of the reservation along its eastern line, where it appears they are making good progress in opening farms, building houses, &c., some of them being very well to do. Inasmuch as it is the desire of the full-bloods to have a small reservation retained for their use in common, I deem it advisable, and therefore recommend, that two townships of their present reservation be retained as a permanent reservation for those who do not desire to take homesteads. The half-breeds and any full-bloods who may have settled upon and improved individual tracts are protected by the instructions of the Department to the General Land Office before mentioned, and at the proper time will be assisted in securing permanent title to their lands.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

In accordance with the appropriation of five thousand dollars which was made by the last Congress to be "expended in removing the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians now in the Indian Territory to a more favorable location," on the 19th of July last Agent John D. Miles, of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency transferred, with subsistence for sixty days, to Lieut. C. J. Stevens, Ninth United States Cavalry, 391 Cheyennes and 14 Arapahoes to be removed to the Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota. Of the 405 thus transferred, it appears that about 60 of them have since returned to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency and have decided to remain there.

FORT HALL RESERVE, IDAHO.

At the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, bills (S. 1643 and H. R. 3503) to ratify the agreement of May 14, 1880, with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians for the cession of a portion of the southern half of the Fort Hall Reservation, including Marsh Valley and the settlements therein, were reintroduced. The House bill was favorably reported in committee at the same session (H. R. Report No. 658), but no further action was taken. It is the intention of this office to again submit a bill to ratify the agreement, for transmission to Congress in the hope that the matter may be disposed of at the ensuing session.

CREEK DIFFICULTIES.

On the 2d of August last Clinton B. Fisk and E. Whittlesey, president and secretary, respectively, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Senator Coke, of Texas, Hon. D. C. Haskell and Hon. John Martin, of Kansas, and Hon. George R. Davis, of Illinois, were requested to serve as a Commission to visit the Indian Territory for the purpose of investigating, and, if possible, of harmonizing the difficulties existing in the Creek Nation. On account of previous engagements none of these gentlemen, except Commissioners Fisk and Whittlesey, could find it convenient to serve.

These two gentlemen met in the office of United States Indian Agent, John Q. Tufts, in Muscogee, August 6 last, and proceeded with the investigation. The chief of the Creek Government, Samuel Checote, was invited to appear before the Commissioners, with such of his associates in the Government and other leading men as he might select. Ispahechee, the leader of the party of Creeks who have been in open hostility to the constituted authorities, was also summoned from his camp, in the western portion of the Creek country, with his corps of advisers, that they might have an opportunity of submitting to the Commissioners their complaints and wishes. The Creek Government, through Chief Checote and fourteen of the principal men of the Nation, presented in writing a full statement of the causes leading to the troubles in their country as understood by them. Ispahechee and his chief associates and advisers, fifteen in number, also presented in writing their statement of grievances and wishes.

In addition to these written statements, opportunity was given to the respective delegations to address the Commissioners, and nearly every delegate used this privilege, until both sides had presented their views to their own satisfaction. It was then agreed that a subcommittee from each delegation be appointed, to whom should be assigned the duty of making every possible effort, in mutual conference, to adjust their unhappy differences. A full and free discussion of all matters of disagreement between them was solicited, and was participated in by the various chiefs and others specially invited. The discussion was ably and intelligently conducted by both sides, and was characterized by a spirit of kindness and conciliation which was highly commendable, and reflected great credit upon the various participants. Both sides appeared to be anxious to reach an amicable solution of existing difficulties, with a view to having the supremacy of civil law restored and firmly established throughout their nation; and this sentiment was promptly seconded by the Commissioners.

As the full report of the investigation has been printed in convenient form for distribution, I do not deem it necessary to refer, in detail, to the various alleged complaints arising from past differences among these people. I am, however, pleased to be able to report that the joint committee on adjustment, after several sessions held in the presence of the Commissioners, and during which there appeared to be an increasing good fellowship, finally reached a basis of peace, and on the 10th of August the following articles of agreement were presented at a public meeting and formally signed in triplicate by the chief men of both parties, in the presence of the Commissioners and many other witnesses:

Conditions upon which the difficulties growing out of the late disturbances in the Creek Nation shall be adjusted, it being understood and agreed upon by the parties hereto that they will personally and officially use their best endeavors to secure such legislation by the National Council as is recommended in the following proposition:

I. We recognize the binding force of existing treaties between the United States and the Creek Nation, and declare our earnest desire to preserve the integrity of the Creek Nation and to re-establish and maintain harmony among the Creek people.

II. We recognize the constitution of the Creek Nation, but desire that the council which shall meet after the pending election, and composed of the members then chosen, shall so amend it by reducing the present representation and other measures of reform as shall reduce to a reasonable sum the expense of the Government of the Creek Nation.

III. We agree that a full and unconditional amnesty and pardon shall be granted for all alleged criminal offenses, political or otherwise, committed prior to the present date, as provided by the act of the National Council of October 16, 1882, it being understood and agreed upon that should there be any dispute as to whether any

offense charged against any person is such a one as has grown out of the late trouble in the Nation, then, in such case, the facts shall be submitted to the Indian agent, whose decision shall be final.

IV. It is recommended that the Creek authorities provide either to abolish or for a careful reorganization of the Light Horse by dismissal of officers and privates who have used oppressive violence in executing the law, and that vacancies be filled by good men who will firmly but cautiously exercise their authority.

V. That the Creek National Council should appoint a commission of able, faithful, and impartial men, representing both parties, to whom shall be referred, with power to audit and recommend payment thereof, the claims of parties whose property has been unlawfully seized and destroyed during the late disturbance.

VI. That all parties participate in the approaching election and use every effort to secure a full, free vote, and a fair count, and then accept cheerfully the result and submit to the will of the majority.

VII. That the United States troops within the Creek country be stationed in one camp, at Okmulgee, to maintain peace and assist the civil officers in the enforcement of law and order during such period as the colonel commanding and the Indian agent may deem such military occupation necessary.

The object sought by this office in the appointment of the aforesaid Commission has been, in my opinion, fully realized, and valuable information for future reference has been collected. The basis of settlement finally agreed upon appears to have been accepted in good faith by all parties concerned, and will probably tend to the establishment of permanent peace in the Nation.

For many weeks before the appointment of this Commission serious hostilities had existed, and the conflict between the two parties had resulted in the loss of many lives on both sides, and it seemed as if an open warfare of considerable magnitude was inevitable; but, by the prudent and painstaking efforts of Commissioners Fisk and Whittlesey, the unhappy difficulties were speedily reconciled, an amicable termination of the troubles was reached, and the aforesaid conditions of peace were agreed upon.

Too much credit cannot be given these gentlemen for the able and conscientious manner in which they performed the delicate duty assigned them. The labor and time required were promptly and cheerfully given, and I take this occasion to express my high appreciation of their valuable services.

CREEK AND SEMINOLE BOUNDARY.

In my annual report for 1881, pages LIV–LVI, was submitted the history of the Seminole Indian Reservation in Indian Territory, &c., with a recommendation that Congress adopt the requisite legislation and provide the necessary means to purchase from the Creek Nation the lands occupied by the Seminoles. In my report for 1882, pages LIV, LV, reference was made to the proposition of the Creeks to sell 175,000 acres of their land for the Seminoles; also to the recommendations of this office as to the legislation necessary to carry this proposition into effect, and also to the action of Congress in making an appropriation for the purchase of the land as per agreement of the Creeks made February 14, 1881.

No provision having been made for a survey of the outboundaries of said purchase, it was recommended that an appropriation be made sufficient to enable the Department to establish said boundaries and determine the area of this tract. For this purpose $3,000 was asked of Congress at its last session.

The appropriation was not made, and the recommendation is now renewed.

"CHEROKEE OUTLET," OR LANDS WEST OF 96°.

By the sixteenth article *of the treaty of* July 19, 1866, the Cherokee

outlet, containing 8,144,772.35 acres, was dedicated to the settlement thereon of friendly Indians by the United States.

In pursuance thereof settlements have been made thereon and deeds of conveyance for each tract, dated June 14, 1883, have been executed by the Cherokee Nation to the United States in trust for each of the following tribes, aggregating 2,121,928.74 acres, viz:

Tribe.	Area in acres.	When settled.	Authority.
Osage	1,470,058.98	April, 1872	Act of Congress June 5, 1872 (17 Stat., 228).
Kansas	100,137.32	June 21, 1873	Act of Congress June 5, 1872 (17 Stat., 228).
Pawnee	230,014.04	June, 1875	Act of Congress April 10, 1876 (19 Stat., 29).
Ponca	101,894.31	July 28, 1878	Act of Congress May 27, 1878 (20 Stat., 76).
Nez Percé	90,710.89	Feb., 1879	Act of Congress May 27, 1878 (20 Stat., 74).
Otoe and Missouria	129,113.20	Oct. 23, 1881	Act of Congress March 3, 1881 (21 Stat., 318).

Recommendation is now made that Congress extend to the Secretary of the Interior the necessary authority to make allotments of land in severalty whenever any of said tribes shall express a desire for such assignment.

FREEDMEN IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Since my last Annual Report setting forth the rights of freedmen in the Indian Territory, as stipulated in the several treaties with the five civilized tribes, action in regard to their freedmen has been taken by the Choctaws. The Indian appropriation act of May 17, 1882, appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars for the education of freedmen in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, under certain restrictions, in language as follows:

> That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the three hundred thousand dollars reserved by the third article of the treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws concluded April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the purpose of educating freedmen in said tribes, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, three-fourths thereof for the freedmen among the Choctaws, and one-fourth for the freedmen among the Chickasaws; *Provided*, that said sum of ten thousand dollars shall be deducted in like proportion from any moneys in this act appropriated to be paid said Choctaws and Chickasaws; *And provided further*, that either of said tribes may, before such expenditure, adopt and provide for the freedmen in said tribe in accordance with said third article, and in such case the money herein provided for such education in said tribe shall be paid over to said tribe, to be taken from the unpaid balance of the three hundred thousand dollars due said tribe.

In accordance therewith the Choctaw Council passed an act providing for the adoption of their freedmen; but on examination it appeared that the act was not such as was calculated and necessary to give all freedmen of African descent, residents in the Choctaw Nation at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, and their descendants, heretofore held in slavery, all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the Choctaw Nation, as provided in the third article of the treaty of 1866. The office was therefore obliged to withhold approval of the act, and to refuse to pay over to the Choctaw Nation any portion of the $10,000 appropriated by the item above referred to.

The Chickasaws have not, through their Council, taken any action, favorable or otherwise, respecting their freedmen since my last report. The Cherokees have also failed to take any action in regard to their freedmen. The freedmen themselves have held conventions and sent delegates to Washington, asking the protection and assistance of the Government in securing all the rights in the respective nations to which

they are entitled by treaty. There being no doubt as to the right of the United States to settle the freedmen of the civilized tribes in the "Oklahoma district," report was made on the 25th of February, 1883, favoring such settlement, and submitting a draft of an item to be inserted in the deficiency bill appropriating funds to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out said design, with authority to assign land to such as might be found to be entitled. No action was taken by Congress; but the exigencies of these freedmen demand attention, and I recommend that legislation be asked authorizing their settlement in the Oklahoma district, under some well-defined jurisdiction and form of government, with power to the Secretary of the Interior to determine what freedmen should be allowed to settle therein; or else that such stringent laws be passed as will compel the respective tribes to adopt the freedmen as provided in their treaties.

INTRUDERS AND DISPUTED CITIZENSHIP IN FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The several civilized tribes of Indians in Indian Territory, especially the Cherokees and Choctaws, claim to have the exclusive right to determine who are intruders in the tribes and who are entitled to Indian citizenship therein, and claim that this Government is bound to remove all persons adjudged by them to be intruders. As the Department held opposite views, the matter was submitted to the Hon. Attorney-General, and in his opinion of December 12, 1879 (16 Opinions, 404), he states that in executing treaties the United States is not bound to regard Cherokee law and its construction by the Council of the nation, but that any Department required to remove alleged intruders must determine for itself, under the general law of the land, the existence and extent of the exigency upon which such requisition is founded.

By the Cherokee census of 1880 it appears that there were 521 claims to citizenship rejected, 265 claims pending, and 1,821 cases of intruders. Governor J. F. McCurtain, under date of December 22, 1882, submitted a list of 2,847 intruders in the Choctaw Nation, of which 2,290 were whites and 557 were freedmen from the States, who were settled in nine districts of the nation, leaving seven districts not reported. There are four classes of persons involved in this issue: (1) White persons who have married into one of the several tribes; (2) persons with an admixture of Indian blood, through either father or mother; (3) adopted persons; (4) persons of African descent who claim rights under the treaties of 1866. Instructions were issued Agent Tufts July 20, 1880, not to permit the removal of any of these four classes of claimants when, after a careful examination, he was satisfied a *prima-facie* just claim to citizenship existed, until their cases had been disposed of under such rules as the Department should adopt or approve.

With a view to the adjustment of this intricate question, and the adoption of rules by the Department and said tribes governing its settlement, Indian Inspector Henry Ward and Special Agent Cyrus Beede were instructed on the 9th of May last to visit the Indian Territory, consult Agent Tufts and the files of his office, and thus familiarize themselves with the question in all its details and ramifications; then to visit and consult the executive officers of the several nations and endeavor to arrive at some understanding with them in the adoption of some rules of procedure, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, under which all questions of disputed citizenship and intrusion might

be determined satisfactory to said nations and the Department; al cases where a satisfactory understanding could not be reached, to be submitted, with a full statement of disputed points. These gentlemen submitted a report on the 2d of June last, but they failed to accomplish the object desired.

In view of the magnitude of the interests involved and the unsettled condition of these nations consequent upon the presence of this unrecognized population, and its rapid increase among them, I respectfully recommend that Congress authorize the appointment, and provide for the payment of the expenses, of a commission, whose duty it shall be to visit these nations, consider the points of difference between the Indians and the alleged intruders or non-citizens, and, after determining upon rules of procedure for the final adjustment of the question, attend the councils of said nations and submit said rules for their consideration and action, which, when adopted by them and approved by the Department, shall be final and conclusive.

PONCA, PAWNEE, AND OTOE AGENCY.

The experience of another year has confirmed me in the opinion I expressed in my last report, that any attempt to consolidate various tribes under one agent, when it is impracticable to gather them on one reservation, must result in failure, if the object desired is either to benefit the Indians or to manage them with greater economy. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the present Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency in Indian Territory. The headquarters of this agency are at Ponca, about twenty miles from the Otoes and about forty from the Pawnees. The agent also has to look after what was once the Oakland Agency, where the Nez Percés are, which is some eighteen miles northwest of Ponca. These subagencies are necessarily left in charge of superintendents or clerks who are not bonded officers, and whose accounts are completed and rendered by clerks at Ponca. Of course an agent cannot spend much time at either of the four reservations. This is the greatest evil of the arrangement, as nearly all agencies require the continual presence of the agent, who is alone responsible for the Government property, and all that occurs there; and the Indians have been led by the Government to expect an agent to reside with them, and to constantly exercise a fatherly care over them.

The Pawnees especially require the daily presence of an energetic agent, and the benefit they would thus derive could not fail to be well worth a considerable additional expense to the Government. But by placing an agent at Pawnee who could also take charge of the Otoes (which two tribes have long been very friendly towards each other), and by allowing an agent for Ponca and the subagency of Oakland (as before the consolidation), the expense of caring for these four tribes would be very little, if at all, increased, as the extra traveling expenses of agents and the expense of clerical services, which could then be dispensed with, would go far towards paying the salary of the additional agent. I would therefore recommend that Congress be requested to provide a separate agent for Pawnee Agency, who shall also have charge of the Otoes.

KICKAPOO ALLOTTEES UNDER TREATY OF 1862.

In my last two Annual Reports attention was called to the condition of affairs relative to the estates of deceased and minor allottees, under-

the provisions of the treaty with the Kickapoo Indians of June 28, 1862 (13 Stat., 623), and to the fact that the treaty contains no provision whereby female allottees can become citizens and obtain patents for the land allotted to them.

Frequent application is made to this office by the heirs for the settlement of the estates of allottees who deceased before having, by a compliance with the treaty provisions, become citizens and obtained patents for their land; and requests are made by female allottees that some action be taken whereby they can become citizens and obtain patents for the lands. The benefits of the treaty should be extended to all adult allottees, without regard to sex, and provision should be made for the settlement of the estates of the class of allottees referred to. This subject was before the last Congress, but received no final action.*

RESERVATIONS FOR THE KICKAPOOS AND IOWAS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 15, 1870 (16 Stat., 359), and March 3, 1871 (16 Stat., 569), some four hundred of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, who left the State of Kansas and migrated to Mexico in 1863 and 1864, were returned to the United States and settled in the Indian Territory in 1873 and 1875. Although lands were promised them no steps were taken to secure them in possession of the lands which they have continued to occupy. Inasmuch as the insecurity of their title was a source of uneasiness and discontent an Executive order was issued August 15, 1883, setting apart for their permanent use and occupation a tract of land west of the Sac and Fox Reservation in the Indian Territory, sufficient for their present and future wants.

A considerable number of the Iowa tribe have also resided for several years in the Indian Territory immediately north of the tract occupied by the Kickapoos, and an Executive order setting apart the tract of country referred to for the use and occupation of the Iowas and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior might see fit to locate thereon was also signed by the President on the same date, August 15, 1883.

These tracts are within the "Oklahoma district" which has been subject to incursions by Payne and others, and it is believed that this action will tend to defeat such attempts at colonization. The lands thus set apart should be secured to these Indians by a more permanent title, and legislation providing for the issuance of patents will be recommended at the coming session of Congress.

SALE OF KICKAPOO LANDS IN KANSAS.

On the 28th of May last, instructions were given to a Commission appointed to appraise certain Kickapoo Indian lands in Kansas, the appraisement and sale of which were authorized by the act of Congress approved July 28, 1882 (22 Stat., 177). Their report was submitted on the 12th of July last. It appears from the schedule of appraisement, accompanying their report, that the total number of acres appraised was 1,134.66, at a total valuation of $14,342.79, being an average of $12.64 per acre. The schedule was approved by you July 20, 1883, and the

* See *Senate Ex. Doc. No. 55, Forty-seventh* Congress, first session.

[illegible] to

[illegible] RIP.,

[illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] of the Indians has [illegible] to a little [illegible] as the sale of lands [illegible] in my report of last year, where the [illegible] of the indebtedness represented by [illegible] authority of Congress is had [illegible] beyond the next session.

BOIS FORTE BAND OF CHIPPEWAS IN MINNESOTA.

By the treaty concluded April 7, 1866, with the Bois Forte band of Chippewa Indians (14 Stat., 765), two reservations were to be set apart for the perpetual use and occupancy of said Indians, one of not less than 100,000 acres, which should include Netor Lake, and the other a township on Grand Fork River, at the mouth of Deer Creek, both in Northern Minnesota. The larger reservation was selected, and the outboundaries thereof marked, in the fall of the year in which the treaty was made (1866), but on account of the extreme severity of the weather the expedition sent out for the purpose of making the selections was unable to reach the Grand Fork, and turned back without having selected the smaller reservation. No further attempt appears to have been made to select the reservation at the mouth of Deer Creek, owing, no doubt, to the fact that there were no white settlements in that vicinity, and the Indians were in undisturbed possession. Latterly, however, the country there has been filling up with settlers, and for the better protection of the Indians, and at their earnest solicitation, it was thought best to declare the reservation at the mouth of Deer Creek, which was done by Executive order dated June 30, 1883, by which order township 62 north, range 25 west, of the fourth principal meridian, has been set apart for the perpetual use and occupancy of said Indians.

RESERVOIRS AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

By the river and harbor acts of June 14, 1880, and March 3, 1881, authority was given the Secretary of War to erect dams and construct reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River, and in the execution of this authority some of the lands belonging to the Pillager and Mississippi Chippewas, in Minnesota, were required for the reservoirs at Winnebigoshish and Leech lake. Provision was made in said acts for the payment, to friendly Indians, for all injuries incurred in the construction of reservoirs and damages to private property, and a Commission, consisting of Messrs. A. Barnard, of Minneapolis, Thomas Simpson, of Winona, and Louis Morell, of this office, was appointed and instructed, August 20, 1881, to ascertain and determine the injuries sustained and value the damages payable to said Indians by reason of the construction of said dams and reservoirs. This Commission submitted a report, assessing the damages arising from the construction of the dam at Lake Winnebigoshish at $8,393.30, and at Leech Lake $7,073.60; but the Indians, holding that this assessment was inadequate compensation for the losses and injuries to be sustained, refused to accept any portion thereof. Another Commission, consisting of Gen. H. H. Sibley, ex-Governor W. R. Marshall, of Saint Paul, and Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, missionary at White Earth Reserve, was appointed December 22, 1882, and instructed, on the 9th of January, 1883, to visit these Indians and make a personal examination of the localities surrounding said reservoirs, and review the former valuation with a view to a reassessment, if in its judgment the injury was greater than the compensation heretofore allowed. This Commission has not yet submitted its report and the subject remains in abeyance, while the Indians are patiently awaiting results.

INDIAN LANDS IN MINNESOTA RESTORED TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

By Executive order dated July 13, 1883, the Executive addition to the White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota, created by Executive order of March 18, 1879, was restored to the public domain. The lands were withdrawn from settlement in view of the proposed consolidation of the various bands of Chippewas in Minnesota upon the White Earth Reservation, in order that there might be a sufficient quantity of land secured for their permanent settlement there. The hope of effecting such consolidation having been abandoned, it was thought best to restore the lands to the mass of the public domain. About thirteen townships are thus opened to white settlement. The lands are north of and adjoining the White Earth Reservation, and between that and the Red Lake Reservation.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF INDIANS IN MONTANA.

The reduction by Congress of appropriations for subsistence of the Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan Indians, and of the Indians at Fort Peck and Fort Belknap agencies, has already caused a great deal of suffering among these Indians, and is a source of constant and increasing anxiety and embarrassment to this office. It is true that the Indians show a willingness to add to the supplies furnished by the Government by taking advantage of such facilities for procuring subsistence as their reservations naturally afford or can be made to yield by cultivation; stil lit is clear that, from causes beyond their control or that of this Bureau, they have lately needed more assistance from the Government than formerly, as the game upon which they have depended principally for food and clothing has been gradually diminishing, until it is now nearly extinct, while repeated trials have shown that successful farming on these reservations would be impossible, even to whites, without the necessary irrigating ditches, fences, stock, &c., and for such purposes no funds have been supplied.

Speaking of the Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan Indians in a report dated July 26 last, an Indian inspector says:

> There can be no doubt but many of the young children died from lack of food during last winter and spring. Never before have I been called upon to listen in an Indian council to such tales of suffering. Three or four years ago this reservation abounded in game and these Indians were, practically, independent of the Government; now, nowhere else have I ever seen a country so destitute of it as this, and there is, practically, nothing for the people to live upon but what is furnished by the Government. I cannot believe that Congress was fully aware of the change in the surroundings of these Indians when the annual appropriation was diminished.

In refererence to the same Indians a special agent reports, under date of August 21 last:

> Last week 3,200 persons presented themselves as actually in need of subsistence, to furnish which, in the established quantities (which are found to be merely sufficient to sustain life) for the balance of the fiscal year, would require at least four times the quantity of flour supplied, and although but half a ration is issued, it will all be exhausted about midwinter, and all the beef available will be gone about the same time, although but one-fifth the established ration is being issued. I am fearful that unless additional supplies are furnished depredations must be expected to prevent starvation, and early action is necessary, as the severe winter here renders transportation of supplies at that time impossible in this country.
>
> This reservation cannot be farmed without irrigation, no preparation for which has been made; therefore but little can be expected from Indian cultivation, and as illustrative of the seasons here, this morning, August 21, the ground around the agency *is covered with snow.*

Under date of the 14th ultimo, an Indian inspector speaks of the Indians at the Fort Peck Agency, whose reservation adjoins that of the Blackfeet, &c., as follows:

During my visit all the Indians were in camp, having returned hungry from a hunt which was unsuccessful. They farm about 700 acres, nearly every field of which I visited. Their crops, which are principally corn, are a total failure, although well tended; the squaws, in many instances, still hoeing and working in the fields, although it is evident they cannot possibly raise anything. Last year, also, their crops were almost a total failure. As it is, some extra provision must be made for this people during the winter, or trouble will come. It will require at least 1,000,000 pounds of beef to keep them from suffering. Unless this is furnished, or they find plenty of buffalo (the latter even hardly to be look for), they cannot be prevented from committing depredations on stock wherever they can find it.

Their crops must be watered during the growing season, or farming might as well be abandoned here. A field of 1,000 acres on the river bottom near the agency can be thoroughly irrigated by a ditch which could be dug by the Indians for pay in provisions, to cost about three or four thousand dollars. From this field enough vegetables and breadstuffs could be raised every year to supply all their wants in that line. This outlay would be great economy, as otherwise, if these Indians are to remain where they are they will have to be fed entirely by the Government, as they cannot be expected to succeed in farming where a white man would starve.

The agent in charge of Fort Belknap Agency, the home of the Gros Ventres and Assinaboines, also adjoining the Blackfeet, writes under date of 21st ultimo:

Game on this reservation is practically exhausted. My Indians, many of whom have lately returned to the agency from hunting, all concur in this statement, the truth of which is established by my own observation and by a report of an officer of the United States Army who has lately made an extended expedition over the reserve.

My Indians are already coming in every day complaining of hunger, but I can feed them very little as the winter will soon be here when they must be fed or they will starve and commit depredations. To divide the supplies of flour and beef furnished for the year, viz, 100,000 pounds of the former and 180,000 pounds of the latter, into fifty-two parts would allow but about one pound of flour and two pounds of beef, gross, *per week* to each person. While there was plenty of game this could be made to do, but now I am confronted with a problem which it is almost impossible for me to solve; and unless some assistance is rendered in time, I fear the question of whether it is cheaper to feed or to fight Indians will have another test. If the Government expects ever to make this people self-sustaining, it must furnish means to start them in the right way, viz: by supplying their wants for the present, and assisting them, by irrigation, &c., to live by farming in the near future.

Efforts have been made to establish agency herds for these Indians, but with very poor success, as they cannot be prevented from killing the cattle when driven to do so by hunger.

In view of the foregoing, I would recommend that the early attention of Congress be called to the condition of the Indians at the three agencies mentioned, that such steps as may be considered proper and necessary towards assisting them may be taken at as early a day as practicable

CROW INDIANS OF MONTANA.

By the agreement entered into with the United States June 12, 1880, ratified by act of Congress April 11, 1882 (Pamph. Stat. at Large, 1881–'82, page 42), the Crow Indians, for certain valuable considerations, ceded to the United States 2,427 square miles, or 1,553,280 acres, of the western portion of the reservation set apart for them by the treaty of May 7, 1868, leaving the present existing reservation of 7,364 square miles, or 4,713,000 acres, intact for their use and occupation. The act of Congress referred to provided for a survey of the reduced reservation and for the allotment in severalty to the Crow Indians of lands thereon.

The population of the Crows is estimated at about 3,500. From the best information obtainable much of the land included within the present reservation is unfit for farming purposes, and it is believed that a further reduction could be made on the west and north sides thereof with advantage to the Government and without serious detriment to the Indians. I have not sufficient data before me to suggest any definite boundaries; but if sufficient farming and grazing land can be obtained to satisfy the purposes of said act within a tract of country, in compact form, watered by the Big Horn and its tributaries below Fort Custer, I should be disposed to recommend the consolidation of the Indians thereon and the opening up of the residue to public settlement, subject, of course, to proper negotiations with the Crows under the authority of Congress.

Houses are now being contructed in the valleys of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn for the use of these Indians, with a view of removing the agency and the Indians to these localities.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES IN THE TONGUE RIVER VALLEY, MONTANA TERRITORY.

In consequence of representations having been made to the office, that numbers of these Indians had located in the Tongue River Valley and vicinity, and allegations having been made by cattlemen that they were killing stock and otherwise molesting them, Special Agent Milburn was instructed, in February last, to visit the locality and ascertain the condition and wants of these Indians, and the truth of the complaints made against them. On the 18th of April last he submitted his report, from which it appeared that the complaints of the cattlemen were not well founded, and that while some of the Indians had made little or no progress, others were doing well and ought to be encouraged in their efforts to take homesteads and become self-supporting. The military authorities at Fort Keogh also reported that these Indians were deserving of assistance and should be allowed to remain.

In view of these reports I recommended that a special agent be appointed to take charge of the Indians temporarily and distribute to them such supplies as they are entitled to receive, which recommendation was approved by you.

Some of the Indians in the vicinity of the Tongue River were for a time held under the surveillance of the military at Fort Keogh and during that time were considered prisoners of war. A number of the Indians now there are a portion of Little Chief's band from Pine Ridge, Dakota. It is hoped that their efforts at settlement upon homesteads will prove successful, and to this end they should receive all the assistance which it is in the power of the Department to render.

SALE OF OMAHA LANDS IN NEBRASKA, AND ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY TO OMAHA INDIANS.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved August 7, 1882 (22 Stat., 341), all that portion of the Omaha Indian reservation in the State of Nebraska lying west of the right of way of the Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad Company is to be appraised and sold for the benefit of the Indians of said reservation. A commission, composed of Messrs. J. B. Detwiler, Daniel Duggan, and Henry Fontenelle, of Nebraska, has been appointed to make the required appraisement, and these gentle-

men are now engaged in that duty. The quantity of land to be appraised and sold is estimated to be about 50,000 acres. It is said to be of most excellent quality, both for agriculture and stock purposes, and the indications are that it will command a good price. The funds arising from the sale, after paying the expenses incident thereto, are to be placed to the credit of the Indians, the income therefrom, at 5 per centum, to be expended for their benefit, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Under the same act (section 5) the lands lying east of the railroad right of way are to be allotted in severalty to the Indians of said reservation, in quantity as therein provided, and in carrying out this wise purpose Miss Alice C. Fletcher, of New York (who has shown a deep interest in the welfare of the Omahas, and through whose instrumentality, very largely, the legislation authorizing the allotments with permanent titles thereto was secured), was designated by the Department to make the allotments, and appointed a special agent of this Bureau for that purpose. Miss Fletcher received her instructions under date of April 21 last, and already some 500 allotments have been made. The Indians are eager to secure their allotments, and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

By a proviso to the eighth section of the act, any Indian who elects to do so may take his allotment west of the railroad right of way. It has been ascertained, however, that there are but ten who desire to go west of the railroad. Of course their selections will be withheld from sale.

The residue of lands east of the railroad, after all allotments have been made, are to be patented to the tribe in common, provision being made for allotments to children that may be born within a period of twenty-five years thereafter.

SALE OF THE OTOE AND MISSOURIA RESERVATION IN NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

Agreeably with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1881 (21 Stat., 390), authorizing the appraisement and sale of the lands named in the above title, an appraisement of said lands was made during the latter part of last year, by Messrs. Wiggins, Ragsdale, and Barnes, commissioners of appraisal. The schedule of their appraisement was transmitted to this office under date of February 28, 1883, and, having been approved by the Department (April 17, 1883), the lands were offered for sale at public auction through the United States land-office at Beatrice, Nebr., on the 31st day of March last. The value of the lands as appraised ranged from $2.50 to $12 per acre, averaging something over $6 per acre. The total quantity appraised was 43,051.01 acres; total value, $267,323.41½. The proceeds of the sale are to be placed to the credit of the Otoes and Missourias who are now in the Indian Territory, and the interest thereon at 5 per centum is to be expended for their benefit.

The sale was conducted under the personal supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; no official report thereof has yet been received by this office. It was understood that all the lands were sold, and that the prices obtained were greatly in advance of the value fixed by the appraisement, but the office has been informed indirectly that about one-half of the lands sold have been forfeited by reason of the failure of purchasers to comply with the terms of sale in respect of proof of settlement and cash payment. This, in connection with other information received, *to my mind fully confirms* the suspicion heretofore

entertained, that some at least of the purchasers who offered extravagant prices for the lands were not acting in good faith, but hoped by running the prices up to destroy the effect of the sale, and eventually, by some means or other, to secure the lands at their own prices. By this attempted sharp practice not only have *bona-fide* settlers been deprived of an opportunity to secure good lands at fair prices, but no little additional expense is likely to be incurred.

SETTLERS ON THE DUCK VALLEY RESERVATION.

On the 1st of April, 1880, a draft of a bill was prepared for the relief of certain settlers on the Duck Valley Reservation, in Nevada. These parties had settled and made improvements upon certain lands embraced in this reservation prior to the date of the executive order setting them apart for Indian purposes. Although the lands were unsurveyed, this office recognized the fact that an equitable claim would have existed for the value of the improvements, had the same been appraised, and urged the passage of the bill providing for their payment. Congress failed to take favorable action upon the bill, and, these settlers proving a source of annoyance to the Indians, were, with the assistance of the military, forcibly removed from the reservation during the month of April last. These parties have made valuable improvements upon lands which, although unsurveyed, were open to settlement. Of these improvements they have been deprived on account of the exigencies of the Indian service, and justice and fair dealing demand that they should be paid therefor. The attention of Congress should again be called to this matter.

MESCALERO APACHE RESERVATION IN NEW MEXICO—CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES.

Some important changes have been made in the boundaries of the Mescalero Reservation. A large strip, equal in extent to at least eight townships, has been segregated on the north and another smaller strip on the southwest, while an addition equal to about five townships has been made on the east. (See Executive orders dated May 19, 1882, and March 24, 1883.) These changes were much needed, owing to the existence of protracted dispute regarding the true location of the western boundary of the reservation, in the vicinity of the rich and populous Nogal mining district, and in order to rid the service of the annoyance caused by the presence of white settlers, who, by reason of prior settlement, had been suffered to remain upon the reservation after its withdrawal for Indian purposes.

Through the courtesy of the War Department the new outboundaries have been surveyed and marked upon the ground.

REMOVAL OF JICARILLA APACHES TO MESCALERO AGENCY.

For the last year the Mescalero and Jicarilla Agencies, the former in Southern and the latter in Northern New Mexico, about 500 miles apart, have been under one agent. Under an act of the last Congress, authorizing consolidation of agencies and removal of Indians, a consolidation of these two agencies was effected by removing the Jicarillas to the Mescalero Agency. The removal began under the personal supervision of Agent Llewellyn, on the 20th of August last. At San José the smallpox broke out among the Indians, which resulted in the death of six of

their number during the march to Fort Sumner. The total distance traveled by the tribe from Amargo to their present location was 502 miles, and forty-seven days were required for the trip. It appears from what the agent reports, that the majority of the Jicarillas are pleased with the change of location, but that Chief Huarito and his band, who objected to the removal from the start, are still discontented and dissatisfied.

The Jicarillas as a tribe are of a wandering restless disposition, and greatly addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and considerable trouble is apprehended in keeping them within the bounds of the reservation, but it is hoped that the good example of the Mescaleros, who are now a temperance people, will aid in bringing about a better condition of affairs.

CENSUS OF EASTERN CHEROKEES.

Reference was made in my last report to the appointment of Mr. Joseph G. Hester, of this city, to take the census and to make a new roll of all the Cherokee Indians residing east of the Mississippi River. Mr. Hester is still engaged in this duty, although the appropriation made in the sundry civil appropriation act of August 7, 1882, has long since been exhausted. Mr. Hester shows a commendable spirit in his determination to furnish the Department a census that will be of some practical value and as nearly complete in all its details as possible, trusting to the liberality of Congress to reimburse him for the outlay and expense incident to such prolonged and complicated work.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

Referring to my last Annual Report on this subject, which mentioned the appointment of Courtland C. Clements, esq., of Richmond, Ind., special agent to make the investigation authorized by an item in the sundry civil appropriation act of August 7, 1882, I have the honor to report that Mr. Clements made the investigation, and his report upon Eastern and Western Cherokee differences was duly submitted to Congress on the eighth of February, 1883, and printed in House Ex. Doc. No. 79, Forty-seventh Congress, second session. Mr. Clements' other reports upon "Old Settler" and other Cherokee questions are printed in Senate Ex. Docs. Nos. 17 and 60 of the same session. No further action was taken by Congress on these reports.

By the deficiency appropriation act of March 3, 1883, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians was authorized to institute a suit in the Court of Claims against the United States—

> To determine the rights of the said band in and to the moneys, stocks, and bonds held by the United States in trust for the Cherokee Indians, arising out of the sales of lands lying west of the Mississippi River, and also in a certain other fund, commonly called the permanent annuity fund, to which suit the Cherokee Nation, commonly called the Cherokee Nation west, should be made a party defendant.

The case is now pending in the Court of Claims.

UMATILLA RESERVATION.

Bills were introduced in the last Congress (S. 1434, H. R. 2579) providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon *the Umatilla Reservation in* Northeastern Oregon, for the

granting of patents therefor, and for the sale of the remainder of the reservation in excess of 120,000 acres, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the Indians, in assisting them to establish themselves upon their several allotments, and in the establishment and support of an industrial farm and school for the training and education of the children in the arts and methods of civilized life. Although the bill introduced in the Senate passed that body on April 24, 1882,* it failed to become a law.

A large majority of these Indians have expressed a strong desire to take lands in severalty; they have more land than they need for that purpose, or for their wants in their present situation, so that the sale of a portion of their reservation would furnish them the means necessary to a fair start upon their several allotments. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the effort to secure legislation looking to that end will be renewed at the next session of Congress.

The reservation, which was established by treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stat., 945), contains 268,800 acres, or 420 square miles, 150,000 acres of which is tillable. The number of Indians residing upon the reservation, as shown by the report of the agent for the present year, is 897; males, 398; females, 499.

TOWN OF PENDLETON, OREG.

By section 5 of the act of August 5, 1882 (22 Stat., 297), Congress appropriated $1,500 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain lands adjacent to the town of Pendleton, in the State of Oregon, belonging to the Umatilla Indian Reservation, in order to afford said town proper and needful extension and growth. By act of March 3, 1883 (*Ib.*, p. 590), Congress appropriated an additional sum of $2,000 for the survey and appraisement of said lands, making a total of $3,500 appropriated for that purpose. Directions were given by the General Land Office, in the latter part of March last, for the execution of the necessary surveys, and a commission, composed of Messrs. N. A. Cornoyer, J. H. Koontz, and J. H. Kenzie, of Umatilla County, Oregon, appointed by the Department, were instructed by this office to make the required appraisement. So far no report has been received of the progress of the work. Upon the return of the survey and appraisement, if the same shall be approved by the Department, the lands are to be sold at public auction at the door of the court-house in the town of Pendleton, aforesaid, after thirty days' public notice thereof. Only 640 acres can be sold under the provisions of the act aforesaid.

The funds arising from the sale of the lands, after deducting the expenses of the survey, appraisement, and sale, are to be placed to the credit of the Indians, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend from time to time so much of the principal and accrued interest as he may see fit in the support of an industrial school for the Indians of the Umatilla Reservation.

MALHEUR RESERVATION.

Under date of May 17 last, I submitted to the Department the question of restoring the remainder of the Malheur Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, to the mass of the public domain. It was stated that

* *See Cong. Rec.* vol. 13, part 4, pp. 3210, 3212, 3248.

the reservation was no longer needed for purposes of Indian occupation; that it was an expense to the Government, in that it had been found necessary to keep a person constantly employed in the protection of the Government buildings there, and that it was very doubtful if Congress would grant authority for the sale of any portion of the reservation for the benefit of the Indians, who have persistently refused to settle thereon. As the result of this step, the remainder of the reservation (except 320 acres, upon which the buildings belonging to the Old Camp Harney Military Reserve are situated) was restored to the public domain by Executive order, dated May 21, 1883. Under the provision of law contained in sections 2122 and 2123 of the Revised Statutes, on May 23 following the General Land Office was directed to sell the agency buildings, together with two sections of land upon which the same are situated, and this office is advised that the proper steps have been taken to effect the sale as directed.

There have been no Indians upon the Malheur Reservation since the outbreak of the Bannack war in June, 1878. All the Indians then belonging to the agency left the reservation, and at the close of said war those who had taken part in the hostilities, together with many other Indians who belonged at Malheur, were removed, with their women and children, to the Yakama agency, in Washington Territory, where they are permanently settled. Those who did not go to the Yakama are living in the vicinity of Camps McDermott, in Nevada, and Bidwell, in California, near the Oregon line, and the town of Winnemucca, in Nevada, where they procure a livelihood by cultivating the soil or laboring among the whites.

UTES.

By a clause in the Indian appropriation act approved March 1, 1883 (22 Stat., 449), the Ute Commission, appointed under the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 200), was abolished, to take effect March 15, 1883. At the same time, however, provision was made for continuing the work heretofore performed by said Commission, and a special agent of the Department is now engaged thereat, having taken up the work where the Commission left off. A large irrigating ditch has been in process of construction during the summer on the Uncompahgre Reservation, and the surveys necessary to the allotment of lands in severalty, as provided in the agreement, have also been in progress, and are now very nearly completed. The surveys for the Southern Utes have been made and returned in full to the General Land Office, and paid for by this office.

I had the honor to recommend, in report to the Department dated January 5 last, that the Ute removal and settlement fund of $350,000 (section 9, act June 15, 1880) be reimbursed certain sums of money taken therefrom to pay the cost of the surveys made on Grand River, in Colorado, and to pay for the value of improvements of white settlers found within the present Uncompahgre Reservation in Utah. The facts in the case are substantially as follows:

By the agreement made with the Confederated Bands of Utes, accepted and ratified by the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 199), it was agreed that the Uncompahgres should remove to and settle upon agricultural lands on Grand River, near the mouth of the Gunnison River, in Colorado, if a sufficient quantity of agricultural land could be found

there; if not, then upon such other unoccupied agricultural lands as might be found in that vicinity and in the Territory of Utah.

It was supposed at the time that the country in the neighborhood of the confluence of the Grand and Gunnison Rivers would afford a sufficient quantity of agricultural lands for the settlement of the Uncompahgres in accordance with the terms of the agreement, and as a necessary step to their removal and settlement there, a contract was entered into for surveying the agricultural lands in that locality. Surveys had been made amounting to $21,575.35, when it was ascertained that a sufficient quantity of agricultural lands could not be found there; whereupon the surveys were discontinued, and instead of settling the Indians there, they were removed to Utah Territory, as provided in the agreement. The Indians were in no wise benefited by these surveys, and they ought not to bear the expense incurred in making them. Had they been settled there, the cost of the necessary surveys would very properly come out of the removal fund, and it was of course in anticipation of their being settled there that the contract for the survey was entered into. As it is, the Indians derived no benefit from the work done, and yet the cost has been paid out of their removal and settlement fund.

Again, under the agreement it was incumbent upon the Government, in selecting lands *in Utah* (having failed to find suitable lands in Colorado), to find "unoccupied" agricultural lands for the settlement of the Uncompahgres. Within the territory finally selected and set apart for them in Utah some white settlers were found, having improvements of considerable value. In settlement of the claims of these settlers the Ute Commission appraised the value of their improvements and allowed the sum of $10,338.25, which has been set aside and ordered to be paid out of the removal and settlement fund. Manifestly, the Indians should bear no part of this expense, as the Government was bound to provide for them unoccupied lands. Their funds should, therefore, be reimbursed in that amount.

I earnestly recommend, in view of the foregoing, that Congress be asked, at its next session, to appropriate $31,913.60 in reimbursement of the amount thus taken from the removal and settlement fund of $350,000.

I would add that the surveys in Colorado of which I have spoken, although of no benefit to the Indians, will undoubtedly be useful to the Government, as just that much of the public lands has been surveyed, and the work will not, it is presumed, have to be done over again.

By the act of March 1, above quoted, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, with the consent of the Indians, to pay in stock and such other property as he and the Indians may agree upon, instead of cash, the annual $50,000 per capita payment provided by the agreement incorporated in act of June 15, 1880.

MOSES.

In consequence of numerous representations having been made that the northern portion of the Columbia Reservation in Washington Territory contained valuable mines, which had been discovered and worked previous to the issuance of the Executive order of Arpril 19, 1879, setting apart that reserve, the Department, on October 11, 1882, directed Inspector Gardner to investigate the matter, and also the location and requirements of the Indians for whose benefit the reservation was created. As the result of this investigation an Executive order was issued February 23, 1883, restoring to the public domain a strip of

country 15 miles in width along the entire northern portion of the reservation.

In April last the commanding general of the Department of the Columbia represented that this action had occasioned much excitement among the followers of Chief Moses, and that their disposition was much more hostile than friendly, and requested authority to send Moses, with an officer and interpreter, to Washington in order that such action might be taken as would restore peaceful relations between all concerned.

Accordingly Moses and Sar-sarp-kin, of the Columbia Reservation, and Tonasket and Lot, of the Colville Reservation, under the charge of Capt. F. D. Baldwin, Fifth United States Infantry, visited Washington in July last, and entered into an agreement, the following memorandum of which was signed by them and by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the 7th of July last:

In the conference with Chief Moses and Sar-sarp-kin, of the Columbia Reservation, and Tonaskat and Lot, of the Colville Reservation, had this day, the following was substantially what was asked for by the Indians:

Tonasket asked for a saw and grist mill, a boarding school to be established at Buonaparte Creek to accommodate one hundred (100) pupils, and a physician to reside with them, and one hundred ($100) dollars to himself each year.

Sar-sarp-kin asked to be allowed to remain on the Columbia Reservation with his people, where they now live, and to be protected in their rights as settlers, and in addition to the ground they now have under cultivation within the limit of the fifteen mile strip cut off from the northern portion of the Columbia Reservation, to be allowed to select enough more unoccupied land in severalty to make a total to Sar-sarp-kin of four square miles, being 2,560 acres of land, and each head of a family or male adult one square mile; or to move on to the Colville Reservation, if they so desire, and in case they so remove and relinquish all their claims on the Columbia Reservation, he is to receive one hundred (100) head of cows for himself and people, and such farming implements as may be necessary.

All of which the Secretary agrees they should have, and that he will ask Congress to make an appropriation to enable him to perform.

The Secretary also agrees to ask Congress to make an appropriation to enable him to purchase for Chief Moses a sufficient number of cows to furnish each one of his band with two cows; also to give Moses one thousand ($1,000) dollars for the purpose of erecting a dwelling house for himself; also to erect a building and maintain a school therein; also to construct a saw-mill and grist-mill as soon as the same shall be required for use; also that each head of a family or male adult person shall be furnished with one wagon, one double set of harness, one grain cradle, one plow, one harrow, one scythe, one hoe, and such other agricultural implements as may be necessary.

And on condition that Chief Moses and his people keep this agreement faithfully, he is to be paid in cash, in addition to all of the above, one thousand ($1,000) dollars per annum during his life.

All this on condition that Chief Moses shall remove to the Colville Reservation and relinquish all claim upon the Government for any land situate elsewhere.

Further, that the Government will secure to Chief Moses and his people, as well as to all other Indians who may go on to the Colville Reservation, and engage in farming, equal rights and protection alike with all other Indians now on the Colville Reservation, and will afford him any assistance necessary to enable him to carry out the terms of this agreement on the part of himself and his people. That until he and his people are located permanently on the Colville Reservation his status shall remain as now, and the police over his people shall be vested in the military, and all money or other articles to be furnished him and his people shall be sent to some point in the locality of his people, there to be distributed as provided. All other Indians now living on the Columbia Reservation shall be entitled to 640 acres, or one square mile of land, to each head of family or male adult, in the possession and ownership of which they shall be guaranteed and protected. Or should they move on to the Colville Reservation within two years, they will be provided with such farming implements as may be required, provided they surrender all rights to the Columbia Reservation.

All of the foregoing is upon the condition that Congress will make an appropriation of funds necessary to accomplish the foregoing, and confirm this agreement; and also, with the understanding that Chief Moses or any of the Indians heretofore

mentioned shall not be required to remove to the Colville Reservation until Congress does make such appropriation, &c.

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

his
GEORGE X HEREING, *Interpreter for the Indians.*
mark

H. PRICE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

MOSES, his X mark.
TONASKET, his X mark.
SAR-SARP-KIN, his X mark.

J. F. SHERWOOD,
Interpreter for the Government.
FRANK D. BALDWIN,
Captain Fifth Infantry.

This agreement, if ratified by Congress, will restore to the public domain some 2,243,040 acres, in addition to the 749,200 acres restored by the Executive order of February 23, 1883, upon terms favorable to the Government, and for the best interests of the Indians themselves.

ENOCH SILIQUOWYA AND THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

This Indian, with others of the Spokanes, settled upon and improved lands in Washington Territory outside of any reservation, which were found to be within the grant to the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The company, desiring these lands, offered to pay Enoch the sum of $1,000 for his improvements, notwithstanding the fact that he had no valid title. Although this sum was probably the full value of the improvements, I urged upon the company the propriety and good policy of paying him a sum which would fully compensate him for the loss of the land as well as the improvements. The company, in compliance with this request, thereupon paid him the sum of $2,000, and then permitted him to remove such improvements as he desired. This instance of just and liberal dealing with the Indians on the part of this corporation I deem worthy of note, and commend it as an example to other corporations and individuals.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 13, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions to agents with the directions of Department circular, dated July 13, 1883, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of affairs pertaining to the agency and Indians under my charge, and to transmit the accompanying statistics relative thereto.

On my arrival at this agency December 19, 1882, I found matters in a very demoralized condition, and without any attempt seemingly to the care or preservation of the Government supplies by my predecessor, Colonel Biggs. What few remaining supplies there were on hand I found in very bad order. Seemingly, they had been thrown about in the utmost confusion, and distributed in no less than five different places or storehouses, thereby compelling the agent to travel all about the premises, wading nearly knee-deep in sand to fill the school requisitions, which had to be done once a week. I found goods perishing for want of better attention. * * *

After taking charge of the agency January 1, 1883, I immediately went to work getting matters in shape and in making one general storehouse for all the agency supplies, thereby arranging the goods in such order that any one could see at a glance just what supplies were on hand at any or all times, as also in facilitating the filling of all the requisitions for the schools, &c. After this work was consummated, I then turned my attention to the general improvement of the agency buildings and furniture, which had also been sadly neglected. At the end of the first quarter (with the aid of all the agency employés, who rendered very efficient service), I had all things put in order and, in fact, ready for inspection, for the condition of which I respectfully refer the Department to the report of General Charles Howard, inspector, who visited the agency about the middle of last May.

RESERVATION.

There is doubtless among all the various reservations of our country none that is more desolate and unproductive than this. There are said to be 128,000 acres in this reserve within the following described boundaries, as per report of surveys made in 1876:

Commencing at a point where the La Paz Arroya enters the Colorado River 4 miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said arroya to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction across the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak, in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning.

The soil within said boundary is, in my opinion, well adapted for raising almost any kind of cereal matter providing water could be secured for irrigating purposes. I do not mean to convey the impression that all the land embraced in the above-named boundary, but quite sufficient, could be selected to produce all these Indians would require. In order to fully satisfy myself about the production of this sandy soil, I made several experiments during the past season in the propagation of vegetables and other matter; and although I was deprived of the usual appliances to secure water from the agency tank on account of the stoppage of the engine, and was obliged to work under very great disadvantages by having the water carried in buckets a long distance, and the area planted irrigated in that manner, the result was very gratifying indeed, so long as the water supply is continued, but once that is cut off everything immediately begins to wither and die; this is owing to the intense heat which prevails in this locality. The water question seems to be the only one in my mind requiring the attention of the Department in order to make these Indians self-supporting, which I am satisfied they would be after they were properly started in the ways and customs of tilling the soil. During the past season I had the old ditch or canal opened, cleaned for several miles, and water let in during its highest stage; this only benefited those who reside in the locality of the agency buildings. A very large area of land in small patches was irrigated from it along the whole length of the canal and for *more than a mile below the agency* buildings. From this small

enterprise a very large amount of corn, pumpkins, beans, and melons will be raised, thereby aiding them very much in their support for the coming winter. It is not every season that this canal I have spoken of can be utilized, as the water does not rise high enough in the river to enter the canal or ditch, and cannot therefore be relied on from one season to another. I learn that the Colorado River was much higher this season than it has been at any time during the past eight years.

I do not think the present mode of irrigating by a canal system can be successfully accomplished without a very large outlay of money; at least from $75,000 to $100,000. Other methods might be adopted which would prove cheaper at the beginning, but would perhaps in the end prove to be the most expensive. Nothing but a permanent construction of a canal will do much good, and I can see no point nearer than 15 miles where such a project is likely to succeed, and that is at a place called Aubrey, situated at the mouth of what is known as William's Fork, a beautiful stream of pure spring water which might be utilized for supplying these Indians with all the water needed. In the use of this clear water there would be no sediment to fill up a canal, as would be the case if the water from the Colorado River was used, thereby causing a very great deal of labor and expense in keeping the same cleaned so that water could pass through it. The sediment matter of which the river water is composed is at least in the high-water season one-fourth sand, and unless a canal had a very rapid decline it would fill up in a very short time. In my judgment water can be successfully brought through at least a part of this agency or reserve, but will require, as before stated, a very large sum of money to make it a permanency. I believe if any other method be adopted to furnish a water supply it will not only be attended with great cost at the beginning but will also prove a source of continued expense to keep machinery, &c., in order.

I would respectfully ask that the Department again call for a new or additional survey of the canal so as to definitely decide whether it is really feasible or not. If it cannot be accomplished it would decide the matter definitely with the Indians, who are, in a great measure, living in hope of having the work completed for them. I have conversed with several reliable persons on the subject and all seem to have no doubt but what the work can be successfully accomplished if a sufficient appropriation was allowed by Congress. It would at least be very gratifying to the Indians if a new survey was made, even though it proved impracticable. They would rest contented that the Great Father had done his best to please them and make the best of the situation. A new survey might also decide whether any other means could be devised to secure water, the greatest blessing they could have, as it would be the means of getting the Indians in one locality instead of, as now, scattered everywhere as they can find little patches of land to cultivate. Once that water was secured they would stop their roving habits, settle down and build them permanent homes. Although the report of Lieutenant Wheeler decided that the old canal project is impracticable, yet I feel that he is mistaken, and another effort ought to be made which will, if nothing more, corroborate his former decision and settle the question forever. These Indians are among the best I have ever seen, and desire to do only what is right for the interest of the Government, and would be self sustaining, if a water supply was given them.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians during the past year has been remarkably good. A few of the oldest have died. At one time it was feared that small-pox, which had a fearful outbreak at Fort Yuma early in the spring, or during the months of February and March, would spread among the Indians here; but by the adoption of good sanitary measures by the authorities at Fort Yuma and this agency, keeping a guard continually on the alert, thereby placing the Indians under a strict quarantine measure, the Indians were kept in a sphere or locality remote from the agency, so that no one was allowed within a certain radius until the pestilence subsided. In this way these tribes escaped the disease entirely. I find, from the report of the physicians at Fort Yuma, that the epidemic was confined to the Mexican portion of the settlement, and they report as many as 23 deaths by the malady in one week.

POLICE.

The police force retain much popularity and influence among the tribes, considering the remote distances they are located from each other, which prevents, in a great measure, a more thorough regulation among them for discipline, such as one could have were they constantly at the agency in practice. They are doubtless as prompt in the exercise of their duty as could be desired. Peace and quietude have prevailed since I took charge, requiring no arrests to be made. During the month of March last I had an occasion to order the police to go in pursuit of two white men who had stolen a small boat belonging to our Chief, Hook-a-Row. When the police approached *the white men they* escaped on the opposite side of the river, leaving the boat, which

was brought back where it belonged. In this transaction I saw the necessity of securing arms for the police for similar and other emergencies, and in order to obtain the same I advised the reduction of the force from 10 to 6, which was granted. The police are well distributed as to locality and tribal numbers, which insures promptness in reporting everything occurring on the reservation.

RELIGION.

There is nothing here in that form except in the way of a thoroughly organized Sabbath school, composed of fifty-seven scholars, with four lady teachers and the agency male employés, who have taken a very deep interest in the same. The scholars are nearly equally divided as to sexes. The exercises of the Sabbath school are nearly the same as our own, with most excellent singing from the Moody and Sankey melodies.

There is no better field anywhere for a missionary than here—one who would be earnest and thorough in his work. Such a person could soon master the language so as to talk to the Indians in their own tongue, thus having a much greater influence over them. Certainly, it is a much brighter field for missionary work than Japan, where I spent six years, giving me a good opportunity of seeing the progress of the work there, and which to me was anything but encouraging for the number of missionaries in the field and the vast outlay of money. Our people commit a very great error in not giving more attention to these poor, ignorant beings, and trying to bring their minds and hearts to Jesus, and thereby advancing and elevating them to a higher standard of morality.

SCHOOLS.

Since the last report made by my predecessor there has been a very marked change in the management of the school, which now numbers 57 scholars—at the last enrollment—and is divided into two grades, viz, the primary and graduating. The latter grade prepares the scholars for other higher schools at Hampton, Carlisle, Albuquerque, and other points, where they are sent to complete their studies, away from all tribal associations and influences. During the past year, many children in the school from five to thirteen years of age have learned to write handsomely. They seem to be perfect imitators, and always trying to accomplish something to attract the attention and admiration of the teacher and other agency employés.

There is one member of the school here who deserves more than passing notice. She belongs to the Chimehuevas tribe, and is about seventeen years of age. We call her the sculptress. She will take a piece of clay in her hands and manipulate it in such a manner as to produce with perfection the bust and head of any model she has ever seen. She will also make the heads of animals as perfect as life itself, without seemingly any very great effort. I believe if she could be placed in a good art school under the instructions of a good sculptor she would become celebrated.

The girls who attend school are taught to do all their own sewing, cutting and fitting, and general house work, while the boys are also kept in strict surveillance and find plenty to do in cutting wood, working in the garden, and keeping their apartments in order. In all cases I have found the children very obedient in what is required of them to do.

On my arrival at the agency I found the children in a very destitute condition for clothing, with the thermometer nearly down to zero. A large majority of the girls had only a very thin piece of calico to cover their nakedness during the long cold spell which was almost unprecedented in this locality, freezing water in the ewers or water coolers 10 inches thick, and bursting all the water pipes on the premises. The boys were not much better off for clothing than the girls; with a very limited supply of blankets it was only with the greatest effort that all the children could be kept warm during the cold spell, which lasted nearly a fortnight. All of this suffering might have been averted had the clothing arrived in time, but unfortunately it was delayed at Fort Yuma, being overlooked in shipping to this point by the Colorado Steam Navigation Company, and did not arrive until the weather moderated. The appearance of the children is now very different. The girls have each two full suits of nicely made clothing, with good warm flannel undergarments, while the boys have also two suits each of good, well-made garments. The clothing has made a complete change, not only in the appearance of the children, but their actions as well. They seem to feel very grateful for the same. All the ladies (employés of the agency) are deserving of the highest praise for their untiring zeal and industry which they displayed in getting all the children clothed at this critical time in such a brief period, viz. twenty-seven days after the goods arrived.

It is to be regretted that we are to lose the most valued services of Miss Mary Hampton, of Charleston, Ill., who has been the principal teacher here for the past two years, being thoroughly enlisted in the cause at all times. Her relations at home compelled her to resign. Her place will be very ably filled by a male teacher, one of the

best and ablest that could be secured for the place, while the primary class will have for its teacher a lady who is also thoroughly qualified for the work and will doubtless give entire satisfaction. With these new changes I cannot but be very hopeful of the best results.

I would respectfully request that the Indian school at this agency be closed for vacation on the 15th day of May of each year for a period of four months, or until the 15th day of September following, on account of the very warm season setting in much earlier than in the Eastern States. This year the average temperature for the month of June was 104½°, which caused much sickness among the scholars, and also caused them to make very poor progress in their studies during the heated term. I found it of necessity to dismiss the school on the 15th of June for fear of having many of the scholars left on my hands at the agency with no provision for their support. In many localities in the Southern States the scholars have four months' vacation, which they find has proved very advantageous to the children. I therefore earnestly recommend its adoption here.

In conclusion, I would respectfully recommend that more commodious school buildings be erected at this agency, having sufficient capacity to acommodate at least two hundred scholars, which number could be easily obtained from both tribes. The present school building is thoroughly inadequate and unfit for such purposes, being small, badly ventilated, and without sufficient light. I find that the Indians are very desirous of sending their children to school since they have seen the benefits the children have derived from it, and nothing can be more convincing in my mind to establish civilization among them than in the education of the children.

When I first came here all the scholars were in the habit of painting their faces, presenting a very comical and hideous appearance, and allowed to attend school in that condition, while at the same time both men and women were allowed to come about the agency in almost a nude state. These errors were immediately corrected, and no more paint is used, and no one is allowed to come about the premises unless they are properly clothed. This order worked a little hardship at first, but they gradually accepted the situation and now approve the new order. It is not an uncommon thing to see an Indian borrowing a pair of pants from his acquaintance for the purpose of visiting the agency and the school.

POPULATION.

The last census showed the whole population to be 1,026, which were divided as follows: Mohaves 813, and the Chimehuevas 213. Since 1880 the census has not been taken, but it is believed that the Indians are on the increase, as the reports show in some localities many more births than deaths. This year I intend making a most thorough and careful examination of census of both the tribes, giving the numbers of each and their respective ages. And an effort will be made to bring all the children under the school influence.

My observation is, that the younger children are the best disciplined and progress more rapidly than the older scholars. They also become more attached to the agency and teachers. It is therefore my intention to have only the younger scholars attend school, especially at the present time when the accommodations are so limited.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Relative to the court of Indian offenses I have to report that its organization is of so recent a date that its effects are not yet apparent.

FARMING.

The Indians of this reservation have raised more wheat this year than ever before, as also a large crop of corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, and squash. They seem to have made extra exertions to obtain a goodly supply for lasting during the winter. Having done so well this season, their efforts next year will be renewed. Nothing would please them better than to be able to raise enough for their full support without being in any way dependent upon the Government. Some 1,060 acres of cereal matter has been produced this year, of which about 280 acres were of wheat and the balance in corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, squash, &c. With plenty of water for irrigating purposes fully ten times this amount could be harvested, or quite enough for their annual support. But very little of the wheat harvested this year was ground and baked into bread. Nearly or quite all of it has been eaten in its green state, as they seem to like it better that way than any other mode of preparing it. Many were made quite sick from eating too much. Not, perhaps, until they have a large abundance for milling purpose will they cease this dangerous practice, as also the use of all other vegetable matter in the same way. Watermelons are eaten by them with as good a relish in a green state as when they are thoroughly ripe. The

conduct of the Indians and their industry during the past year has certainly been very commendable, and they are deserving of the highest praise.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to the Department officers for their very kind support in the administration of affairs at this agency during the past year, which has terminated so favorably; also to the agency employés for their cheerful and efficient support in all things.

I can but hope that the coming year will be one of continued prosperity, and that in my next I may be able to report a very decided improvement.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. CLARK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PIMA AND MARICOPA AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 24, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report at this agency.

No accurate census ever having been taken, we are unable to give statistics of the Pima and Papago Indians with any degree of certainty. As near as can be estimated the populations of the different tribes are as follows:

Pimas (estimated)	4,800
Maricopas off of reservation (actual number)	574
Papagos on reservation (estimated)	500
Papagos off of reservation (estimated)	6,800
Total	12,674

It is impossible to tell whether their number is increasing or decreasing. In case of death the deceased are so soon carried to the grave that I know or hear not of their death. A superstition seems to prevail among them in regard to reporting deaths, and it is only with great difficulty that we induce the police to report even the small number that are reported.

CIVILIZATION.

These people are in advance of the majority of other tribes in point of civilization. I can safely say that two-thirds of the men wear the garb of citizens, wholly and at all seasons of the year, while the remaining one-third wear citizens' dress only at certain times. To-day these Indians have more respect for the law, they dress better, and have tilled more land this year than any other in the history of this people. Agricultural implements are only issued to them in return for labor.

Crimes committed by Indians are of rare occurrence. Eleven Indians belonging to the Pima tribe are now awaiting trial, charged with an assault with intent to commit murder upon two whites residing in the vicinity of Tempe; also two Pimas have been killed by an Indian of their own tribe while in a state of intoxication. With these exceptions no crimes worthy of notice have been committed.

EDUCATION.

A boarding school has been maintained nearly seven months during the past year; the expenses of conducting it have been borne by the Government, as follows:

Salaries of teachers and employés	$2,579 37
Other expenses	919 31
Total	3,498 68

On the 30th of March the boarding school was dismissed for the purpose of adding a second story to the building, which is unplastered and unceiled, but can and will be occupied as school-rooms and dormitories as soon as the warm weather will permit school to reopen, which will be about the 1st of September, at which time we hope it will be, under the now existing favorable auspices, a grand success. The pupils manifest an earnest desire to be educated, and they learn very rapidly. The main difficulty we have to encounter is to teach them to speak English, the school being located at the agency, surrounded by Indians who speak nothing but their own language.

AGENCY FARM.

Heretofore nothing has been done towards securing an agency farm. I have now a piece of land containing about 75 acres, partially cleared, which I propose to fence

and break during the coming fall, to be cultivated by the school-boys. The new irrigating canal is now completed, by means of which our farm can be cultivated. This canal will afford an ample supply of water to irrigate the land for about nine months out of the year. During the dry season, in June, July, and August, we cannot hope to get any water, as the river is so low during that time that it affords an insufficient supply for the Indians, who in equity have the prior right. During the month of August the river is usually entirely dry, and for these reasons we expect to raise only such crops as mature early. More farm stock is required in consequence of the enterprise, and I would suggest that four good mules be furnished for this purpose.

AGRICULTURE.

This is the only means of a livelihood for the Pima and Maricopa Indians. The Papagos are not so suitably located for farming. Most of them live out on the desert, miles and miles from any stream of water, which renders irrigation impossible. The Pimas are located on either side of the Gila River, the entire length of the reservation, engaged in cultivating small patches of ground, from a decare to a hectare. Their harvest just closed has been unusually good. It is impossible to give the exact number of bushels of grain and produce raised. A very careful estimate has been made by villages, and the result is, wheat, 1,263,245 bushels; corn, 15,696 bushels; barley, 10,709 bushels; and 9,126 bushels of beans. The wheat raised by the Indians is of excellent quality, and nothing raised by white settlers can be favorably compared with it. The Indians live together in villages during the winter months and remove to their fields during the summer to properly work and care for their growing crops.

As the lands of this reservation are only set aside by Executive order, subject to revocation at the will of the President, the Indians are loath to make any extensive building improvements, not being sure of their lands unless allotted in severalty or set aside by an act of Congress. Only a very small portion of the 230,000 acres comprised in this reservation is arable or irrigable, the amount of good farming land being so small as to scarcely enable the Indians to obtain a living therefrom. Every possible effort has been made to aid them in their farming, but being scattered over a vast area of country it is impossible to give them the assistance they deserve and should receive.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head I will mention that $4,475 have been expended for the following purposes: In the erection of a second story over the old agency building, size 86 by 116 feet, with porches 8 feet wide on three sides; walls of adobe and shingle roof on both the porches and building. Also, $500 for plastering the outside and finishing the inside of the lower story of the agency dwelling. An irrigating canal about 8 miles in length has been constructed and a substantial dam across the north fork of the Gila River. These, together with the partial clearing of 75 acres of land, constitute the improvements that have been made for the benefit of the agency during the past year. The canal, dam, and clearing of land have all been done by Indian labor, they receiving as a compensation for their services such articles of supplies, clothing, bedding, agricultural implements, wagons, &c., as they required and we had on hand.

WHISKY TRAFFIC.

This is the main obstacle in the civilization of these Indians with which we come in contact. As it is an extreme impossibility to induce Indians to inform on the illicit traders, or give any clew that could lead to their arrest, I find it very difficult to detect them. It will be seen by my statistics that three men have been arrested for selling liquor to Indians, two of whom are awaiting trial, I think with sufficient evidence to convict. The other case has been heard, the defendant arguing that the Papago Indians, to whom the liquor was sold, were citizens of the United States; to which no decision has, as yet, been rendered.

In connection with this subject, I might mention that since the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad the Indians along the line of said road have been permitted to ride upon the trains, they being exempt from the payment of fare. The action of the company in thus allowing them to ride was undoubtedly intended as a kindness and to place the Indians under such obligations to the road as to make them interested in reporting any sudden damage the road might sustain by reason of floods or otherwise, but the abuse made by the Indians of this intended kindness has gradually grown to be a very great evil. They board the trains at the different stations along the road with their wheat, which is taken to Tucson, sold, and liquor obtained with the proceeds. I have in a lengthy letter to the general manager of the road submitted the whole matter, and requested that he issue an order to his employés prohibiting Indians from riding on trains unless their agent should give them a pass with request

for transportation, but for some unknown reason the company has failed to respond to my communication.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés for the past year were, of whites, a physician, farmer, and blacksmith, clerk to the agent, teacher, assistant teacher, matron, seamstress, laundress, and cook; of Indians, a laborer, teamster, mail-carrier, interpreter, and two apprentices; of Indian police, one captain, two sergeants, and seven privates; in all, 25.

SANITARY.

The health generally has been good. Syphilitic affections is the prevailing disease. In February the measles made its appearance, lasting for two months, extending over the entire reservation, many dying. In April and May, 409 were vaccinated. Twenty births and 37 deaths were reported during the year, doubtless being far below the true number; 717 cases have been treated, mostly at the physician's office. The "medicine men" are still among us, their influence being in proportion to the distance from the agency.

THE PAPAGOS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, Congress has made an appropriation of $15,000 for this and the Colorado River agencies, the former numbering 12,674 and the latter 1,026, making a total of 13,700, or $1.10 for the support, civilization, and instruction of each Indian. The paltry sum appropriated will not admit of any aid being given to the Papagos. They have no one to teach them, and no physician to attend their wants in sickness. More than enough timber is annually being stolen from them to defray the expenses of maintaining a school and employing a physician.

Their reservation is 90 miles from this agency, and to visit them authority must first be obtained, and before any action can be taken by me a period of from five to six weeks has elapsed. My experience has been that, if anything is done for an Indian or towards catching a thief (especially a Mexican), action must be taken promptly and quickly; but if a delay of five or six weeks cannot be avoided, it is best to drop the matter and save expense.

The Papagos have now arrived at a stage of civilization where they need assistance, and unless they are aided and helped to battle for true civilization, they will soon begin to go backward in this respect, and all the good heretofore accomplished will be ineffectual.

Statistical information herewith.

Very respectfully,

A. H. JACKSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAN CARLOS INDIAN AGENCY, ARIZONA TER.,
August 9, 1883.

SIR: Complying with office instructions, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

On the 1st of September, 1882, I entered upon the discharge of my official duties. The preceding spring and summer had been marked by many acts of hostility on the part of Indians belonging on this reservation, and serious fears were entertained by citizens of Arizona of further outrages. Many of the chiefs were sullen and defiant; others less bold, were discontented and suspicious. The season had been passed in idleness, no effort having been made for self-support. Farms along the Gila and San Carlos rivers were overgrown with weeds, and miles of irrigating ditches, constructed at great cost, were neglected and unserviceable. Having no resources of their own, the Indians needed full rations from the agency; failing to obtain them, they must beg, or steal, or go hungry. The Indians complained that issues were irregular, uncertain, and short: citizens asserted that the shortage was made good by them, through beggary and theft. To correct these evils, subject the Indians to obedience, restore confidence, and prevent further cause of complaint on a reservation occupied by five thousand savages, and surrounded by a large and constantly-increasing population of irrepressible whites, was the work expected of me by the Department and demanded by the people.

My earliest efforts were directed to accumulating supplies in such quantities as to insure regular weekly issues. Contractors were notified that any delay on their part would subject them to the full penalty attached to their contracts for failure. Their prompt action soon supplied every want. The Indians were assured that on each

and every weekly issue day thereafter they would receive the full allowance of all supplies purchased for them by the Government. Thus far that promise has been faithfully kept.

The subagency, located near the Gila River, 15 miles from San Carlos, on the road leading to Camp Thomas, not being needed to promote the welfare of the Indians, but rather having been converted into a place of resort for evil-disposed persons, both white and Indian, I soon broke it up, removing all the property, except buildings, to the agency. The Indians living in that vicinity and enjoying a license of free intercourse and trade with a dissolute class of white men who congregated there, made many threats of violence should I attempt their removal, but firmly met and ordered to come to a point near the agency where they could be conveniently counted, they sullenly obeyed. The advantage of having but one place of issue soon became apparent, even to the Indians, who, seeing that all were treated alike, and none deprived of their fair share of the Government's bounty, soon assumed an air of cheerful compliance with all rules established by me for their guidance.

Complying with the wishes of General Cook, I consented to an arrangement by which some six or seven hundred White Mountain Indians were permitted to live near Fort Apache, a locality about 60 miles from the agency, in the northern part of the reservation, to which they had become strongly attached by long residence and its superior advantages of soil, climate, water, and abundant game. The conditions of my assent were, that such Indians as chose to live there should be self-supporting, and that General Crook should be responsible for their good conduct. During the fall and winter little trouble was experienced from the arrangement, but the clamor for supplies has been loud this summer, and under the plea that they were planting and needed rations until the ripening of their corn, they have drawn heavily on the agency. The original number has been largely increased by relatives and friends from the agency, who, seeing the advantages of a pleasant summer resort, have from time to time abandoned the hot valleys of the San Carlos and the Gila, and retired to the mountains. It will become necessary to put an end to this unsatisfactory manner of managing the Indians of this reservation, and I shall, at an early day, suggest a reform.

With a view to encourage pride in ownership, I asked for, and obtained, permission to issue agricultural implements to the deserving; and the commencement of the planting season witnessed a new departure—Apaches at work in the fields, with working tools of their own sufficient for all the varied operations of preparing the ground, planting and cultivating their crops. The methods employed by these untrained farmers are painfully slow and laborious. Unaccustomed to continued effort, they require constant watching, urging and directing, to insure results that may be considered satisfactory, even as a promise of something better in the future. Through the persevering efforts of Mr. Marshall, agency head farmer, the irrigating ditches were finally repaired, and something like enthusiasm appeared to inspire the people when they were told that they could draw seed for planting. As the season progressed and the work went steadily forward, several of the chiefs, who had at first declined to engage in agricultural pursuits, became infected with the general desire to become farmers, and, though they commenced too late to raise crops this year, have made commendable progress in opening new ditches and preparing land for the next. Notwithstanding the many discouragements encountered during the progress of the work, and the meager results when counted against the number of able-bodied men and women engaged, or claiming to be engaged, in its prosecution, it is gratifying to record that sufficient display has been made to impress the Indians that they are engaged in profitable toil, and that to this feeling may be ascribed the fact that throughout the period of excitement consequent upon the Chiricahua raid and the subsequent campaign of General Crook, not a man of all the Apache bands on the reservation was known to have taken part except in the capacity of enlisted scout in the command that went out to capture the hostiles. The Government's share derived from farm labor is not shown on "statistics" accompanying this report, but if accurately estimated, its money value would be found to exceed that of the Indians; but it cannot be so estimated, as the value of undisturbed peace on an Indian reservation is an unknown quantity. By a well organized and earnest effort on the part of the agent, fully supported by the Department, the stimulus given the Indians by this year's success may be turned to good account in encouraging them to a more extended effort in 1884.

Though it has ever been the custom among the Apaches to lay the heavy burdens on the backs of the squaws, no particular disgrace attaches to the buck who, shaking off the natural indolence of his race, engages in remunerative toil. The services of the men are often sought by ranchmen living near the reservation, and some of them are said to be quite efficient at ditching, wood chopping, adobe making, and other unskilled labor. All the wood required at the military post at this place last year, some 200 cords, was put in by Indians, who also supplied about 350 tons of hay, here and at Camp Apache, for which they received, in the aggregate, some $10,000, a sum

that will be largely increased this year for the same articles. Most of the work of gathering hay is performed by women and children, who cut it with common butcher knives and grass-hooks, and pack it on their backs, often long distances, in bundles weighing from 50 pounds to 100 pounds each. Eager crowds engage in the work, and if they could find a market for all they would gather many would be enabled to support themselves without assistance from the Government.

From this statement it must not be inferred that only a market is needed to enable the Apaches to become independent of Government aid. This might be true of all the tribes on the reservation, under certain conditions, but, unfortunately, the conditions are lacking. To the extent of the natural products of the soil they would gather the last fagot and the last blade of grass for ready cash, but the limit of production of these, the only articles exchangeable for money, would soon be reached in the presence of an active demand. But the market is not at hand for even the limited supply; and if it were, "Poor Lo" is so susceptible to the evil influences that surround all public marts, as to render almost certain his return to his home poorer than when he started out with his rude freight of salable stuff. No people in the world are more eager in pursuit of the nimble shilling than they. Show them a seed they can sow in the morning, gather the fruit thereof at noon, and sell in the early evening, and the busy hum of industry would be as ceaseless in the White Mountain Indian Reservation as in any civilized community. They have not learned to labor and to wait; to teach them this valuable lesson is a reform that must be fully established before their pauperism gives place to independent self-support.

I have often been urged to favor the opening of a school on the reservation for the education of Indian children. This I have declined to do, and I am still of the opinion that until the Apaches cease to be nomads and acquire some knowledge of and pleasure in such permanent habitations as are distinguishable from the lairs of wild beasts—have been taught to practice habits of industry that will insure for themselves and their families such simple articles of food and raiment as will entitle them to the distinction of having taken *one* step in the march of civilization—the introduction of books and teachers among them will be worse than useless. On the reservation no school can be so conducted as to remove the children from the influence of the idle and vicious who are everywhere present. Only by removing them beyond the reach of this influence can they be benefited by the teaching of the schoolmaster. To this course there is now being offered a stubborn resistance by the parents, many of whom, previous to the return of the Chiricahuas, had promised to give up children for eastern schools, but who, since coming under the pernicious influence of that dominant tribe, have found objections that before had not occurred to them. If the Government would lift the Apaches from the slough of ignorance and loathsome degradation in which they now wallow, compulsory education must be resorted to. Under the strong hand of the law of force they must be taught to labor systematically, and when it becomes necessary to educate the rising generation in the mystery of books, force should compel them to accept the situation.

Force is the one law the Indian recognizes and respects; it is *his* law, and when he fails to enforce it the power is lacking to sustain him. No argument will serve to convince him that the white man stays his hand for any other reason. Overcome in battle, deprived of his arms and trodden remorselessly beneath the heel of the conqueror, he bows with humility to the power that has subdued him, and submits without murmuring to the will of his master. Under such conditions the Apaches can be trained to a knowledge of steady industry, and *induced* to submit their children to the guidance of the white man for such development of their mental faculties as may be possible with this fast disappearing and seemingly doomed race.

The sanitary condition is fairly satisfactory, no disease of unusual fatality having prevailed. The most common ailment is due to licentious habits, and it is a fact worthy of notice that the immoral practices that lead to this affliction are more common among those bands that are on the most friendly and intimate terms with the whites than among the more warlike. The Yuma, Tonto, and Mojave tribes, that have been subdued to the point of servility, are the most notoriously profligate of all the Indians on the reservation, and it is claimed by persons long resident among them that the White Mountain Indians who, next to the Chiricahuas are the most warlike, are freest from the besetting sin, of all the reservation Apaches. It may be that to this fact is due their superior physical condition, which takes rank among the tribal divisions according to the extent of their reliance on the white man for protection and support and the years of their intercourse with him.

In power of endurance, manly bearing, independent spirit, and mental capacity the different tribes assigned to this reservation may be fairly classified in the following order: 1st. The Chiricahuas, who have so long been a terror to the citizens of Arizona and New Mexico in the United States, and Sonora and Chihuahua in Mexico, and who boast even now that they have never been whipped by any civilized power. 2d. The White Mountains, the friends of the Chiricahuas, having their homes for the most part on the mountain streams in the *vicinity of* Fort Apache, at a distance of 60

miles from the agency. 3d. The San Carlos, who halt between two opinions, race prejudice and the memory of former glory inclining them to continue fraternal relations with the mountain tribes, while the Government bounty they have learned to enjoy is a temptation to remain at peace they are fast losing the power to resist. 4th. The Tontos who, having been greatly reduced in numbers by war with the whites a few years ago, are so broken in spirit as to be easily held in subjection and may be relied upon for efficient service against hostile tribes. 5th. The Mojaves and Yumas, two tribes that have for many years been living on reservations and yet can claim no superiority as workers over any of the other tribes, except the Chiricahuas, have lost courage and self-reliance and fallen to the lowest estate of dependence. Such are the facts; the moral I shall not attempt to point.

The arrangement entered into between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, whereby all police authority was conferred on General Crook, has been carried into effect, and that duty is now entirely in the hands of Captain Crawford, who has been designated to execute it. Its success will depend entirely on the judgment and discretion of the officer in charge. The plan is open to serious objections, and will lead to many difficulties in case the cordial co-operation that has heretofore been maintained between the military and civil authorities should be interrupted. I am willing to yield much, that success may attend the efforts of General Crook to lure the hostile Chiricahuas from their safe retreat in the mountains of Mexico, and will do all in my power to aid him in keeping the peace on the reservation; but when the causes that led to this extremely liberal concession shall have passed away, I am of the opinion that the powers and duties conferred on Indian agents, by law, should be resumed by the agent at San Carlos, or the full management of the agency should be placed under the control of the War Department. Indians can no more serve two masters than can the white man, and of the two who attempt to stand in that relation to them, one will be despised.

I must not close my report without giving credit for the manner in which the cows purchased at this agency last May have been cared for. The Indians to whom they were issued evince a laudable pride of ownership, and I am hopeful that, in the case of cattle, they will, in a few years, become efficient managers. The number should be largely increased as soon as money can be provided for that purpose.

P. P. WILCOX,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 1, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of instructions of the 13th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency, of which I took charge August 1, 1882, relieving First Lieut. Gordon Winslow, United States Army, who had been ordered to another military station.

Considering the length of time this reservation has been established, the energy, liberality, and industry with which it has been managed, and considering the benevolence, care, and attention which have been extended towards these Hoopa Indians, their present condition appears far from satisfactory. Even before the reservation was established they had reached a certain grade in civilization fully as far advanced as their position of to-day. Many of them are still indolent, immoral, and unsteady, feeble in their domestic and family attachments, untruthful, and extremely superstitious. Their present condition is one of self-complacent lethargy and moral and mental stagnation. They evince no desire to acquire knowledge, to learn useful trades, to gain possession of and cultivate lands of their own, or to better their condition in any respect, when the doing so necessitates exertion, application, or self-denial. Plodding industry, constant application, and steady work are their especial abhorrences. Only the pressure of some actual necessity or of some extra inducements will induce them to work. Even when hired by citizens for good wages they work merely long enough to "raise a stake," which is almost invariably wasted in idleness, frivolity, and dissipation.

Their natural indolence seems to have been fostered and intensified by the system of distributing annuity goods and flour. Like all charities indiscriminately distributed according to the apparent wants of the individual and without regard to his conduct or merits, those given to these Hoopa Indians seem to have had a most demoralizing effect and influence. As long as a hungry or destitute Indian felt reasonably certain that on representing his necessities he would receive from the Government sufficient aid and assistance to tide over his immediate wants, just so long would he neglect all efforts to make provision for himself and his family. Their reliance upon the Government supplying their pressing wants during the winter season has been

the cause of their abandoning ordinary forethought, economy, and provision. It has furthermore caused them to imagine and believe themselves absolved and relieved from all care or anxiety as to the welfare and support of their families. In short, the Government charities have come to be regarded by these Indians as their unquestionable rights and legitimate allowances. It is not strange, therefore, that many of them have degenerated into a condition of arrogant, importunate, and persistent mendicancy. Some of them, whilst expecting Government aid and assistance, nevertheless refuse to work for the reservation unless paid regular wages in money. Even during my brief administration it has several times been found difficult to get sufficient Indians to do the necessary work on the reservation, and it was found necessary in consequence to inform the Indians that those who did not work either for the reservation or for themselves need not expect to receive any assistance of any character from the Government.

Very few of these Indians can be induced to undertake the occupancy and cultivation of land for themselves. Their garden patches, though numerous, are on a scale of total insignificance when compared with the wants of the cultivators. In fact their cultivation seems to be regarded as a pastime and as a concession to the wishes of the agent rather than as a means of contributing to their self-support. Owing to their unsteadiness and aversion to steady work the success of their gardens depends almost altogether upon chance and nature. After the plowing is done the rest of the work is left to the squaws. Even on these small garden patches the agency is asked to do the plowing, although the Indians may and do have horses of their own.

For this valley, as the home of their fathers, they exhibit no attachment. It is merely a good place for them and their families to loaf in when other localities are unavailable or undesirable. Some of them believe or at least assert that their condition would be preferable if the lands on this reservation were once more in the hands of citizens for whom they, the Indians, could work for regular wages. I have called their attention to the present predicament of the Klamaths on the Klamath River Reservation, how they are now petitioning the Government for lands for themselves before the abandonment of their reservation. I have endeavored to impress upon these Hoopa Indians that the Government would eventually become tired and disgusted with supporting a reservation where the Indians were too lazy, thriftless, or careless to take advantage of its benefits. I have endeavored on all occasions to explain to them the objects and purposes which the Government has in view in establishing reservations, that it is not done for the purpose of supporting a lot of Indians in idleness and laziness, but that the object is to show them how to be self-sustaining in a civilized fashion. I have shown them that there was great probability that the Government might after a while leave them to their own unassisted resources as the Klamath Indians have been left for years, and that, when that time came, they, the Hoopas, could not claim as their own one foot of the reservation except what they were actually occupying and cultivating. I have advised them to select some piece of land of proper size for occupancy and cultivation with the view of their self-support, and that I would endeavor to have the land so selected, set apart for and guaranteed legally to the occupant. But precept and example are alike unavailing. The garden patches under cultivation may indeed have increased in number, but, for the reasons already given, this increase furnishes no indication of the determination of the Indians to be self-supporting. It is more likely to be a sort of concession to my oft expressed wishes. In other respects I am afraid that either the Indians do not believe my statements as to the future in store for them, or that they think that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

A striking commentary upon what this reservation has done for these Hoopa Indains is afforded by contrasting their position of to-day with that of their Klamath brethren. The original status of the two tribes as regarded civilization was not dissimilar. The Klamaths have been left to their own resources for about the same length of time this reservation has been in existence. The Klamaths are now self-supporting and self-reliant, neither asking nor expecting from the Government anything but justice and humanity. The Hoopas, on the other hand, expect to receive from the Government almost everything necessary for their comfort, subsistence, and welfare, their expectations being bounded only by the understood limits to the Government's generosity, for which many of them are disinclined to render any equivalent or make any return. Notwithstanding the aid and assistance the Hoopas have received they have, as regards mental, moral, and physical condition, no advantage over the unassisted Klamaths, whilst in many elements of character, such as self-respect and self-reliance, the Klamaths are infinitely superior.

The morals of the Hoopas are very lax and indifferent. Their honesty seems to be more a matter of policy than of conscience. In dealing with the whites they are generally up to the prevailing standard, but in dealings with one another, where the consequences of fraud and dishonesty are not so much dreaded, they are apt to be less scrupulous. In their sexual relations morality, according to our standards, is frequently disregarded. Adult females *are sold by the male relatives*, whose property they are,

to the highest bidder—Indian, half-breed, or white man. This constitutes, with some formalities, an Indian marriage. It is scarcely to be wondered at that marriages so made are frequently severed unceremoniously. All that is necessary for a legal Indian separation is that a certain portion of the purchase money be returned to the husband. Conjugal infidelities are not severely regarded, and are more frequently condoned than punished. Venereal diseases are fearfully and often disgustingly prevalent among them.

These Indians are deeply sunk in superstition. It seems almost impossible to weaken their faith or shake their confidence in the supernatural powers of their medicine men and other arrant humbugs who fatten off the Indian's credulity and superstition. The agency physician has found great difficulty in inspiring confidence in his own professional ability owing to the medicine men depreciating and ridiculing white man's medicines and treatment. As a rule Indian patients will not consult the agency physician until the disease from which they are suffering has made such progress that they themselves regard the case as desperate. Should death occur after the agency physician has undertaken the case, the medicine men invariably take advantage of the opportunity to attribute the death to disregard of his directions and to the invariable fatality of white man's treatment. His own power and gains depend altogether upon his being a predominating influence and infallible in his judgments. It is his object accordingly to encourage ignorance and credulity.

The tribal relations of the Hoopas have been almost completely discarded and abandoned. They have no headmen or hereditary chiefs. This, although a step in the right direction as regards civilization, renders it difficult to treat or deal with them. They are divided among themselves into innumerable factions. Ranches and families are at chronic feud with one another, and the hatchet is never buried. Quarrels and brawls, with more or less serious consequences, are of frequent occurrence. Between the parties at feud a regular vendetta exists, which includes all their relatives of certain degrees. The law of blood atonement is vigorously inforced, unless a compromise is effected by means of cash payment. This payment produces merely a temporary cessation of hostilities—the several offenses being neither forgotten nor forgiven. In executing their measures of retaliation and in wreaking their vengeance against one another they exhibit the most revolting cruelty, treachery, and cowardice. These intestine dissensions and quarrels seem to monopolize all their belligerent feelings and capacities.

Their attitude towards the whites is peaceful and well disposed. Of course the white settlers complain occasionally of petty depredations alleged to have been committed by the Indians. On the other hand, the Indians occasionally complain of the white man's rapacity or double-dealing. Such criminations and recriminations are, however, inevitable in frontier communities bordering on Indian reservations. No serious or apparently well grounded complaint has been heard from either party.

Among many of the older Indians considerable discontent with their present restrained condition exists. Lessons of dire and bitter experience have taught them the necessity of accommodating themselves to the changed conditions. But none of them really believe in the propriety, advantages, or justice of their compulsory change of life, although its necessity has been enforced upon their understandings by the appreciation of the futility of resistance. This can be gathered from talks with some of their once prominent men. It is not a little to their credit that they have become conscious of the necessity and expediency of adapting themselves to their changed circumstances. It would be unreasonable to expect that they would appreciate all the advantages of the change, or that they would look with exceptional favor upon the race which has rendered the change inevitable. It is not astonishing that in their hearts these older Indians are longing for the flesh-pots of Egypt, and regretting the good old days of their unhindered vagabondage. I allude to this feeling in these older men because I believe that to their advice and example, together with that of the medicine men and other charlatans interested in preserving the former state of affairs, the backward condition of the tribe and its suspended progress in the arts and usages of civilized life are largely, if not exclusively, to be attributed. Being men of years and experience, it is more than probable that their influence is felt and their counsels heeded to a certain extent. These influences and counsels, if felt or heeded at all, are "potent for evil, and for evil only good." They are liable to, and, in my experience, do, create discontent and discord, and encourage idleness. To them can be traced the belief or assertion that since the Government had placed these Indians on a reservation it is morally and otherwise bound to provide everything requisite for their comfort and welfare. To their (these older men's) training and experience in early life can be traced the want of respect prevalent among these Indians for all arguments or reasoning which is not supported by the presence of physical force. Even for the agent's orders and instructions they entertain but little consideration unless they are satisfied that he is prepared to, and will, enforce obedience thereto. For orders and arguments so supported they have the respect entertained by all Indians.

The reservation is cursed with an irrepressible liquor traffic. On all sides of it are small towns and villages where the Indians can, by judicious management, procure all the liquor they are able to pay for. All possible means have been used to break up this abominable traffic, but so far but little good has been accomplished. The Indians are passionately fond of whisky, and will do anything to obtain possession of it. Unless bribed to do so they will not inform on the venders of whisky. If once the system of detection by means of rewards were practiced, a class of informers would arise who would follow that business for a living, and whose testimony would accordingly become valueless. One great difficulty in proving the actual sale of whisky to Indians is that it is seldom sold directly to them. Around the places where Indians can purchase whisky there is sure to be some disreputable white man or some Chinaman who, for a share of the purchase or for money, is ready to act as an intermediary between the vender and the Indian. Being essentially nomadic, these intermediaries change their abiding place when an effort is made to detect and punish offenders.

For the purpose of assisting in breaking up this traffic and for the preservation of order on the reservation an effort was at one time made to organize an Indian police force. The project was soon abandoned as impracticable. It was impossible to find Indians suitable for the purpose—*i. e.*, Indians upon whose courage, fidelity, and impartiality sufficient confidence could be placed. The delicate nature of the duties and the unquestioning obedience required of an Indian police force render their possession of the mental qualities I have mentioned absolutely indispensable. Their numerous internal quarrels and dissensions render these Indians wholly unfit for such employment. Their obedience and impartiality could not for an instant be relied upon. They would favor and connive at the offenses of their friends, and would use their position to "get even" with their enemies. The result would have been a mere aggravation of disorder and existing animosities. Partly as a matter of expediency, but principally because of its impracticability, the project of organizing a police force was abandoned.

For the same reason it would have been a mere travesty of justice to have had any of them act as a tribunal for the investigation, trial, and punishment of one another's offenses. The actions and judgments of such a tribunal would have been regulated and decided by the interests, prejudices, or prepossessions of the judges. An impartial investigation would not have been conducted, a verdict in accordance with facts and the testimony was almost certain not to be rendered. It is more than probable a verdict would never be reached. The testimony would have been as complicating as the different passions, prejudices, and sympathies of the witnesses could have made it. Diametrically conflicting statements would have been made, sworn and adhered to with equal force, directness, and pertinacity. The opinions of the judges would have been equally as divergent. The judicial character and ability are totally absent. Their friends would always have been right and their enemies always wrong. In investigating complaints made by them against one another I have, invariably, the greatest difficulty in discovering the true state of affairs, and have not always succeeded owing to the cloud of falsehood which surrounds all the circumstances. Furthermore, the only men among themselves for whom these Indians have any respect whatsoever, and who for that reason might properly have been selected as judges, are the older men and medicine men already mentioned; as to *their* utter unfitness for judicial duties nothing additional can be added.

The results of Indian education at this agency are discouraging. Few of the Indians can read at all, and none of them can read with fluency or with apparent comprehension of the subject matter. Fewer still can write with any accuracy. Of the other branches of elementary education they are as ignorant as if they never had the benefits of instruction. The little learning they acquire at school seems at best to be but a parrot-like acquirement. Those who have been taught and have learned something at school soon contrive to forget it most completely. The attendance at school, small as it is and has been, is to all intent and purposes compulsory, neither parents nor children manifest the slightest interest in education or the acquisition of knowledge. Parents send their children to school to be fed; the children sometimes go voluntarily for the same reason. Were the supply of food withheld there would not be one pupil in attendance. Judging from the result so far, it might with justness and correctness be said that attendance at school has been of no practical benefit to the pupils in after life. Many reasons combine to make this the case. I think the Indians themselves have noticed it, and that their indifference to education is caused thereby. If there were some practical method of showing Indian pupils the actual benefits of education, it is almost beyond doubt that in a short time a genuine interest in and desire for instruction would be awakened; but in the absence of their seeing some prospect of their learning being of use to them in after life, their attendance at school will be merely perfunctory, a concession to the proper authorities into making which they are bribed or cajoled.

A short time before *I took charge of this agency* an Indian named "Buck Billy" had

been murdered by three Hoopa Indians. The assigned cause for the murder was Buck Billy's reputation as a poisoner. The Indians, at least his enemies, alleged or believed that he was able to "blow poison" from a distance and thereby to cause the death of parties to whom he had a dislike. Several deaths, which appeared to the Indians very sudden, mysterious, and unaccountable, were attributed to his malign power and influences. He himself evidently gloried in the reputation he had acquired, and did not care to take the trouble to deny specific accusations. This, according to their Indian laws and usages, was good and sufficient reasons for disposing of him. The murderers immediately after the deed left the reservation, and have not since returned to it except by stealth. Whilst they remained beyond my jurisdiction, I have made no effort to arrest them. Their arrest could have been effected only by the aid of other Indians as scouts. Had a regular hunt after them been organized it would have driven them into the mountains and into committing depredations, in which they would have had the support and assistance by connivance of their friends on the reservation. There would have been no use in having them arrested and tried before a United States court. There was no evidence against them but the admissions of their friends. An acquittal would have followed as a matter of course. Several attempts have been made by both parties to settle the affair according to Indian law. Hitherto they have been unsuccessful; but as the ill-feeling decreases, it is probable that in a short time the matter will be amicably arranged according to their customs.

Another Indian named "Dick" was killed here on June 26, 1883, by an Indian named "Mat." The murderer or homicide, immediately after the commission of the deed, came and gave himself up to me. He has been in the guard-house at Fort Gaston ever since. Investigations showed that there had been an old feud between "Mat" and the dead man's son, "Haden"; that Haden had attempted to run off Mat's wife; that he had threatened and tried to burn Mat's house; that he had been invariably the aggressor, and had been in his aggressions aided and abetted by his father—the man who was killed. Great provocation and insult had been showered upon Mat; his life had been threatened by Dick and Haden, and the day for his "taking off" had been set. Some of his friends came to bid him "good-bye." It is scarcely to be wondered at that under the circumstances he should have initiated operations. Everything considered, it appears a case of justifiable homicide. Mat is retained in the guard-house more for his own safety than for punishment. Measures are now in progress to settle the matter according to Indian laws; as the ill-feeling and desire for vengeance have not yet sufficiently subsided, the present attempt at compromise is rather premature, and will probably prove abortive.

In this case I tried to have the Indians formally investigate and adjudicate, but it would have been the merest absurdity to have continued such proceedings. There were only two opinions existing, and these opinions no evidence could have shaken or modified. Mat's friends believed that he was not only justified in what he had done, but that he had performed a somewhat praiseworthy action. Dick's friends insisted that Mat had committed an unprovoked and cowardly murder. The topic could not be discussed with calmness; the parties would not agree to be present at the same time to submit their statements; and the witnesses were unwilling to confront the accused or each other. That method of investigating the offense had to be dropped, because its only result would have been to aggravate the ill-will and trouble already existing.

The agency farm has been during the year moderately successful. Late frosts injured the oat crop greatly, so that there will be scarcely enough to feed the public animals. The yield of wheat has been up to the usual standard. The acreage in wheat is not equal to that of last year, owing to lack of sufficient animals. With increased facilities and additional animals a much greater number of acres could be placed under cultivation. But all farming operations have been seriously hampered and interfered with, owing to the insufficiency of competent workmen and public animals. It requires at least one white employé to be present with each band of working Indians. The agency being allowed only one farmer and one laborer, it follows that only two parties of Indians can be kept at work at one time, no matter what may be the necessities of the situation. Owing to the insufficiency of public animals, preventing its being housed in good season, the entire wheat crop was in imminent danger of being completely spoiled by the early rains of last fall. By great care and attention, however, only a small loss was inflicted.

More animals are needed now than formerly. Logging operations are becoming every year more difficult and tedious; the distance of the pineries is increasing. The agency has only one team which can be used for logging purposes. It will be necessary during the coming winter to break in and fence about sixty acres of pasture land. An unusually large number of logs will consequently be required. The agency storerooms are old and insecure shells; they must either be rebuilt or undergo a renovation and reconstruction equal to rebuilding. In fact, all the agency buildings require extensive repairs and renovation, and for this a large quantity of lumber will be needed. Last winter a large number of logs were hauled and sawed for the In-

dians. Their demands for lumber became so excessive that I promised to haul and have sawed all the logs each Indian would cut for his own use. A greater portion of the lumber sawed for Indians remains piled at the saw-mill.

The renovated and remodeled saw and grist mill was finished last December and has worked satisfactorily. The machinery of the flour-mill needs improvement; owing to some fault therein too much flour is passed off with the bran.

The conduct of the agency employés has been exemplary. Their salaries are, in my opinion, utterly inadequate; they may seem very liberal in the Eastern States, but they do not compare with the salaries paid for similar duties by other branches of the Government or by citizens in this vicinity. If the appropriations do not admit of their salaries being increased I would recommend that the Government give each employé a ration in kind.

To diminish the constant demands for flour by Indians applying for relief I confined charitable issues to the old and infirm, who were unable to work and who had no one to support them, and to those whom the agency physician certified to as being sick and in need of assistance. This curtailing of charitable issues occasioned at first great discontent, but the system has been adhered to nevertheless. Even to those who were sick, aged, or infirm it was found necessary to give a regular and never exceeded monthly allowance, because if allowed to get flour when in need of it they would feed all their relatives, who would thus be spared the labor and trouble of providing for themselves.

To compel the children to attend school I have with your approval informed the Indians that no clothing will be issued to their children unless they attend the agency school; this plan has not so far increased the attendance, but I have no doubt of its doing so eventually. At present but little clothing is required for the children. This fact and their disbelief in my adhering to my word in this respect makes them for the present indifferent. Exception to this rule will, of course, have to be made in the case of those children whose parents live at too great a distance from the school.

I have also found it necessary and most advisable to regulate issues of "annuity goods" proportionately to the amount of work an Indian has done for himself or the number of days he has worked for the reservation. I found last year, when a general issue of annuity goods was about to be made, that all the Hoopa Indians were on hand. Some of them had never made their appearance here since the last general issue. Others had not done a day's work for themselves or for the Government—the terms are identical on the reservation—and others again were known to have sold or illegally disposed of the annuity goods they had previously received. I have given the Indians to understand that these annuity goods are sent here by the Government only for the deserving, and that they would be distributed accordingly. The chronic loafers are invariably the greatest malcontents and the most persistent and exacting in their demands for Government aid and assistance. Of course such a state of affairs could not be tolerated without its having a most demoralizing influence. It would, however, not only be tolerated but approved were aid and assistance to be given equally and indiscriminately to all the Indians, deserving or undeserving.

During the year numerous Klamath Indians have visited this agency, generally for medical treatment for wounds or injuries. Medicines and medical treatment, together with such other aid and assistance as were necessary and practicable under the circumstances, were invariably given. The aid and assistance these Klamaths asked for or required were generally within the power of this agency to grant, and were such as the claims of humanity would in any case have afforded.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES PORTER,
Captain U. S. Army, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MISSION AGENCY,
San Bernardino, Cal., August 13, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report:

The Indians known as the Mission Indians of Southern California, are composed of the following tribes, viz, Serranno, Coahuila, Diegueno, and San Louis Rey, aggregating a population, according to the census of 1880, of 3,010. Their number has increased since then; but owing to their scattered settlement over so large an area of territory it has been impracticable to enumerate them, except at great expense.

AGRICULTURE.

It is impossible to give any certain data as to the quantity of cereals raised during the year. The lands set apart for them are adapted to agriculture contingent upon

the rainfall in the winter season, or upon the quantity of water that may be otherwise obtained for irrigating purposes. The past year has not been favorable in this respect, although the aggregate of crops raised has not been inconsiderable.

EDUCATION.

During the year one day school was established, making five schools in operation among these Indians. The average daily attendance in these schools has been good, considering that the necessities of many families oblige them at certain seasons to go into neighboring settlements to labor, taking their children with them. Their progress in learning has been commendable, equal to that shown in any of the public schools attended by white pupils. To afford all educational facilities would require the establishment of as many more day schools as are now in operation. The Indians demand them, but it has seemed to me impracticable till some consolidation of the scattered families has been effected.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No active missionary work is carried on, except what is effected by the teachers among the children. During the past year I represented this matter to the General Synod of the Lutheran Church to which this agency stands assigned. At their recent meeting in Springfield, Ohio, action was taken looking to active missionary work among these Indians. What will be done remains to be seen.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The Indians of this agency sustain themselves by labor, no subsistence being issued to them except as a gratuity to such sick or infirm and destitute ones as apply for aid. The subsistence granted upon application by such has exceeded in cost very little over one hundred dollars during the year. Those who do not subsist themselves by labor on the reservations go out as laborers among the whites in adjoining settlements, where their labor is in demand at remunerative wages. They are considered good hands in any department of manual labor.

CIVILIZATION.

They wear civilized dress, are industrious, peaceable, and law abiding, aiming to adopt the white man's ways, not excepting some of his vices, and to have what the white man has, to the extent of their means to procure it.

The liquor traffic among these Indians has been their greatest curse in the past; but it has in great measure been suppressed by the prosecution of offenders. My purpose has been to root it up entirely by a rigid system of detection and prosecution, and had my efforts been followed by a rigid enforcement of law, this result might have been attained. Unfortunately the United States district judge at San Francisco, before whom these cases are prosecuted, regards the selling of liquor to Indians as a "trivial offense." He has repeatedly so ruled, and by meting out "trivial" penalties to offenders of this character, has aided to encourage rather than to suppress the traffic. The Mission Indians will prosper and be self-sustaining only in proportion as the liquor traffic among them can be suppressed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. LAWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, Cal., August 10, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my sixth annual report for this agency:

OUR LANDS

are still occupied by settlers and trespassers to such an extent as greatly to cripple our industries and discourage the Indians in their advance toward civilization.

THE POPULATION.

The number issued to during the quarter past was 528. This does not comprise all, for there are numbers who live either on or adjacent to the agency who have drawn nothing during the quarter past. The number, therefore, is about what it was last *year (less the excess of* deaths over births), or 635. There have been 21 deaths and

of births. The small number of births among so many is largely due to their licentious habits, commencing at an early age.

AGRICULTURE.

As stated in former reports, it is impossible to give the Indians sufficient lands to raise all crops, on account of the occupancy of said lands by others under shadow of law; yet all are furnished with sufficient land for gardens, and are required to raise their own vegetables, &c.

Many of them raise more than they need for their own use, and sell the surplus to others. Some have fields of grain, wheat, barley, and oats, but the most of the cereals are raised by a "community of interest," *i. e.*, all able-bodied Indians are required to assist in the raising of these general crops for the benefit of the whole. The Indians are not paid wages for this work, but receive their rations of beef and flour, with such clothing as they need.

PRODUCTIONS.

The estimated productions for this year are as follows: For the general supply, 6,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of oats, 2,500 bushels of barley, and 700 tons of hay. By the Indians for themselves, 1,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of barley, and 150 tons of hay. The yield of hops last year was 28,431 pounds, as against 18,592 pounds the year before on the same ground. The prospect this year is for about 23,000 pounds, but at a much lower price than for several years. A number of the Indians have planted hops for themselves, amounting in all to about 30 acres. Some of them will have enough hops this year to pay all expenses, while others will not, owing to want of proper care. They will raise about 1,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 5,000 pumpkins, 10,000 melons, 200 bushels of onions, 100 bushels of beets, 50 bushels of turnips, &c. We shall have but very little fruit this year, on account of heavy and late frosts last spring.

STOCK.

There are 67 horses and mares, and 12 mules, one-third of which are unserviceable on account of age and hard work done. We have not enough teams to do our regular necessary work. Of cattle there are 390, mostly young. We have 11 yoke of cattle, used at the saw-mill and on the ranch. There are 278 hogs, old and young; we kill from 90 to 100 a year. The increase in stock has been 2 horse and 2 mule colts, 151 calves, and 205 pigs.

MILLS.

The grist-mill runs during the rainy months only, and during January to May, inclusive, ground 184,651 pounds of grain for the agency, 10,788 pounds for the Indians' and 266,320 pounds for customers.

The saw-mill, that can only be run during the dry season, sawed no lumber for the past year for want of funds to pay expenses, except a few days in June of this year, when 17,000 feet of lumber was sawed.

APPRENTICES

have been at work at carpentering, blacksmithing, milling, herding, and office labor during the year, and have made commendable progress.

FINANCIAL.

This agency is only allowed a physician, clerk, and teachers, paid by public funds. All other help we must pay for out of miscellaneous funds, Class II, or the proceeds of what we raise on the reservation. During the past year we have received of such funds: From sale of hops, $9,366, and from the mill and other sources, $1,805.16, or a total of $11,171.76, of which $7,369.14 has been expended for labor and $2,079.50 for necessary supplies not purchased by Government. Of this $7,369.14, $3,127.59 was paid to Indian employés, and only $4,241.55 was paid for all white labor.

THE SANITARY

condition of the Indians on this reservation is gradually improving, while that of those who live off of it is not, owing to their excesses and lack of home comforts and protection.

EDUCATIONAL.

July 1, 1882, there were 46 children in the boarding and industrial school. There were added during the year 15 new scholars, making 61 that have attended during the year. Of this number 5 have died—4 girls and 1 boy; while 4 large boys left the school, leaving 52 on the roll June 30, one of whom was at home sick. The progress in the school during the year has been very marked, considering all the embarrass-

ments under which we labored. The usual departments of labor have been maintained in the house and out, so that each has contributed his or her share toward the work to be done. A garden was made this year which has supplied the school with onions, radishes, lettuce, pease, turnips, &c., while potatoes, corn, squashes, melons, &c., are still growing.

Considerable trouble has been given this year by the interference of parties who have no business connection with the school, making the older scholars uneasy by telling them that the agent had no right to keep them there, and that they could leave whenever they pleased, thus fostering a spirit of discontent and insubordination which culminated in the burning of both of our school buildings during July past, with a total loss of not less than $7,000. At this writing I have in custody five of the largest boys of the school, who have confessed that they either burned the building or were accessories before the burning.

Another difficulty I find is in procuring teachers; to get those who will go far enough, and yet not too far, in the education of the Indians—*i. e.*, some think that education can only be obtained in the school-room, and would neglect the physical and the manual. Others again would give all the luxuries, and train them to the luxurious habits of the white race, while it would seem that just that education of mind, hand, eye, ear, and habit as shall best fit them for the life that they must live is the great desideratum.

Music is very attractive to them, and a great incentive to other duties as well as a means of recreation. All people have their games and means of diversion, many of which true civilization looks upon with disfavor, and yet if we deny them the indulgence of their old ways, must we not give them something in the place thereof? This applies to the old and the young, to all races alike. Hence, would not the ideal government contain less of the repressive and more of the suggestive and leading?

MISSIONARY WORK.

There can be no field of labor where true missionary work is needed more than among these Indians. Nine years ago a "wonderful revival" broke out among them, and about all at that time on the reservation joined the church, and many were baptized. But just at that time changes were taking place by which it was hoped the Indians would soon get the land they all desired. They were promised by Commissioner, inspectors, and agent that if they were "good" Government would soon give each of them a piece of land. In the revival meetings they were exhorted to become good, and in their minds becoming good became connected with getting lands; and as all wanted lands, they *became good*—*i. e.*, joined the church—and for a time left bad habits. Some were really converted and have lived exemplary lives, considering their knowledge and surroundings. The large part, however, when they saw that their religion did not bring the land they sought, became discouraged and gave up even the semblance of religion, and relapsed into old habits and customs; nay, became even worse, and skeptical as to *all* religion. Hence it is far harder to reach them now, and the greater the necessity of earnest, self-denying Christian labor to save them. * *

CIVILIZATION.

I do not know that our Indians have had less whisky the past year than before, but I have been unable to get any evidence to convict those who supply them. One Indian was killed while drunk in the adjoining town (Covelo) last winter, but we have never been able to find who stabbed him. That the Indians can get all the liquor they want, or have money to buy, is a well-known fact, but men are not willing to submit to the expense of two trips to San Francisco as witnesses when the fees received will not pay traveling expenses, to say nothing of time. Our State laws are severe on those who furnish liquor to Indians, but the sellers find ways and means to evade the law or the penalty. If Indians could not get liquor, one of the greatest obstacles to their civilization would be done away. I hope Congress will change existing laws and give us still stronger ones, so that this evil can be done away.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

H. B. SHELDON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 11, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor of submitting my eighth annual report for this agency.

Although there are over 40,000 acres of land embraced in this reservation, we

have been unable to utilize more than 250 for farming purposes. All except about this amount is rough and mountainous and too sterile for cultivation. About one-half of the tract affords good pasturage for stock, while the other half is too rocky and barren for any purpose whatever.

This reservation was originally designed for five or six tribes of Indians, numbering, as was stated in early reports, some 3,000 or 4,000. When I took charge, eight years the 16th of November next, there were 315 Indians by actual count. They were then occupying a rented farm in the vicinity of Portersville, the reservation being considered by the former agent inadequate. The poor return of the rented farm and its close proximity to whisky mills induced me to recommend the transfer of the agency to the new reservation. The transfer was effected in December, 1876. Quite a number of the Indians were dissatisfied and never came to the reservation. The most of these have since died, while others, including a portion who were transferred, have moved to other localities. Year by year our number has decreased by death and removal, until now there are only 143 Indians, embraced in 39 different families, residing on the reservation. These are so located that each family can control about 160 acres of land.

No real division of land has been allotted to the Indians in severalty, except what is cultivated. This has been fenced into small tracts, and each family has exclusive control of all within their respective inclosures. Some of the Indians have fenced in 200 or 300 acres as a range for their stock, but the most of them let their stock run at large.

The Indians are all living in board houses, with fire-places and chimneys, and some with cooking stoves and furniture to render them quite comfortable.

AGRICULTURE.

For two years past we have had very little rain, so that the crops have been exceedingly light. The Indians have produced on their little farms about 320 bushels wheat, 200 bushels corn, 60 bushels barley, 60 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels onions, 20 bushels beans, 20 bushels other vegetables, 20 tons melons, 20 tons pumpkins, and about 20 tons hay.

It has been my policy to use a small portion of land to cultivate as an agency farm. This consists of some 30 acres, and is used exclusively to produce hay for the work animals in the service. This has yielded about 20 tons of hay the present season.

EDUCATION.

There has been a day school in successful operation four months during the year. This has been a difficult part of the work in connection with the management of this agency. The most of the older Indians have been averse to the education of the children beyond a very rudimentary knowledge of matters. There is not an Indian boy over sixteen years of age, or a girl over thirteen, but what is married, and that they think should exempt them from all claims of the school-room. The present teacher is struggling against all these embarrassments, and is having some success. I think by persistent effort the school can be continued the entire year. This I have found to be the better plan in the management of the school at this agency. The children read so little out of school that in a vacation of three months half is forgotten that they have acquired the previous nine.

MISSIONARY.

All missionary work for the benefit of these Indians, since they have been connected with this reservation, has been performed by the agents and employés, except an occasional visit of a Catholic priest. Their intercourse with the Mexican element of this country early brought them in contact with the Roman Catholic religion, and nearly all of them have embraced that form of Christianity. But for their drinking habits these Indians could be easily influenced to become moral and exemplary Christians. This seems to be almost, if not quite, an insuperable barrier.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The Indians during the past year have worked with more than usual zeal. I can see a little improvement each year both among the men and women.

By authority of the Indian Department, I have issued 58 head of cows and calves and 41 head of horses and colts to the Indians during the past summer. The Indians all promised to exchange their horses for stock cattle, and not to dispose of any of their cattle except under the direction and by the advice of the agent. This is a step in the right direction, as is manifest by their increased interest in and attention to their property.

SANITARY.

During the most of the year their sanitary condition has been good. For three months past, however, there has been an unusual amount of sickness. Several contagious diseases have passed through the reservation; these, in conection with typho-malarial fevers, have been very difficult to manage. There have been six births and eight deaths during the year.

CIVILIZATION.

But for the curse of the rum traffic civilization with these Indians would be an accomplished fact. For nearly eight years I have been with this people. I know the character and habits of every Indian. During these years my mind has alternated with hope and fear. For weeks and sometimes for months together there seemed to be but one object uppermost in all minds, that of advancement in the scale of civilization; and then, perhaps just as I would indulge in the thought of realizing my desire, that of seeing a temperate and prosperous people, my hopes would be dashed to pieces by some vandal selling whisky to my Indians. I was successful last fall in prosecuting two of these infamous characters and securing their conviction. They were each fined one hundred dollars and sentenced to imprisonment for one year. My course was commended by all good citizens, but the whisky element has been harassing me ever since. I am satisfied nearly all of the Indians desire to be temperate, but they cannot withstand the temptation to drink when one offers to treat them, and after once tasting liquor they become an easy prey to the seducer, and then some of my best Indians spend in a single drunken spree the accumulated proceeds of months of industry. Whisky and civilization with Indians are antipodal.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLO.,
August 10, 1883.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

The Southern Utes are still located on their old reservation in Southwestern Colorado, which is well adapted to grazing purposes. They number 968, composed of Muaches, 269; Capotes, 208; Weeminuches, 491.

The Utes are natural herders, as is shown by the increase of their herds. They have large bands of horses, which, from natural increase and purchase, are increasing very fast. During the past year the Government purchased 4,800 ewes, which were distributed among the Indians at this agency. They take to sheep very well; they have clipped and sold to the trader about 6,000 pounds of wool from the sheep issued to them last May.

AGRICULTURE.

The Utes at this agency are not inclined to agricultural pursuits, although I think with proper encouragement they could be induced to till the soil to some extent. So far they have had no opportunity of seeing what they could do in that direction, as none of their land is under irrigation, and cannot be cultivated without. Last winter I persuaded five of the Indians to commence farming on a small scale. This they agreed to do provided they could be furnished with implements, seed, &c. I asked for and got the approval of $200 to be expended in this way, but as it was the 7th of June before I received the money, it was too late to make any use of it this year.

EDUCATION.

No schools have been established at this agency. Under instruction from the honorable Secretary of the Interior I made the attempt to secure Ute children to attend school off of the reservation, with little hopes of success, as these Indians have always opposed any move on the part of their agent towards education. At first I met with great opposition from the chiefs and head men, they assigning many reasons why they should not allow their children to go to school; but after explaining to them the benefits they would derive from it, and assuring them that they should have good treatment, I last May succeeded in securing twenty-four boys and three girls, who are now located at the Albuquerque (N. Mex.) Indian school. Reports from the principal of the school show that they are getting along very well, considering the short time they have been there. I consider them an unusually bright lot of children, and expect *satisfactory results* if they stay two years, as is expected.

SANITARY.

There has been during the year but little sickness among the Indians of this agency, with the exception of small-pox, which raged to some extent. There were some fifteen Indians died with this disease. There have been twenty-four deaths and seven births during the year.

CIVILIZATION.

To an unprejudiced mind here can be but one conclusion. While these Indians live entirely in tents, tepes, and brush houses, and move from one part of the reservation to another, they are fast adopting the customs of the whites in manner of dress. I also consider their present location well adapted for their advancement in this direction. They are surrounded by white settlers, with whom they are constantly thrown in contact, which has a good effect.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police at this agency consist of two officers and eighteen privates. They are not as efficient as is desired. However, they are getting to be of some service to the agent. On several occasions they have brought in horses belonging to white settlers and turned them over, so that the owner could get his stock without trouble.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this agency are very poor; they consist of two old log buildings, which are unsafe for the protection of supplies, &c., and are insufficient for the accommodation and comfort of the agent and his employés.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished this agency last year were not in quantity sufficient for the number of Indians who receive rations at this agency, and as the appropriation for the present year is largely deficient from that of last, it is hard to tell what the result will be. Owing to the fact that game is very scarce on the reservation, it is natural to suppose that they will subsist on the sheep furnished them by the Government as long as the same will last.

I inclose herewith statistical report.

Very respectfully,

WARREN PATTEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 15, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular from Indian Office dated 13th July, 1883, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency relating to the Sioux Indians, composed of the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle bands.

I assumed charge of this agency on the 22d day of September, 1882, since which time I have endeavored to perform my duties in accordance with such instructions as I have received. If I have failed in any of them, I trust such failure may be attributed to my inexperience rather than to *inattention* to my duties.

LOCATION.

The agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 8 miles below the mouth of the Big Cheyenne. The buildings stand upon about as unfertile a piece of "gumbo" land as can be found along the river. Above us there is much better land and better locations for agency buildings, and in my opinion they should be moved at as early a date as possible.

The Indians of this agency are remarkably peaceable and quiet. There are among them, as there are among any other people, bad characters; but the proportion is no greater, in fact I believe I am safe in saying that it is less, than in the same number of whites. When I meet a bad Indian I treat him as such until he makes up his mind that it is better and more profitable to be "good," and this he generally acknowledges. I do not speak egotistically when I say I think they have confidence in me. It is very seldom necessary for me to repeat an order or a request. They are not only willing but they seem *anxious* to obey all orders given them, especially such as come direct from the "Great Father." As an instance I will relate the following: In the early part of June permission was given quite a number of the Indians to go on a buffalo hunt (a number sufficient to attend to all their crops were to remain at home.)

After they had received their passes I received from the Indian Office instructions to prevent the Indians of this agency from going on a buffalo hunt. Immediately on receipt of these instructions I dispatched couriers to the different camps from which any were going (one of which was 80 miles from the agency), with instructions to those who had not already gone to remain, and to call a council for the following day. This they did. I met them at a camp 35 miles from the agency (visiting three camps on the way), and a council was held. I read to them the letter I had received, and explained *why* such instructions had been given. Having made all preparations, and having had their hearts set on a "hunt," it was a great disappointment to them. But, without a single exception, they said, "We want to do as the 'Great Father' tells us, and we will obey his instructions," and surrendered their passes.

DANCING.

Excepting one locality, dancing and other superstitious habits have been almost entirely abandoned. At Pierre Bottom the Indians had erected a large building, which they used solely for dancing, and here it was indulged in to a considerable extent. This place is but a short distance from Pierre, and was frequently visited by whites, whose only object was to witness Indian dances, which they encouraged by money contributions. I determined to put a stop to these dances at this place, which purpose I accomplished by tearing down their dance-house and confiscating their drums.

The "sun dance" was not held this year. They, however, asked my permission to have one. I explained to them that their "Great Father" was very much opposed to the "sun dance," and would be displeased with them if they persisted in holding it. I further told them that I would not permit it, and that in case they attempted it I would punish the leaders. They seemed perfectly satisfied, and abandoned their purpose entirely.

LIQUOR.

The use of liquor is also confined to but one locality, and that the same in which dances were so frequently held—Pierre Bottom. With this exception I do not know of a single instance where liquor of any kind has been used by the Indians. I have as yet been unable to detect any one furnishing them with liquor. I am confident, however, that the practice cannot long continue without *some* guilty party being discovered, in which case an example will be made.

In matters pertaining to the interests of the service and to the welfare of the Indians generally in this locality I have been materially assisted by Mr. George P. Waldron, United States commissioner at Fort Pierre. Rev. T. S. Riggs, missionary at Peoria Bottom, has also rendered me much kind assistance.

ANNUITIES.

Annuities at this agency should be issued not later than October, for two reasons: First. The Indians *need* their clothing at this time. The weather here is very cold at this season, and the clothing issued to them the previous winter is so old and worn that it is insufficient to keep them comfortable. The annuities for 1882–'83 were not issued until in January of the present year, in consequence of which there was much suffering from cold among the Indians. Second. It is the practice at this agency to kill as many beef cattle as will supply the Indians with meat during the winter as soon as freezing weather has fairly set in, and to freeze and store the meat in the warehouses, which cannot be done until the annuity goods are removed. The shrinkage in beef cattle last winter was very great on account of having been obliged to hold the cattle through most of the winter, entailing a loss not only upon the Indians in their supply of beef rations, but also to the Government.

CENSUS.

The census was taken in January last at the issuing of the annuity goods. There was then found, by actual count, to be 3,187 Indians on the reservation; at the present time there are 3,215 persons drawing rations, being an increase since January last of 28 people. Following is a complete record of the number of Indians now at this agency:

Band or tribe.	No. of families.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blackfeet, No. 1	52	56	81	41	60	238
Sans Arc, No. 2	190	217	285	118	151	771
Minneconjou, No. 3	315	374	480	271	298	1,423
Two Kettle, No. 4	174	197	286	149	151	783
Total	731	844	1,132	579	660	3,215

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of this agency is good, although the number of cases treated would seem to indicate the contrary. A majority of the cases treated were trivial diseases, which were speedily cured. The number of cases treated from August, 1882, to August, 1883, as reported by the agency physician, is 1,707; number of births, 80; number of deaths, 41.

FARMING.

Owing to the floods which occurred after the planting had all been done, the crops on certain portions of the reservation will be almost a total failure. This is especially the case with the crops along the Cheyenne River, where most of the farming was being done. The water in this river rose higher last spring than it was ever before known to be by persons who have lived on its banks for upwards of forty years. The crops were entirely washed away, and it was too late in the season to replant them. The number of acres of land under cultivation by Indians is 460. One hundred acres were broken this year. During the latter part of the season of 1882 and up to the present time they have cut 900 tons of hay.

INDIAN HOUSES.

There have been built by Indians since my arrival here seventy-five log houses. Excepting the doors and windows they did all the work themselves. The expense of furnishing material for roofs and floors would be so trifling in comparison to the degree of health, comfort, and cleanliness they would afford, that they should be supplied.

AGENCY FARM.

This consists of about 150 acres, of which about 15 acres was cultivated by agency employés, and about 45 acres, in lots of from 1 to 5 acres, was cultivated by Indian families. With the present force of employés it would be impossible to cultivate the whole farm, even if it were profitable. About 12 acres were planted with Hungarian grass, from which 24 tons of hay was cut.

POLICE.

The police force of the agency consists of one captain, one lieutenant, four sergeants, and fourteen privates. They faithfully perform the duties required of them, are efficient, and seem to realize the responsibility of their office.

MISSIONARY.

The religious care of the agency is assigned to the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the direction of the Rev. Henry Swift, who is doing good work among the Indians. There is also on the reservation a mission maintained by the Congregationalists, under the care of the Rev. T. L. Riggs, which is in a flourishing condition.

SCHOOLS.

Nothing in the results of the past year gives me greater satisfaction than the condition of our schools. The boys' boarding school at the agency proper is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Emma C. Swan, principal, assisted by Miss Louisse Cavalier. The progress made by the 20 boys in attendance is simply astonishing. The advance made by some of the boys is surprising. Two boys entered the school totally ignorant of a single letter of the alphabet, or of a word of English. In less than three months both were able to read. In arithmetic, geography, and penmanship all make rapid progress.

Saint John's school, located about 3 miles north of the agency, is under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is conducted by Mr. J. F. Kinney, jr., principal, assisted by Mrs. J. F. Kinney. There is an attendance of from 32 to 36 scholars—all girls—at this school. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney are untiring in their efforts for the education and civilization of the Indian children under their charge, in which undertaking they have been eminently successful. Their school is well disciplined, and is a model of neatness and cleanliness. These schools will compare favorably with any white school, and the teachers and assistants have just cause to feel proud of them. They challenge the admiration of all who have an interest in the education of the Indians, and it is the universal verdict of all who have visited them, whether in an official capacity or otherwise, that they are among the best schools in the Indian country.

WM. A. SWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF *INDIAN AFFAIRS.*

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
Fort Totten, August 14, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of July 13, 1883, from the Office of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency.

RESERVATION.

The Devil's Lake Indian Reservation is situated south of "Devil's Lake" or "Lake Minnewakan," in northern Dakota, and extends from the extreme west end to the extreme east end of the lake, being bounded on the south by the Cheyenne River. The reservation contains about 230,000 acres of land of excellent quality and well adapted to the wants of the Indians for agricultural purposes, with plenty of good water, and timber in sufficient quantities scattered over the reservation convenient to the most desirable lands for farming.

AGRICULTURE AND INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The Indians of the reservation, with but few exceptions, are located on individual farms which they cultivate with varying success, according to their knowledge and experience, but all labor with commendable industry and energy which must ultimately and, in fact, is now winning for them the respect of their white neighbors, and leading to self-support. The amount of land cultivated this year is about the same as last, with the addition of about 447 acres of new-breaking principally sown to wheat, which will make the acreage in about the following proportions: Wheat, 1,000 acres; oats, 450; corn, 300; potatoes, 200; pease, 10; turnips, 30; carrots, beets, and onions, 15; beans, 30; cabbage, squash, and pumpkins, 20. Our harvesting having just commenced I can only approximate the yield as follows: Wheat, 18,000 bushels; oats, 14,000; corn, 12,000; potatoes, 25,000; pease, 100; turnips and vegetables, 5,000; beets, carrots, and onions, 300; beans, 700; besides other vegetables, such as pumpkins, cabbage, and squash in fair yield. The amount of new land broken this season has been more than double that of any previous year—1,154 acres.

Thirty young men, some 2 or 3 years since, commenced the battle of life, and have continued to show evidence of their future intentions to become independent by breaking new land and settling down on distinct patches, and making improvements thereon. To enable them to do this they have worked for their friends and relations and earned the use of cattle. To these men I have just issued 30 yoke of oxen supplied by contract under the authority of the Department, and as I now write, about 30 Indians are in the field in view from my office with two reapers, cutting, binding, and shocking the agency oats.

Ten farmers, in what is called the "Wood Lake district," have selected places out on the prairie, and have broken from 10 to 20 acres each to sow to wheat next season. These ten came to me in the spring and stated that they wanted to buy a "self binder," and inquired the cost. I informed them a good one would cost about $300—$30 each—and to encourage them and others to do likewise I promised to advance half until they sold their grain. They raised $88.50 in cash towards this object, and I have furnished the balance, $192, from my private funds, and have purchased a "McCormick self-binder" for $280, delivered at Bartlett. The prime mover in the enterprise, "Oyesna," is now absent to bring the machine to the agency with his own team.

Our crops look well and promise a good yield, and with the 10 harvesting machines (1 self-binder and 9 self-raking) we shall, I hope, secure the grain in good season without loss from over-ripening.

I informed the Indians in early spring that all those who had cattle must raise wheat to supply themselves with bread; that I should issue them no more flour after their grain was thrashed and the grist mill in operation, and have only estimated for half the usual quantity of flour. All the Indians who have cattle, and some that have not, have sown wheat and oats. I insisted on all having some oats so as to feed the teams during the time of thrashing.

The agency farm consists of about 20 acres sown to oats for the public animals and a small garden for employés to raise vegetables and potatoes for their own use.

Since my last annual report and up to the present date the Indians have hauled with their ox teams from the railroad point of delivery about 332,000 pounds weight of agency supplies. Transportation upon that part of this amount of freight, which was hauled before July 1, has been paid, and the remainder will be paid as soon as funds are received for the current quarter. The whole amounts to about $1,830. They have cut and hauled about 600 cords of wood for use of agency, industrial boarding schools, and grist-mill and saw-mill, besides about 300 cords of down or fallen timber, which they have sold to settlers on the north side of the lake and to the captain of the steamer "Arrow," realizing the average of $4 per cord; they also have cut and hauled about 200 sawlogs to the saw-mill, and have built 20 log houses and 25 log stables on the reservation. The Indian trader has paid them $1,887 for hauling his freight during the year. The peltries disposed of by the Indians to their trader and the military

post trader amounts to about $600; these peltries consist principally of muskrat, fox, polecat, and badger, and are obtained on the reservation. No robes have been disposed of by these Indians.

We have one Indian apprentice to the carpenter and one blacksmith's apprentice at the present time.

EDUCATION.

On February 16 last the industrial boarding school for boys and girls carried on by Rev J. B. A. Brouillet under contract with the Indian Department, and under the immediate management of Reverend Mother Superior Sister Clapin, and seven assistant teachers of the order of Grey Nuns of Montreal, was destroyed by fire, there being at the time 96 scholars in the building besides the teachers and other help. A Dakota blizzard was in full blast at the time, and in a few moments after the fire was discovered the building with nearly all its contents was destroyed, including nearly all the clothing of both sisters and children and medical supplies. A new school-house for larger boys had been completed and in successful operation, into which I moved the sisters and their scholars; this compelled the male teachers and larger boy to return again to the small and dilapidated log buildings they had occupied before the completion of their new building. The new building was too small to accommodate the sisters and all their scholars, and to allow the latter to return to their homes would not do, so two of the sisters with 35 boys took up their quarters in the upper half story of the bakery—a room 16 by 32—the beds being made on the floor and piled up in a corner during the day. The bakery was also used as a kitchen, and in this cramped and crowded condition the schools were continued until the end of the spring season, when the hay loft of the barn was cleaned out and converted into a dormitory, which answers the purpose very well during the summer months.

Too much credit cannot be given to the sisters and teachers in sacrificing all personal convenience and comfort in order to keep their little flock together, so that they could continue their studies; they have labored hard for ten years, and succeeded in building up a system of education and discipline in school management that has won for them the love and respect of both children and parents, and which, if continued, will make the Indians of this reservation a happy, Christian, and civilized people. To show the influence of the schools and the interest of the Indians in the education of their children, I will quote some of the remarks of the Indians when I called them together and informed them that the Great Father intended to rebuild the school, and wished to know what they could do towards its erection gratuitously. The remarks were as follows:

"They could depend on that house, for in it their children would learn the white man's ways, which would enable them to support themselves and their parents in their old age."

One old man regretted that he was so old and could not be educated, and that "he had no children to send to school, but he would do his share, for he had many children sleeping on the shores of Minnewakan, and he, too, might hope to remain here in this small spot that is left of their once vast country to call their own, to mingle his ashes and bones with those of his children. His heart was light as in youth, and his mind had this day been settled and placed at rest. His mind had been unsettled since the fire for fear the white man would induce the Great Father to remove them, for, in the same year when their annuities ceased, the home of their children had been destroyed by fire and they were left orphans indeed; but a new building would be erected, and it would hold his heart and chain his feet; he would not have to go elsewhere without food, shelter, or hope." "Father," he continued, "I speak the mind of all these young men assembled here at your call, who are ready to assist you with their work. Tell the Great Father this: he has made his people happy and settled their minds."

Judging from the foregoing remarks I would ask: Is Indian civilization a "problem"? Teach the young boys the English language, husbandry, and trades in industrial boarding schools *located on reservations;* teach the girls, also, the English language, domestic economy and all household duties, and as they arrive at maturity induce them to marry and settle down on farms, and it will be but a question of time to insure civilization, and no "problem." The advancement of these children in their studies I think will compare favorably with white children of the same age, when we remember their studies are in another tongue, which they have also to learn.

The industrial school for large boys has been very successfully conducted under the management of Simon Carew, who has devoted his whole time and energy to making it a success. He has been ably assisted by Rev. Jerome Hunt, a missionary from Standing Rock Agency, of the order of Saint Benedict. Since Father Jerome's connection with the schools a marked improvement in the advancement of the scholars is noticeable. He speaks the Indian language fluently, and by his mild and zealous abors has proved himself in every way a *true missionary* and competent teacher.

MORALS.

In this respect I would willingly compare notes with our white neighbors, and am satisfied that the balance sheet would be largely in our favor. There have been no crimes or depredations committed against each other or against whites. Polygamy will soon be a vice of the past, as none for the last two years have been allowed to take two wives, and all are compelled to be married by a minister of their own choice. Stealing a wife has been stopped by punishing both parties by imprisonment in the guard-house at hard labor for a month or two; this I had to do on two occasions, since which time all taking wives have been regularly married by the priest in church before the whole congregation.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work at this agency is under the charge of the Catholic Church. Rev. Jerome Hunt, O. S. B., a zealous worker and eloquent preacher in the Sioux language, is fast dispelling the prejudices and superstitions of the Indians and instructing them in the knowledge of the Christian religion. Services are held on Sundays at 7 in the morning for the children, at 10 for the Indians, and 4 in the afternoon in the school-room at the mission; half of the members are unable to get into the room and have to stand on the porch and by the windows. The choir is composed of Indian children, led by Sisters Allard and Page, and would be a credit to any school or academy in the States for children of the same age. Services are also held in the council room at the agency by Rev. S. Carew at 10.30 for the benefit of the employés and soldiers and Indians from the Crow Hill district, and are well attended. I cannot close this brief account of the missionary work at this agency without again referring to our good sisters who labor from 4.30 in the morning until 9 at night the year round almost unknown and unappreciated, except by their little flock and immediate friends. To the example and teaching of the sisters I attribute the Indians' desire to become Christians and civilized, and hope Congress will provide the Department with the means necessary to continue the good work so that all children of school-going ages may be educated and grow up intelligent citizens and not wards of the Government.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

There have been no new buildings erected at the agency this season except a small addition to the grist mill of a dust room for the purifier. The mill has been refitted and repaired generally. We have now a good mill with two run of stones for wheat and one for corn and feed, also a Smith's patent purifier and all appliances necessary to make a good article of flour. We have had, also, a new 45-horse-power engine and boiler put in by the Cooper Manufacturing Company, who also put in the new mill machinery.

I have just received authority to repair one of the old log buildings to tide us over until new buildings can be erected which are very badly needed. I had a roof put on an old log building, intending to use it as a harness shop, but since the appointment of a physician I have fitted it up as a dispensary and office for him, as we have no other place suited to keep or dispense medicines.

INDIAN POLICE.

The fifteen police are all that could be expected of them, and perform their duties cheerfully and promptly, and watch with a jealous eye any signs of infringement by whites on the reservation. Since receiving their revolvers quite a noticeable difference is perceptible in their bearing and manner.

SURVEY OF RESERVATION.

It is very desirable that the balance of the reservation should be surveyed.

CONCLUSION.

These Indians are aware that their regular annuities have ceased and are doing all in their power, with the means at their disposal, to become self-supporting, which the majority of them will be after this year, while many will have to be supplied with work animals and implements before we can expect them to support themselves. Ten thousand dollars expended in the employment of competent instruction will return tenfold in its results in its increased crops, and surely this would be money well expended, at least for two or three years, until they could see for themselves and understand how to profitably manage a farm. They do work enough now to support twice their number if properly performed. Heretofore there has been no great effort *made to farm* with a view to making a living exclusively from the farm. Some money

has been earned by freighting, but as the railroads are within 12 miles of the agency, not much money will be realized from this source in the future, so that they will have to depend on their farms altogether. With proper help I can make an Indian cultivate 25 or 30 acres of land with good results, while left to himself he may, after a fashion of his own, cultivate from 4 to 10, and have but little to repay him for his labor, and probably become discouraged. We should not expect more of an Indian than a white man, for I have seen and known many farmers who have expended considerable money and much labor before they made farming pay.

Material for building houses is very much needed for these Indians, and as two lines of railroad are distant, or will be this fall, 12 miles only from the agency, material for roofing and floors should be furnished all those who have houses suitable for the same.

I have explained the new rules governing Indian offenses to the Indians in council, and appointed the three judges who asked for time to consider the matter. I think it will be difficult to find three men who will be willing to incur the displeasure and expose themselves to the malice of the whole tribe by undertaking the task, without compensation; however I will enforce the rules to the best of my ability.

I take pleasure in returning thanks to the Department for its many favors and generous response to our many wants, and give assurance that to the best of my ability, I shall strive to manage the affairs of my agency for the best interests of the service and welfare of the Indians under my charge.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,

United States Indian Agent for the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head Sioux.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Crow Creek, Dak., August 20, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my first annual report of the Consolidated Agency of Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.

I took charge of this agency on the 7th day of June last, relieving W. H. Parkhurst. The work incident to taking charge of a consolidated agency, situated as this is, some 25 miles apart, on opposite sides of the Missouri River, has so entirely taken up my time, since my coming here, that I have had but little opportunity to make preparations for an extended annual report. My predecessor left me no data to go by, and my report, therefore, necessarily is limited to only one quarter's observation and experience.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

Situated on the east side of the Missouri River, about 25 miles above Chamberlain, the western terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Saint Paul Railroad, and about 60 miles below Pierre, western terminus of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is located on a low bottom, extending some miles up and down the river, with a heavy growth of young timber between the agency and the river front. The location of the agency is unfortunate for several reasons: First, being low and flat the drainage is necessarily very poor, and I am told that in the spring of the year, when the waters come down from the highlands adjoining the agency, the whole bottom on which it stands is under water, and so muddy as to make it very difficult to get about, or transact the ordinary agency business. Secondly, the river front near the agency is one extensive sand-bar, so compelling all freight for this place to be landed at least 3 miles below, or some 5 to 8 miles above.

Agency buildings.

The property roll of this agency is quite extensive in this respect, containing a large number of buildings. Many of them, however, are nothing but cottonwood structures, unfit for occupation; others are the remnants of old Fort Thompson, and so rotton and warped that they are beyond repair, and only fit for firewood. There is not a single plastered building at the agency, and the dwelling houses, having mostly been built of green lumber, are but poor shelters for the families of the employés during the severe cold of this northern climate.

The reservation

is quite extensive, containing 630,312 acres. The land may be divided into four classes: Farming, grazing, wood, and hay lands. The farming lands constitute the larger portion of the reservation, consisting of plateau and bottom lands. I look upon these lands as among *the very best in Dakota. Wheat, oats,* corn, potatoes, and all kinds

of garden vegetables are produced upon them, and the average yield is large. All that is required to make this portion of the reserve equal to any farming section of the Northwest is intelligent labor. The grazing cannot be surpassed, at least for summer grazing. The severe cold of the winters makes it unsafe to have stock depend entirely upon what they can find in the pastures, and great loss has been sustained by those who have thus exposed their animals. The timber on the reserve, if properly cared for, is sufficient to last for many years for fuel and ordinary farm purposes, and consists of cottonwood, elm, box-elder, oak, and white ash. The wild plum and grape are abundant, and the bull berry and wild cherry also are found in certain localities. At present there is no timber on the reservation fit for lumber, trees of this kind having been cut and made into lumber years ago. The hay lands are principally found on the bottoms along the rivers and creeks, and are quite extensive, producing a superior quality of wild grass.

In connection with these timber and hay lands I would state that the allotments which have been so far made include all of these. To some few favored Indians have been given lands, including all the valuable timber and hay bottoms, leaving the great majority without any timber or hay. This is a cause of much complaint among them, and constant depredations are being reported. These hay and timber lands should have been given out in small allotments, thus preventing jealousy, and supplying all alike with what they all equally need and to which they have an equal right.

Condition of the Lower Yanktonais Indians.

I find these people in many respects doing well. A large number of them have taken lands in severalty and are living on them. The Indian village has disappeared, and in its place is seen scattered over the prairie the Indian farm-house, with stable and farm-yard; small fields adjoining these homes, many of them well fenced, giving to the landscape the appearance of a young western settlement, and giving a promising outlook for the future. In passing over the reservation at present one sees on all sides gardens and stacks of wheat, oats, and hay, potato patches and cornfields, here and there small herds of cattle feeding, and the inevitable pony near by.

Of these last I am pleased to see that the number is much less than is usual in the Indian country. The ruling desire among these people now is to get cattle—oxen and cows, and large American horses; these are what they desire above all things, and what they should have to make their effort toward self-support a success.

Indian houses.

I find that most of the Indian houses are very poorly built—many of them are of logs, with dirt floors and roofs, built by the Indians themselves, spurred on to do so by the promise that the Government would furnish the floors and roofs. These houses are very objectionable, as it is impossible to keep them clean, and generally being very damp, they are also very unhealthy. Owing to this fact I do not wonder that the Indian prefers his cloth "tipi" or lodge. It is therefore a common sight to see beside the log house a cloth "tipi," where the family take refuge from filth and vermin, during the summer, and this will continue to be the case until better houses are provided. Other houses again are of frame, built by the Government. Of those I have examined most are so badly built that they neither keep out wind or rain, cold or snow, and are not fit to live in during winter.

These Indians have, to a great extent, adopted the white man's dress; the old Indian dress is yet frequently seen, but it is put on generally for dress occasions, and is no more the every day attire. In fact, I believe that it can truly be said of these people that they are doing well, and are as far advanced as any of the Sioux Nation. They are quiet and peaceable, generally courteous and kindly in their manners.

Farming.

This industry is carried on among these Indians to a considerable extent. In place of the usual Indian patch of corn are seen fields of wheat, oats, and corn, with gardens and potato patches; all usually well fenced and kept in good order and tolerably well cultivated. Last year was their first experiment in wheat-growing, and proving a great success gave an impetus to the undertaking, which induced many more to undertake it this year. Now that the harvest is over—wheat and oats stacked—there is general joy at the result, and the interest now has become universal.

Much land has been broken up this year, and fall plowing to a considerable extent will be done; so that next spring will see the wheat acreage greatly increased. Many of the Indians will have considerable wheat and oats for sale, besides exchanging for flour what they may need to eke out the Government ration. This, and last year has proved that this is a very good wheat country, and that the Indians are able and willing to do the work required, if only assisted and encouraged by the Government *and its employés.*

In order to do this more effectually the agency farm has been abandoned or given out in allotments to the Indians. This I look upon as a wise arrangement, as it leaves the agency farmer—who himself is an excellent interpreter—free to devote his entire time to instructing and assisting the Indians.

I feel that too great importance cannot be given to this movement, and aid should be given the Indians to push forward vigorously next spring, as the planting of wheat must be done very early in the spring. The assistance if given, should be given this fall if possible, so that as soon as spring opens the work may go on, and this assistance should be in the shape of, first—

Work oxen.—Of these there are quite a number now in the tribe, but, unfortunately, the most of them were when purchased unbroken and wild, and as a consequence are but poorly suited to the unskilled Indian driver. *Good, young, well broken cattle* should be purchased subject to approval of parties able and trustworthy. The second great need in this connection is—

Farming implements.—Plows, "breaking and stirring," harrows, cultivators, harvesters, and, in fact, the usual farm machinery, without which even the most skilled farmer is helpless, should be judiciously distributed among them.

Water.—One of the most serious wants of this country is the scarcity of good water. Those Indians who have taken allotments away from the river or creeks are complaining constantly of this, and that they are compelled to use the semi-stagnant waters of pools and water holes in their neighborhood or else bring water from the river, sometimes a distance of 5 miles. This is a very serious matter, as it greatly affects the good health of the people, and retards their prosperity. The only way in which this can be remedied is by sinking a few artesian wells in such localities as will supply a number of farms and pastures. This can easily be done by reason of perfect drainage of the plateau farming lands. There is at present a well of this kind being sunk at Fort Sully, and if this proves a success, the water question has become greatly simplified.

Schools and school-houses.

There is on this reservation one single school-house as yet, the Government boarding-school for boys and girls, at the agency, able to accommodate about 30 children—this number, however, makes it very crowded, particularly in dormitory room.

The building is in great need of repairs and enlargement. I would respectfully recommend at least three day-schools in different parts of the reservation, where children can be prepared for the boarding-school, and where the school will have a daily direct influence both on parents and children. During the past year the school has been conducted by the Misses King, of Saint Paul, Minn., and, as far as I can judge, has been quite successful.

Missionary work and churches.

The Episcopal Church has charge of this most important work on this reservation. Three church buildings have been erected through the indefatigable efforts of Bishop W. H. Hare, and are, particularly on Sundays, well filled with worshiping Indian congregations. The Rev. H. Burt is in charge, and his long experience, perfect knowledge of language, and zeal for the work make him peculiarly able to instruct these poor people in the way of life. The marked improvement to be seen in the Christian Indian, over his heathen brother, in conduct, cleanliness, and in home comforts, speaks in unmistakable tones in favor of the Christian religion and the earnest work of the missionary.

The Lower Yanktonais Indians

are now in a fair way to become self-supporting. It is, however, a critical time with them, and great care should be taken that they do not become discouraged at the start. If they find that because they begin to labor and partially support themselves they are therefore cut short in their rations and other gratuities of the Government, they will, I fear, be greatly discouraged. On the contrary, it seems to me that they should now be pushed forward by all means in the power of the Government. When they have houses to live in, farms broken and fenced, cattle and implements with which properly to work their farms, then let the rations be withdrawn at least from all able-bodied Indians, thus compelling them to labor for their own support.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA.

This agency is located on the west side of the Missouri River about 25 miles below Crow Creek Agency and nearly opposite the town of Chamberlain, the western terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad. The location is good, and in many respects beautiful, having an extended view of the river and perfect natural drainage. *The buildings of the agency* are all of frame, with the exception of

a few log structures, used for stables, &c. The employés' quarters are quite good and commodious, and with slight repairs will be all that is needed for many years; only immediate want felt being in stable and warehouse room. A good substantial stable is now being built, and steps are now in progress to remove the present warehouse from Rosebud Landing to this place.

The reservation,

while it is broken and hilly in many places, is yet well suited to the wants of the Indians, there being sufficient good land to be found in different localities to give the people farms of from 50 to 100 acres, with outlying pastures and hay land.

No effort has yet been made here to give out these lands in severalty. This should be done at once, as, until it is done, no great progress will be made.

Timber.

Of this there is now no great quantity to be found in one place, but with care there is enough to last many years, and the Indian must be taught to plant timber, as all his white neighbors do.

Indian farming.

Scattered over the reserve in every direction are to be seen small Indian farms, in extent from 1 to 25 acres. Most of these are under fence (post and wire), and in many instances evince considerable care. Crops of oats, corn, and potatoes are the prevailing productions, and many of these promise an abundant yield; gardens also are frequent, and melons, onions, carrots and turnips, with other garden vegetables, are to be found near most of the Indian houses.

Log houses and stables generally covered with earth are numerous, but the Indian "tepee" is also seen close beside these. These are Indian summer resorts, where he betakes himself to escape from the filth and vermin accumulated and engendered during winter. As long as they are compelled to live in these miserable hovels this will continue to be the case; for the clean, airy "tepee" is in all respects a better summer house than the dirt-covered, dirt-floored and poorly ventilated log shanty.

For some reason unknown to me no wheat was planted here during this season, either by Indians or Government. This it seems to me is a mistake, as wheat can be produced here with the same labor that oats require, and is a far more valuable production. As this reserve is so near a railroad, market is always found where good prices are paid, particularly during winter. I propose to urge the Indians of this reserve to devote a large portion of their lands the coming season to wheat-culture if I can procure for them the seed required.

The agency farm, of some seventy acres, is ably cared for by the farmer, and the crop of the present season is very fair, consisting of oats, corn, and potatoes.

Considerable land has been broken up this season, and there seems to be a strong desire among the Indians to have larger farms. Most of the breaking has been done by the agency teams and employés, the Indian pony not being strong enough to undertake successfully this heavy work.

The Lower Brulé Indians in many respects are an interesting people. Independent, outspoken, and somewhat excitable, they are also quite intelligent, and at times quite demonstrative in their manners. If once they can be induced to go to work in earnest, I feel sure they will make rapid progress.

Cattle and horses.

There are fewer cattle and more ponies among these people than there should be. If these useless ponies could be exchanged for good work-oxen and milch-cows it would greatly tend to settle these people down and induce them to industry. Generally speaking, they are now taking good care of the cattle they have. Some few of them have quite a large number, and are making preparations to care for them during the coming winter by building stables and putting up hay.

The great difficulty that exists in procuring a sufficient quantity of hay for the agency use makes it almost impossible to provide for the cattle lately sent here, and with the present small number of employés I fear it will be quite difficult to make adequate preparations in sheds, hay, &c., some of the hay having to be hauled a distance of 12 miles. The Indians are anxious to take these cows, and are making preparations to care for them. I would recommend that they be issued to the deserving ones, to those who have proved by the care they have taken of the animals heretofore given to them that they will care for them, thus rewarding them for past good conduct and inducing others to follow their example.

Stock-raising.

The nature of the land, as far as I have seen it, seems to point to this industry as the one thing to be profitably undertaken here. I believe that many of these people

can be made to care for small herds of cattle very well. The grazing in summer is abundant, water sufficient is found in most localities, and the small valley and creek bottoms provide a sufficient quantity of hay for winter use.

Government industrial school.

This school I found had been closed for some months when I took charge. The cause of this seems to have been dissatisfaction with the management and the occurrence of one or two deaths among the children. I am making preparations to reopen the school, and having secured the assistance of experienced school instructors, I am in hopes of making it work successfully. The building is in need of extensive repairs, however, and it will take some time before it can be in full working order.

Missionary work.

The Rev. Luke C. Walker, under the direction of Right Reverend Bishop Hare, is in charge of missionary work on this reserve, and being a full-blood Indian himself, and an educated man, has great influence among the people. Mr. Walker, with the assistance of some of his young men, all full-blood Indians, has just finished an addition to his church which would do credit to white workmen.

Some of these young men have been trained at Hampton, and are quite capable workmen. I have endeavored to employ these young men at the agency in the different shops and in the office, but so far have not been able to keep them for any length of time, owing to the fact that they are not willing to work for the wages I am allowed to pay apprentices. I am in hopes to overcome this difficulty, and to have them all engaged in some industry for which they shall seem best suited.

Conclusion.

Since my coming here I have had frequent councils with the Indians of both agencies. The subject that seems particularly to occupy their minds at present and causes them great disquietude is their reservation. Some of the chiefs and headmen of the Crow Creek or Lower Yanktonai Indians signed the proposed treaty, thereby ceding to the Government a large portion of their reservation. They now wish to withdraw from the agreement altogether, and so expressed themselves to the honorable members of Senate committee who lately visited them and counseled with them on the subject. It is of the greatest importance to these people that they should be made to feel that their reservation is theirs permanently, and that they will never be compelled to part with it. It has always been their country; they are deeply attached to it, and are now making good improvements upon their allotted lands. To disturb them now would in my judgment be to destroy them. If any portion of their lands is ever to be sold, it seems to me but just that they should reap the full benefit of such sale. It is the last remaining remnant of their once grand domain, and if left to them intact will make them eventually an independent, self-sustaining people; if despoiled of it, they are forever made dependent upon the bounty of the Government, and the last chance of an independent existence is taken from them. Their long unbroken friendship for the whites, when many of the surrounding tribes were engaged in hostilities, their advancement in the arts of civilized life, should speak for them in unmistakable terms, and secure to them forever the homes that God has given them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. GASMANN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA, *August* 9, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of August 1, just received, in which you require annual report to reach Washington not a day later than August 20, I submit this my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency. This requirement being much earlier than in former years, finds us in the midst of harvest, with but little time to collect statistics, which will render the report somewhat unsatisfactory to myself.

The number of Indians regularly drawing rations at this agency is 1,246, to wit: Arickarees, 591; Gros Ventres, 347; Mandans, 308, with about 240 Gros Ventres and Mandans at Fort Buford who, as I have been recently informed, expect to come here to remain.

FARMING.

Total number of acres farmed during the year, 942. I regret to say that this season has been unfavorable for crops at this agency; Indians labored with commendable industry in plowing and preparing ground for their various crops, which were all planted

in proper time in the spring. An increased acreage of wheat and oats was sown by the Indians. Last year 46 heads of families sowed wheat; the present season 87 sowed wheat; also 39 sowed oats last year; this season 62 heads of families. Total wheat sown by Indians, 227 acres; total oats sown by Indians, 146 acres. To date, 91 tons hay have been made by agency employés. The long continued drought, together with hot winds on the 29th of June, will reduce the yield to a low average. Up to date the rainfall since the close of winter has aggregated but 2½ inches, with no rain during the last seven weeks. We are now in the midst of harvest, with much of the straw too short to bind. I estimate the yield of wheat at 1,362 bushels; oats at 1,752 bushels; potatoes so imperfectly developed at this date that an intelligent estimate can scarcely be made; from 69 acres I estimate the yield at 3,450 bushels; corn, 451 acres, 3,157 bushels; squash, 6 acres, 72 bushels; beans, 300 bushels, cultivated by the Government; wheat, 13 acres; estimated yield, 103 bushels; oats, 19 acres, 380 bushels; Hungarian grass, 11 acres, 6 tons; potatoes at Fort Stevenson, 2 acres, estimated 100 bushels. There was also broken on the military reservation 24 acres for agriculture, in connection with Indian boarding-school.

There was ground during the year 74,100 pounds flour in agency grist-mill, and sawed on agency saw-mill 8,235 feet cottonwood lumber.

SCHOOLS.

The Government school during the past year was kept in session continuously for ten consecutive months, beginning September 1, 1882, and ending June 30, 1883, with an average daily attendance of 32.4 pupils; instruction was also given by Miss Kauffman and Miss Ferris to girls and young women in sewing, making and fitting dresses and other garments; lessons in making bread were also taught them. Much difficulty is experienced in securing regular attendance, as the school-house is situated quite near the village, and parents do not compel their children to attend school. School work is in fairly prosperous condition.

On the 7th of August the military post at Fort Stevenson, with the following buildings, was, by an order from the War Department, turned over in my care to the Interior Department, to be fitted up and used for Indian boarding and industrial school in connection with this agency, to wit:

Five sets officers' quarters, with outhouses
Four storerooms.
Two sets company barracks, with outhouses.
One hospital building.
One building used as offices and library.
One bakery building, with oven complete.
One corral and buildings ,consisting of one blacksmith shop, one carpenter shop, one stable for animals, one grain-house, one coal-shed.
One cattle corral, with sheds.
One root house.
One guard house.

It is also understood that this transfer carries with it the military reservation, which I regard as very important to be used for agriculture, pasturage, &c., for the purpose of carrying out the plan of Indian boarding and industrial schools. These buildings above enumerated contain sufficient room for the accommodation of several hundred pupils when needed repairs are made. This school, the necessity of which has long been felt, will, when in successful operation, supply a much needed want in the educational work of this agency, where proper discipline with pupils can be enforced, and regular attendance secured.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

In former reports I have given my views upon the question of having portions of lands surveyed on this reservation to be given Indians for permanent settlement, and urged the importance of this measure; I am convinced, that if this were done many families of this agency would gladly avail themselves of this means of possessing lands really and actually their own. This desire to possess homes in their own name, and right, is frequently expressed by them. This would also serve in a great degree to dissipate their desire for going in large parties on hunting and visiting expeditions, as the love of home and its duties would fully occupy their time. These Indians have for many years been congregated in one compact village with no facilities for raising or caring for stock, no incentives for making comfortable homes or permanent improvements. As no white man would improve lands for which he had no assurance of title, so these Indians will not leave their village, around which is the accumulation of filth and garbage of many years, until some provision is made for giving them homes of their own. If lands were given them in severalty, being assured that they could *hold them, they would* be stimulated and encouraged with the knowledge of real

ownership. In my judgmentthis measure more than any other would tend to speed-them on the way to civilization and self-support. I trust you will present this matter with your recommendation for prompt action to Congress in the early part of the approaching session, and also that an appropriation of $10,000 be made for the purpose of aiding in the improvements of lands thus given them. I deem it important that to each family making settlement should be issued one yoke of oxen and such farm implements as are indispensably necessary for the cultivation of said lands. As I feel deeply the importance of this measure I cannot too strongly urge your favorable consideration upon this subject.

The feeling of insecurity expressed by these Indians in the possession of lands, unless held by actual title, is intensified from the fact that in April, 1880, that portion of this reservation which was required to fulfill the grant made by Congress to the Northern Railroad Company to complete the "forty mile limit," was taken from the south part to the extent of more than half the territory of their entire reservation. This they state was arbitrarily done without their knowledge or consent. This act of bad faith on the part of the Government has, on many occasions, been made the subject of severe complaint, and it does not avail to satisfy their injured feelings toward the Government that a portion of territory to compensate in part for the amount taken was given them on the north. They assert the amount added is less than half the number of acres taken; that the land is rough and undesirable, and, moreover, they had not been consulted, and would not have consented to such transaction. This question is agitated at present because their ponies are frequently found in possession of white settlers near the line, who refuse to surrender them unless payment be made for alleged damage done their crops. These Indians are also aware that the right of way for railroads through other Indian reservations was secured by treaty and purchase, from which other tribes now receive money annuities, and much larger quantities of commissary supplies than are given Fort Berthold Indians. It is difficult to reconcile them, as they fully believe that because they are weak the Government has taken advantage of them and dealt unjustly with them. They often assert that the white man's government would not dare to treat the more powerful and warlike Sioux in such a manner. And now they are informed that because there are no treaty stipulations to fulfill with them they can no longer be provided with certain supplies which they formerly enjoyed. I am constrained to confess that I am unable to answer these complainings, which seem to be well taken, in a satisfactory manner to myself or to the Indians. * * * * * *

INDIAN POLICE.

My police force now consists of ten men. These were carefully selected from the three tribes of this agency: Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans. Almost uninterrupted good order has prevailed during the past year, which I attribute largely to the moral effect of these Indian policemen. They seem to fully realize their responsibility, and are careful and vigilant in maintaining good order. I feel that it is highly creditable to these Indians to be able to say that, in my judgment, there cannot be found in the United States a village having a like number of inhabitants of white people, which, even with all their superiority of intelligence, the advantages of education and civilization, has not had many more cases of disorderly conduct, violations of law, and breach of the peace, than have occurred during the past year among these simple-minded, honest, well-disposed people. No case of drunkenness, or even the use of intoxicating beverages by Indians of this agency, has come to my knowledge during the past year.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work of this agency is in charge of the "American Missionary Association," under the direction of Rev. C. L. Hall, resident minister, who is earnestly devoted to the work assigned him, and zealous in his efforts to promote the spiritual welfare of those committed to his care. Religious services are held in a neat chapel in the morning and afternoon, each Sabbath throughout the year. School, with Miss Ward, teacher, has been kept nine months from September 1, 1882, to May 31, 1883, with an average attendance of 12 pupils.

On the night of the 4th of August, died at this agency Pierre Ganeaux, at the advanced age of 92 years. The death of this good man is deeply regretted by all who knew him. Although an Indian, his sunny life, his strict integrity, his high sense of justice and honor, and his unyielding devotion to the Government, and his wise counsel to his people endeared him to all who knew him, and make us deeply feel that a good man has gone.

In conclusion I would say that progress in civilization among these Indians is apparent to all, their good deportment and obedience are alike commendable. In many things they are helpless and dependent, and deserve sympathy and kind treatment.

When treated as men, they seem elevated in their own estimation, and appreciate teaching when led to believe that their own well-being is considered.

I send herewith statistical report of agency affairs, also annual report of school teacher.

For the considerate manner in which my efforts in discharge of duties in connection with affairs of this agency have been regarded in the past, and the usual promptness with which requests pertaining to the service have been granted, and the uniform kindness of the honorable Commissioner, I am profoundly thankful.

I have the honor to be sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB KAUFFMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 10, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report as agent for the Indians of the Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.

THE INDIANS.

There has been an average of 8,000 Indians present and carried on the agency rolls for the past twelve months, of which 7,800 were Ogalalla Sioux, and 200 Northern Cheyennes.

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

These "Bedouins of the Desert," as compared with the Sioux, have remained in their normal condition of general worthlessness under their officially recognized chief, "Little Chief." Some have gone North to the Big Horn country, some have returned, none have built houses, none have adopted civilized costumes, none have engaged in freighting, but have passed their time in dancing, wandering around the country, and occasionally making a raid on the agent's office to inform him that they are guileless children of nature; that the "Great Spirit" gave them this land; that they are constitutionally opposed to labor, &c. I sometimes suggest to them that some day when the "Great Father's" storehouses become empty of rations, they may have to try the experiment of sitting on a hill and howling to the "Great Spirit" for something to eat, and patiently await a fall of heavenly manna. To the credit of the young men of the Cheyennes I would report, however, that they have within a few days, withdrawn from the leadership of "Little Chief," and have decided to engage in freighting and other labor. This action on their part has hurt the chief's feelings, so I presume it will be in order for that ancient and superannuated aborigine to visit his "Great Father" this winter for sympathy. This will furnish a fine opportunity for some of the visionary *experts* on the Indian question living in Washington and vicinity, to coddle the old gentleman, and tell him what a wicked and dishonest man his agent is, and how sad that a man of his ability should be so wanting in lovely Christian character and moral balance.

THE NORTHERN OR SITTING BULL SIOUX.

This portion of the Ogalallas, some 600 in number, are progressing in a remarkable manner as compared with the regular agency Indians. House building and other labor is carried on by them to a greater extent, comparatively; and I will venture to state that in a few years they will be far in advance of the Indians who have lived for years on the reservations and been experimented with, and fairly spoiled by a constantly changing and theroretical Indian policy. I would at any time prefer almost to deal with wild Indians just in from the warpath than with the majority of pampered and demoralized agency Indians.

THE INDIANS GENERALLY.

The Pine Ridge Indians, as a body, show evidence of decided progress during the past year, rapidly abandoning their savage customs, and adopting civilization, scattering their abodes more and more, so that frequent disputes arise relating to locations and building sites. The creek bottoms for from 10 to 20 miles up and down the running streams for a distance of 40 miles from the agency, are now nearly all taken up, the more progressive Indians moving out of the villages and settling in between. Dancing is diminishing rapidly, and the attendance on church increasing.

HOUSE BUILDING.

The construction of houses has averaged well with the four preceding years, about 100 having been built in the past twelve months, so that now we have on the

reservation 625 substantial log houses, giving shelter to over half of the Indian families on the reserve. This speaks well for our Indians, considering the fact that five years ago, and prior, not an Indian family lived in, or could be induced to live in, anything but a canvas or skin lodge.

These houses are built by the Indians themselves, or by men employed by them, the Government supplying nothing but the window-sash, nails, hinges, locks, and rough lumber for casings, so that the expense to the Government is very little. The houses are, of course, not provided with board floors, for the reason that the supply of lumber is barely sufficient for casings and doors. I need not urge the necessity of, in every way, encouraging the Indians in this enterprise.

STOCK-RAISING.

The majority of the Indians have taken good care of the stock cows issued to them, and the increase has been marked. Some of the bands, noticeably Red Cloud's and his adherents, have not cared for their stock, relying on the fact that there is yet due them many years of rations under the treaty, and, of course, going on the principle that it is useless to work for a living when you are given plenty to eat without doing so. The public may rest assured that until the policy of rewarding worthless chiefs and Indians who persistently oppose any efforts toward self-support is changed, not much practical progress toward self-support will be made.

Theoretical experts on the Indian question in their newspaper and magazine articles appear to have recently discovered that our Indians are "natural-born herders," for, see their numerous herds of horses; hence the Indian problem is solved. "Give them cows;" "Why has not some one thought of this before," &c. The theory is good, but the practice fails, and for the following reasons: The horse is good to ride on, and the cow is good to eat.

Under the nonsensical treaties at present in force these people are guaranteed plenty of beef to eat, whether they work or not, so what earthly object has an Indian in going to the trouble and labor of raising beef? The consequence is that he either permits his cows and bulls to stray off or eats them. The Government should reward the working Indian and ignore the lazy, careless one, but it, as a rule, does the opposite. Is it a wonder that a few years ago, Spotted Tail, chief of the Brulé Sioux, when asked by the Missouri River Sioux, how it was that the Brulés and Ogalallas, who were always opposing the Government, received more rations than themselves, who had been at peace for years, replied: "You Christian Indians on the Missouri River are too good. Why don't you take off the white man's breeches you are wearing, put on a breech clout, howl a little, get brave, and the white man will give you plenty to eat?" When, last August, it became necessary for me as the agent for the Government, to check Red Cloud, the so-called chief of the Ogalallas, in his ridiculous assumption of authority and opposition to the progress of these Indians, which he was induced to do under scheming white influence, there was a perfect newspaper panic.

AGRICULTURE.

We have had an unusually abundant rainfall this year, and wherever the cereals and other seed have been planted the yield has been good, but the same obstacle that exists to these people making stock raising a practical success opposes in a more marked degree their becoming agriculturists, for there is more labor connected with raising grain than with raising stock, and the Indian, being a carniverous species of the human family, has not much use for grain unless he can have it served up in the shape of hot rolls and buckwheat cakes in a Washington hotel.

FREIGHTING.

This enterprise has been as successful as usual. There have been engaged in the work about five hundred wagons driven by Indians and half-breeds. Of Indian supplies, there have been hauled from the terminus of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, 130 miles distant, during the past twelve months 2,501,059 pounds, for which the Indians earned and were paid in cash $35,192.13. There have been hauled in addition about 1,000,000 pounds of traders' and other supplies. The Indian teamsters are all young men and have proved themselves honest and trustworthy in the care of their loads.

SAVING OF SUPPLIES.

There has been saved on the issue of supplies about $50,000 worth, and, as a partial result of the accumulated savings of previous years of my management here, requisition has been made for subsistence for the present fiscal year as against that of last year as follows:

Supplies.	Last year.	This year.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Beans	24, 625	8, 000
Coffee	100, 053	50, 000
Corn	250, 000	None.
Flour	800, 000	750, 000
Hard bread	100, 000	None.
Oats	10, 000	None.
Salt	40, 000	None.
Sugar	175, 075	80, 000
Tobacco	12, 000	None.

Notwithstanding this saving, the Indians do not present an emaciated appearance, and they are happy and contented.

SUPPLIES.

The quality of the supplies has been excellent and the quantity ample, and the prices paid noticeably low as compared with the market quotations.

EDUCATION.

During the past twelve months six day schools have been kept in active operation, with an average attendance of thirty each, which is up to the requirements of the treaty of 1868. The schools are located at a distance of from 3 to 40 miles from the agency. As some of the other villages promise me a good attendance in case more schools are located, I hope to see these people provided with ten schools by this time next year. The effect of the schools is excellent in many ways. We hope to open the new boarding school this fall, in case the requisite funds are forthcoming. When it is opened the attendance will be good.

CHURCH AND MISSIONARY.

The Episcopal church and mission located at this agency are doing well. Converts are being rapidly made, and the church attendance is more than the capacity of the building.

MEDICINE.

The Indians are rapidly adopting our system of medicine. There were treated by the agency physician in the past year 2,015 cases, and as the present physician appointed here July 1st, had for treatment during the month of July 450 patients, the number will probably double for the coming year.

TRADERS.

On the principle that competition is the life of trade, we are well supplied with traders, having six white, one half-breed, and three Indian stores.

THE POLICE.

The police, numbering fifty members, have kept up their reputation for efficiency. Whisky and crime are unknown on the reserve, and the hinges on the guard-house door are rusting through disuse. The Indians fully recognize the power and authority of the police, and it would be impossible to conduct these large agencies without the police organization.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

As I am somewhat of a "tender-foot," having lived with these people for but seven or eight years, it may appear presumption for me to advance any views in connection with the experts that frequently ventilate themselves in the newspapers, but I hope I may be excused for venturing a few remarks on what appears to be a superfluity of bunkum and red tape in the management of Indians by Congress. It is a very simple matter for members of Congress and officials to resolve that these Indians must become self-supporting, to make spread-eagle speeches as to how to make stock raisers and agriculturists of them. It is interesting to read agents reports of how their good Indians love to work, and how they are *rapidly becoming self-supporting*, &c., but the fact is, the Indians are a long way from being self-supporting, and never will

until there is a radical change in the system. It is not that there is a lack of money appropriated for this agency, but the difficulty is that it is set aside for what is not required, and our everlasting red tape prevents its being used for any other purpose. The subsistence and other supplies allowed and furnished my Indians are ample, in fact more than sufficient. If not, how is it that I can save $50,000 per year on the issue of supplies? What earthly inducement or reason can be advanced why an Indian should go to work and earn his own living by the sweat of his brow, when an indulgent Government furnishes him more than he wants to eat and clothes him for nothing? Select 8,000 whites of the pauper class, or send 8,000 of the "assisted emigrants" to this reservation, feed them as you do these Indians, and they would hold a caucus and vote to assassinate the first one of their number who attempted to become self-supporting.

What we require are less supplies and more skilled labor and employés. What can I do as an agent to teach 8,000 Indians agriculture with one farmer? It is simply a farce and a burlesque. Our Indians are scattered out on five creeks, taking up 100 miles of bottoms. There should be at least five farmers. We have one physician to care for 8,000 Indians scattered out for 40 miles. He is kept all the time at the agency, attending to office business. He should have at least two assistants employed in the villages. The same is true of all the other employés, one blacksmith, one wheelwright, one carpenter to 8,000 Indians; yet we are told the *Indian must be instructed how to work*, to become self-supporting. What good does it do these Indians for their agent to economize to the extent of $50,000 yearly in the issue of supplies? It does not give them a single extra employé, for the reason that our red tape says that the money having been appropriated for a specified purpose, *i. e.*, the purchase of food, cannot be made use of to employ instructors to teach the Indians to raise their own supplies.

Another piece of pure red tape is the regulation which limits the amount of white employé fund at any one agency to $6,000 per year, which may at the discretion of the honorable Secretary of the Interior be increased to $10,000, but in no case to exceed that amount. This leaves even the honorable Secretary powerless, so that this agency to-day, with its 8,000 Indians, can, under the law, be allowed no more than an agency of 800 Indians. When I assumed charge of this agency in 1879 the entire duty of the agent was to act as a national poor-master, dishing out rations. Since then the Indians have scattered out farming, erected 625 houses, engaged 500 wagons in freighting, built 135 miles of telegraph line, opened up six day-schools, began stock-raising with 1,500 head of cows and bulls, employed 40 mowing machines in putting up hay, employed a police force of 50 members, received a winter's beef herd of 6,000 animals to be cared for, kept a saw, planing, shingle, and corn mill going, and advanced in every respect in civilization, thereby entailing the necessity for an increased force of skilled white employés and instructors; and yet that nonsensical $10,000 white employé clause still survives. Without change in legislation and system in appropriating the funds for the expenses of the service these Indians will not become self-supporting until the angel Gabriel sounds the second call, and the poor heathen awake in the dim and uncertain hereafter, when subsisting on a light diet of air, there will be no necessity of any self-supporting scheme.

In this matter the Department and the officials of the service are powerless. It requires pretty much all of their time to get the regular appropriations through, let alone any new legislation. The remedy remains with Congress, and I would suggest, as far as the Sioux are concerned, that each agency be made independent, and this communal system of supplying eight or nine Sioux agencies out of a common money-box be discontinued. Where one agency advances another agency retrogrades, and thus neutralizes any resulting good. Divide the Sioux reserve, giving each agency a reserve by itself to care for, and have legal ownership and control over. (I hope I may not be accused of making this recommendation in the interest of some railroad monopoly.) Let Congress make appropriations for each Sioux agency separately, and not for specific purposes, such as so much for clothing, so much for subsistence, so much for transportation, so much for white employés, so much for Indian employés, so much for schools, so much for interpreters, &c., but make the appropriation for the expense of the Indian service at such an agency to be disbursed at the discretion of the honorable Secretary of the Interior. Then, if an agent can economize in the use of his supplies, it will act as an incentive that his Indians will derive some benefit from the saving by an increase in the number of absolutely necessary employés.

It might be well, perhaps, for members of Congress and the superior officials of the service, to realize the fact that occasionally, after an agent has lived for several years among the Indians, he may have gained nearly as sound a knowledge of the Indian question as the visionary and theoretical cranks that hang around the Department and lobbies of Congress, trotting antiquated and superannuated chiefs around as samples and representatives of the Indian as he is on the reservation.

The Indians' hearts have been made to feel good recently by the report that an august committee from Congress is on its way hither to figure on the Indian problem, and we are in hopes that if winter does not strike us too soon, or Pine Ridge

does not prove too far distant from Pullman sleepers, they will finally reach here and much benefit may result.

In the mean time the agent remains patiently awaiting another investigation, or that threatened indictment before the grand jury. He feels lonesome without an inspector or two camping with him.

I have to express to the employés my appreciation of the manner in which they have performed their duty, while subjected to the unwarranted and abusive attacks made on them during the past twelve months.

Sincerely thanking you for the confidence placed in me by yourself and the Department during the past year, and your valuable support,

I am, very respectfully,

V. T. McGILLYCUDDY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD INDIAN AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 15, 1883.

SIR: Herewith, in compliance with instructions from office of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency:

I assumed charge of the agency August 11, 1882, receiving and receipting for all public property (which had taken some four days to invoice) transferred to me in good order, by Generel John Cook, whom I succeeded. I found affairs in a very peaceful and harmonious condition; the little excitement at an adjoining agency did not affect these people in the least degree. All appeared happy and contented. I was gratified at the reception tendered to me by the chiefs, head men, and individual Indians—no less so by employés and others located at the agency in various capacities. The Indians met in council to welcome me, and by expressions from many manifested their desire to live in peace and harmony with their white brethren, obey the "Great Father's" wishes, advance in civilization, and asked my assistance to these ends, all of which I most heartily indorsed and promised. I am happy to be able to say that these promises have been fulfilled to a commendible degree, and the friendly expressions then made have not proved words only. The cordial reception tendered to myself was evidently from no discontent toward my predecessor. The friendly feeling appeared to be extended to him in equal degree, and on the eve of his departure the chiefs and Indians met to express to him their good feeling and to wish him well.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Several additions, changes, and improvements in the buildings at this agency have been proposed, submitted to, and approved by the Indian Office. Some of these have been completed, among which are the enlargement of the commissary warehouse by adding 30 feet thereto, in which a new issue office has been made, much needed from the exposed location of the old room to the extreme cold, making it almost beyond endurance for the employés to remain there to perform their duties; the danger from fire by overheating, as also the suffering to the people coming daily for their supplies. The new issue house is convenient and comfortable for both employés and people at all seasons. It has also increased the much needed storage capacity of this warehouse by the space occupied by the old issue room and the upper floor over the new one, giving ample space for the storage of the annual supplies.

An additional warehouse, 30 by 70 feet, has also been erected for the storage of annuity and other goods, heretofore scattered over the agency wherever protection could be had—very inconvenient and impossible of classification for distribution. This gives ample storage room for all purposes.

The office has been made comfortable by a new floor, covered on the outside with tarred paper, and weather-boarded with siding.

A new dispensary has been built adjoining the business office, and connected therewith, opening into the interpreter's room; also into the Indian council-room, a convenience over the old building and its arrangements fully appreciated by all interested.

The agency barn, a very poor building, with board roof, built but two years ago, had become dilapidated and very unsafe, endangering the lives of man and beast if in it at the time of the not infrequent high winds of this country. This has been almost entirely torn down and rebuilt with shingle roof, and is now a good and reliable building.

Authority has been received and the material purchased for other buildings, which

are now in course of construction. The buildings finished and inside of the inclosure have been painted, giving a decided by improved appearance to the agency proper.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

I was surprised to find no school at the agency, and more so to learn the opinion advanced by my predecessor in his report and to myself that "There is no disputing the fact that day-schools on a reservation are and will be a failure." Notwithstanding this opinion has been indorsed by others, I am loath to believe it correct, fully realizing that my own case would induce me to adopt and act upon this opinion. I feel it a duty to make an effort, and, by so doing, prove the truth or error of this statement. I have converted the old dispensary building into a school-house, with two school-rooms, with capacity for 30 scholars in each. One of these was finished ready for use in June; being late, it was thought better success might attend its opening if delayed till cooler weather in September. If the attendance is what I hope it may be, the second room will be prepared and furniture asked for. I have authority to build two school-houses, to be located where likely to be most useful to the Indians. These are in course of construction. I hope to have them built and furnished ready for occupancy during September. Should I succeed in obtaining suitable teachers, who would interest themselves in the welfare of the Indians in the vicinity, I have little fear of failure, if I am to judge by the desires of Indians of different localities to have these schools built in their vicinity with the promise that their children shall attend.

It is doubtless the most efficient way to instruct Indian youths to send them to Carlisle or other industrial schools off the reservation if possible, or in boarding-schools of like character on the reservation, in every case away from home influences. At best but a small percentage of the children and youth of this agency can be accommodated at such schools, and I see no reason why day-schools under proper management should not be provided as preparatory to the boarding-school. If the treaty stipulations with these Indians were complied with (one teacher for every 30 children of school age, between six and sixteen), many schools would have to be erected and many teachers employed, and, as I believe with much good to this people.

No expenditure having been made at this agency in that direction, while large sums have been expended at every other agency for like purposes, I hope that liberal appropriations may be allowed, and that the long projected and talked of boarding-school, for which plans have been made and remodeled several times during the past two or three years, but as yet not finished, may soon become adopted, and the building ordered built. I see no reason why industrial schools should not be adopted at an agency, where boys may be taught trades, and girls household work as elsewhere, with less expense, and more benefit by bringing the several industries taught to the notice and attention of the other Indians, old and young.

There have been kept at this agency the past winter and spring two mission day-schools, with two teachers and an average attendance of fifteen scholars in each.

Twenty-nine students came home from Carlisle one year ago; twelve of these returned with twenty-one others—in all, thirty-three going from here in November last. One of this number died *en route* returning home sick. There were in addiion thirty-five at the different missionary schools during the past year. The great reluctance of Indians to send their children a long distance away to school, largely on account of the liability to sickness by the change, often gives rise to the question, why cannot this agency have a good boarding or other school, as others have; and how long will it be before we will have such schools here?

AGRICULTURE.

Certainly this location could not have been selected for an Indian agency for its agricultural advantages. Surrounded by barren sand hills, far from what little timber there is, so little arable land to cultivate, where the same number of white men as Indians could not make a living if dependent on the product of the soil, why should or can Indians be expected to become self-sustaining by engaging in agriculture? The only redeeming feature of the country is the many small creeks running through it. On the banks of these there are many tracts that can be and are cultivated. Those who persevere against the disadvantages of country and climate certainly deserve credit.

By long and earnest persuasion, and with the precept and example of several of the older men, many younger ones have been induced to work and till the soil in small pieces this year; while a majority of the able-bodied men have during the past year performed labor more or less. Much of it has been unproductive for want of intelligent supervision, which has been overcome in a large degree by the employment of a practical farmer, who has visited the different localities, instructed and encouraged the Indian *in his work on his land*. It is the first time such assist-

ance has been given, and it has been fully appreciated with I hope good results. I am advised that fully three times as many are tilling the soil this year as at any previous time. Should the season prove favorable and their crops make satisfactory returns, this number may reasonably hope to be increased another year, several having been induced to prepare land by breaking for next year's cultivation. The seed received, consisting of corn, potatoes, and garden seeds of all kinds, I distributed to all who promised to plant. Sample products from several parties have been brought to show the result of their labor, which do them credit. There are fifteen farms of larger dimensions, from 10 to 75 acres each, on which are small crops of wheat, oats, and with good promise of larger corn crops, fine potatoes, and other vegetables.

WIRE FENCING.

Many crops are lost and much discouragement occasioned for the want of proper fences around the cultivated fields. Much labor is expended by Indians in making fences with poles and brush, little or no protection from the roving ponies and cattle when, as is not infrequently the case, the whole family is away. Fencing wire should be furnished to all who would put it to good use, and would give great encouragement to those disposed to till the land. I have had frequent applications for it.

STOCK-RAISING.

The expectation that the failure to some extent of the country for agricultural pursuits would be made good to the Indian in its adaptability to stock-raising, and that this must be his future reliance to attain wealth and independence would appear to be but partially sustained. More care, with protection in winter, will be necessary to make good this expectation. The grass of this section fails more in quality than quantity; while ample and good for summer grazing, it does not retain the nourishment for winter feeding that other localities do. Cattle will not remain where feed is poor or insufficient; they must die or wander in search of a better range. The past winter proved severe on all. Many of the older settlers lost heavily from the severity of the weather. (A further loss in stock cattle followed the shortage in the beef supply.) So discouraging has this fact become that several old settlers, and among the largest stock-raisers, have abandoned their ranches and moved farther to the westward on the reservation, where it is said the grass and land are of better quality. I fear the stock cattle lately received, many young, unused to the exposure cattle have to submit to in a severe winter, will have a hard time and many will succumb.

BEEF CATTLE.

The extreme cold and heavy snow of the past winter was very severe on the beef cattle received at this agency last fall. Many of them being through Texas steers, unused to a Northern winter, received off a long drive, in poor condition, it should not cause surprise that a large number died and more strayed, which caused short supplies and much privation to the Indians. The policy dictated by the cattle contractors in the delivery of such large numbers is so much to their interest it is not surprising that they combined for that object. They are relieved from the expense of winter herding, the loss from perishing, and gain all the strays from the agency herds, which naturally drift to the ranches from whence they came. The gains from these causes must be large, and the expense to the Government equally large. No agent should or can reasonably be held accountable (if vigilant) for any such loss. Nor will any agent think it reasonable that such a responsibility should be put upon him.

HOUSE BUILDING.

Every effort that reason and argument could bring to bear I have used to persuade these people to build houses and abandon their "tepees," not without effect. Could I have added more tangible argument in the shape of doors, windows, &c., with furniture to put in when finished (none such has ever been given the Indians of this agency), I am satisfied the result would have been more satisfactory. I could only furnish what I had, boards for roofing, for doors and frames, with nails and other hardware, with the promise to those who would build that I would endeavor to obtain for them such articles as were necessary and convenient for their comfort. There have been sixty built this past year, and there are now four hundred and fifty fairly comfortable log houses built and occupied by Indians. The distribution to these of various articles of furniture, and to others windows and doors (my request for which I am advised, has been complied with), will no doubt have the effect of encouraging many others to build. If timber was more abundant and easy of access I think much more progress in this direction would be made.

INDIAN FREIGHTING.

The Indians manifest industry and ability to work in the transportation of all supplies from Valentine, Nebr., the railroad terminus, to the agency, eagerly seeking for orders when freight is to be hauled. This is not confined to the young men, but many of the older ones, among whom chiefs and head men are prominent, and not slow to earn money by the sweat of their brows. There are engaged in freighting over four hundred Indian wagons and nearly double that number of individuals. Those not having more than two work ponies change with their neighbors, who put another pair to the team, and alternate trips, dividing the earnings.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies, both subsistence and annuity, have been ample in quantity and excellent in quality. No complaint has been heard of either. The present supply of flour is much better than that of last year, though the price paid should still command a better article. No saving of supplies is reported. When a surplus exists it is taken up in regular form; but no great surplus can exist when used with care, if the Indians receive what they are entitled to and receipt for, unless overestimates are made.

TELEGRAPH.

That portion of the telegraph line between this agency and Pine Ridge, belonging here, I put in good order and working condition last season, and so kept it till the severe weather of January or February last; since then it has been in a demoralized condition. The pine poles are small (set about three years ago), are rotting, and with very high wind more or less fall. During winter they could not be replaced. Since then action has been delayed by correspondence with the Department, having in view the abandonment of this line and construction of one to connect this agency with Fort Niobrara via Valentine, Nebr., distant about 35 miles, thus connecting us with military and giving full telegraphic communication with the outside world by a much shorter and more direct line at little expense to keep in working order. Being on the regularly traveled road it would be under constant supervision from accident or molestation. I hope to receive early authority for the construction of this new line.

WATER SUPPLY.

The old time-honored manner of water supply is still in practice at this agency by the water wagon. This is no less slow and sure than it is expensive, occupying one-half day with pair of horses and two men every day in the year. This expense would go far to cover the cost of constructing a systematized water-works. An engine adjacent to the spring from which the present supply is obtained and now unused could be utilized to force the water through pipes to a reservoir on an elevation sufficiently high to cover every building on the agency proper, giving such security in case of fire that the whole cost of such works would be covered by the security of property in a short time, should it be necessary to cover the same by insurance, not to consider the comfort and convenience of an abundant and constant supply of water. I propose to submit for your consideration at an early day a detailed plan for such works, and ask for their adoption and construction in behalf of safety and economy.

POLICE.

The United States Indian police have continued efficient in their duties, performing all with alacrity. There were thirty in number till the first of present fiscal year, since when the number has been reduced to twenty-five, three commissioned officers and twenty-two privates (by office instructions). They have doubtless become a necessity on every agency; without them I cannot see how authority could be maintained, as they are a necessity, to say the least. Their pay is remarkably small. At the time of my taking charge the police quarters had been prepared. Immediately after it was completed and occupied. Here one-third of the force is kept on duty, changing every ten days. A mess is provided for those on duty. In connection with the police quarters I have built a

GUARD-HOUSE,

which met with much opposition when my intention of so doing was known to the Indians, and many protestations were offered against it. There had never been any

place of detention or punishment on this agency; therefore such place was not looked upon or received with favor. Its existence has, I believe, had a salutary effect, and made many more careful in their conduct than perhaps they otherwise would have been, knowing it had been built for a purpose and would be used if occasion required.

Heretofore the punishments meted out to these people have been stoppage of rations, which in a majority of cases is punishment only to the innocent. A man guilty of an offense having his rations stopped, visits his friends, is well fed and provided for, while his wife and children are left hungry at home. Confinement in prison even for a short time is dreaded far more than this stoppage of rations for a much longer period. An Indian does not like to be imprisoned naturally, but far less the ridicule pointed at him after his release. I believe it the most effectual means of checking

IMMORALITY,

which, I regret to say, prevails to a large extent among these, but perhaps not more than among other Indians. I have been told it is not so bad; if this is true I am sorry for the others. The marriage relation among this people is from our stand-point very loose; it has been my endeavor to correct this, and prevail upon all to be married according to "white man's" laws, and have succeeded to some extent, but not, I regret to say, as far as I could wish. The impression prevails that marriages contracted under church or State law, being binding, leads to trouble when broken, but those made according to Indian custom can be sundered at the pleasure of either party; that the population on Indian agencies are free to follow which custom suits them best. Unfaithfulness to the marriage obligation and the almost impossibility to obtain divorce for just cause has much to do with the reluctance to marry according to law. An agent is authorized by law to marry, and such marriage is binding in law. If his authority were extended and he were allowed the power of divorce for *justifiable cause*, I think many evils now existing might be corrected and more guarded against. A recently promulgated idea at this agency which has gained prevalence, especially among the mixed bloods, that no marriages were of binding effect except those performed under the direction of some particular church or religious ceremony, has had a very demoralizing effect. It has been my purpose and endeavor to check immorality in any form, and I have done so in every instance brought to my notice. I am informed that I am the first agent to punish or confine in durance vile an Indian of *any degree* on this agency, or to correct one in anyway for immoral practices. I have been told when meting out correction or punishment for such offences that it was "*Indian custom, with which I had no right to interfere*," notwithstanding which I shall continue to *interfere* and *correct* wherever and whenever occasion requires.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

No nominations for judges of the court of Indian offenses have yet been submitted by me. I have studied over the matter, have talked it over with my Indians, and have not been able to select suitable persons for the position. From Indian stand point the offenses as set forth, and for which punishment is provided, are no offenses at all, and I doubt if one could be found willing to punish another for the offenses set forth in the rules governing such, and if willing or inclined would have the moral courage to do so. In my judgment the checking of the so-called Indian offenses must be gradual, and done, if at all, by the agent.

MEDICINE.

This agency has been without a physician during nearly three months of the past year by the resignation of Dr. C. R. Corey, who has been succeeded by Dr. F. Grinnell, transferred from Pine Ridge Agency. Dr. Grinnell secured an enviable reputation while at Pine Ridge, which, judging from the impression during his short residence here, is likely to be well sustained.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No agency could be better, more ably, or more acceptably cared for in mission work than this one in the person of Rev. William J. Cleveland. In addition to the church work in the agency he has established a mission on Oak Creek, about 30 miles distant, has had two mission day-schools, and two Sunday-schools, with two ordained Indian assistants. No more earnest Christian, and more highly respected gentleman can be found among missionaries, to do the work of his Lord and Master in a more conscientious manner. Indians recognize him as their friend and appeal to him on *many occasions*.

The Rev. Francis Crafts, of the Roman Catholic Church, came here as missionary this last spring. He claims many of the Indians to be of his faith and persuasion, and is endeavoring to build a church and school, with what success I am unadvised. He is active and zealous in his calling. ministering to the ailments of soul and body.

The Christianizing of the Indians is a large field to work in, where any and all, if so disposed, can do good, and after doing all they can there will be room for others. If ministers or laymen would work for this end there is no reason why Indian reservations should not be open to all; but if those permitted to come, in their mistaken idea of religion and the service of the "Great Spirit," try to undermine what little faith has been planted in these benighted hearts, by persuading them that what they have been taught to believe is error, they should be denied access to reservations and Indians. If any teach or try to teach these people that they should look to them before any law, agent, or other authority, it is better they should be denied the privilege of an Indian reservation before discontent and trouble is generated. I would respectfully invite attention to the accompanying report from the resident missionary at this agency.

CONCLUSION.

The Indians of this agency, I judge from my short experience, are not going backwards. From what I am told by those able to judge from long residence among them, as well as from themselves, they are advancing, though slowly, in civilization. They show increased inclination to wear citizens' clothing, increased industry, and in this I must not omit to give credit to some of the oldest men for their encouragement and example to the young ones, many of whom have listened and obeyed. Of course there is ample room for great improvement. How rapidly civilization is to take place among a people isolated, away from civilization to copy, with only the few white officials of the agency for examples, is a conundrum not easily answered.

Indian peculiar customs will and are slowly dying out; the "tom tom" for the dance is not heard so frequently; it is forbidden and entirely silenced on Sunday, when a year ago it was more noticeable than on any other day of the week. The barbarous festival known as the sun dance has lost ground.

A year ago there were at this agency between thirty and forty sacrifices who were cut and swung to the pole; this year there were but three. By a combined effort of agents at all agencies to prevent the Indians going to wherever such dance may in the future be planned much can be done to prevent its recurrence.

Health has prevailed to a good degree among all, though the prevailing disease among Indians, consumption, has carried off many children and not a few adults.

In closing this my first annual report I beg to recognize the uniform attention to business and assistance given to me in my new duties by the employés of this agency, without which a new agent must necessarily find difficulties multiply and his duties extremely arduous and unpleasant. If an "Indian agency is a long way from paradise," as I read in reports, I can add that this one is not the Garden of Eden, nor very near it.

Returning thanks for the support I have received from the Indian Office at all times. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 15, 1883.

SIR: The mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church was begun among these people in June, 1875, when suitable buildings were erected at a cost to the Church of $3,000. During the eight years which have intervened, the agency and Indians have been moved once 270 miles and once 150 miles, necessitating the tearing down and rebuilding of the Government, church and private buildings. During this period also two protracted and bloody wars were carried on by the Government with the people nearly related to these and within easy traveling distance to the north of them. Again, no less than ten agents, some civil, some military, have had the management of affairs here during these eight years. Considering these frequent changes, disturbances, and demoralization which necessarily resulted, at times almost overwhelming, it would be unreasonable to expect the people to have made any very substantial progress either in civilization or moral enlightenment.

In the fall of 1878, the agency and mission were rebuilt at the present location, by much the most undesirable one they have ever occupied, and at present writing the

Church has property here valued at $4,500. This consists of a neat frame church seating 150 persons, frame parsonage, log teacher's dwelling and school room, and a new log building for church, school, and dwelling at the camp on Oak Creek. About 600 persons have, since its beginning connected themselves with the mission. The population in the immediate vicinity of the agency is never large, and is chiefly made up of mixed bloods, loafers, and their relations. Still the attendance on services has averaged about 75, and the number of baptisms this year (110) is larger than usual.

The mission exerts a substantial influence on a large number who have not as yet directly connected themselves with it, and many families who are members of it have, for the purpose of farming and stock raising, removed to long distances from the agency, some more than 100 miles. Probably half of the members of the church live at too great distances now to receive much regular instruction from the services and mission day and Sunday schools at the agency. The congregation of a number of such families at Good Voice's Camp on Oak Creek led to the opening last winter of a branch mission and school among them, and since then nearly the whole population have joined the church. This point is but one of many where such branch missions have been for the past year or two earnestly prayed for. Unfortunately, however, none of these camps are as yet so well located or firmly established as to warrant the expenditure of money by the Church in permanent buildings among them. If the Government is to establish schools among the people the camps must first be made reasonably permanent. Could the Government insist on each family or even each band selecting some location (first taking care that it be good agricultural land) and then positively and persistently refuse to recognize or aid such band or families *except in the place which they had selected as theirs*, it would render a most valuable and parental assistance to them, both as against the common practice among them of driving each other off from improved lands and their inherent disposition to be constantly "on the wing."

SCHOOLS.

Owing principally no doubt to the disturbing causes mentioned above, and considering the large number of Indians connected with this agency (8,000), but little has been done either by the church or the Government for them in the matter of schools. When I first came among them by the united efforts of the two a flourishing day-school was kept up for two years, and over 400 pupils were enrolled. This school was abolished by a subsequent administration and the building appropriated for an agent's office. Meanwhile the minds of the people were filled with the promise of a large boarding-school which would accommodate 400 children, and to this day that promise, now dwindled to a school for 50 pupils, and still existing only as a promise, has been a most serious obstacle in the way of getting parents to consent to send their children off the reserve to Carlisle, or the mission boarding-schools on the Missouri River. Not until you took hold of the matter and provided the building now ready for use at the agency, and the two about to be erected in the camps, has the Government done anything further towards fulfilling that clause in the treaty of 1868 which pledges it to provide a day-school and resident teacher for every 30 children of a school age.

For the past two years a day-school has been kept up at the agency by the mission, and since the opening of the branch station on Oak Creek, one at that place also. The attendance has not been encouraging, especially at the former. This is partly owing to the difficulty of securing competent teachers, but chiefly to the fact that no pressure is brought upon the children from the outside, either by the parents or by the Government, to make them attend. The scholars only come when and because they want to. No large or regular attendance should be expected under the circumstances.

A small number of children are now at the Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa., for a five years' course, and we may reasonably hope that much good will result from their being so long under the good influences of that institution. Of the first lot of children who returned from Carlisle after a three years' course, but few have kept up to or near the standard acquired while there, and those only, I believe, because they were placed in most favorable circumstances on their return. If a class could be graduated from Carlisle and another received there *each* year (the course of training still being for five years, as now) the Government would accomplish much more rapidly and securely what it is trying to do through that school. Annual reinforcements to those who had returned, and who, with their newly gained light and higher life, were battling against the darkness in their old homes, would help much to keep them from what now is all but inevitable, viz: after a fitful struggle against all odds, a falling back with utterly discouraged hearts into the old ways.

The same difficulty is not felt so much by those children who attend the mission boarding-schools on the Mission River, and I believe it is because some are coming *home* from and some going to these schools each year, sometimes each spring and

fall. There are at present 35 children from this agency attending these mission boarding-schools.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. J. CLEVELAND,
Missionary.

JAMES G. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 15th, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report of affairs at this agency.

This reservation is situated in Eastern Dakota and contains 918,780 acres of as fine land for agricultural and grazing purposes as can be found in the Territory. There are numbers of small lakes on the reserve which abound in fish of good quality, pike and pickerel principally, and are plentifully supplied with water-fowl of different kinds, including ducks, geese, and brant.

As no rations have been issued except to apprentices and school children since April, 1882, these Indians have had to support themselves and with the assistance they have received from the Government in the shape of agricultural implements, &c., have done so.

EDUCATIONAL.

The schools have never been in as flourishing a condition as during the past year. All have been full, and on this account many applicants have been refused admission. The progress made by the scholars in all the schools has been very commendable and reflects credit upon the teachers. The average monthly attendance at the manual labor boarding-school for the term was 60¾, a far greater average than has ever before been attained at this school. Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon Prof. B S. Haskell, principal of this school, and his corps of able assistants for the general proficiency of its scholars and for their excellent behavior.

These Indians are fast learning to appreciate the advantages possessed by the educated members of their tribe and are insisting that their children shall attend school and become educated; and when I have been compelled to refuse admission to applicants for lack of room their parents have invariably come to me and urged me to try and crowd their children in some one of the schools, and also to hurry up the new school so that all who desired to attend might be accommodated. This will bear testimony to the sincerity of their oft-expressed desire to have their children educated.

The addition to our new school is being rapidly pushed to completion and when it is ready for occupancy there will be ample school accommodations, I am glad to say, for all children of school age upon the reservation.

The Ascension school, presided over by Rev. J. B. Renville, a native missionary, has had a successful year and should be continued.

The Goodwill school, under Mr. Morris, and Brown Earth school, under Mr. Hunter, have both done good work.

Many visits have been made to this agency during the year by persons interested in civilizing the Indians, notably among whom were Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, Gen. E. Whittlesey, Rev. Dr. Strieby, and Major C. S. Palmer, assistant district attorney of Dakota, and all have spoken in the highest terms of the schools and their management.

AGRICULTURE.

While the crop this year will not aggregate by 20 per cent., probably, that of last year, owing to continued drought throughout the season, much more land has been under cultivation. I estimate that at least 5,500 acres have been cultivated during the past year, 500 acres being new land broken this spring.

Owing to the disappearance of the buffalo and other large game from this locality these Indians have long since come to the conclusion that they must give up the hunt and become farmers in order to live, and with this fact as an incentive, and an evident desire among many of them to become practical farmers, rapid advancement has been made in agricultural pursuits. The quantity of wheat and oats raised by them during the past few years certainly proves the earnestness of their intentions to become self-supporting by making successful farmers of themselves. Their wheat will compare in quality with any raised in this locality by experienced white farmers.

Many of our more *successful and intelligent* farmers have this year secured skilled

white labor in harvesting their crops, there not being machines or labor on the reserve sufficient to meet the demand, although several new reapers, together with quite a number of other farming implements, such as horse and sulky rakes, mowers, &c., have been purchased during the year, and paid for by the Indians.

PATENTS.

There have been nine patents, for 160 acres each, issued to Indians, who have complied with the treaty stipulations, viz, to plow, fence, and put in crop 50 acres; this makes twelve patents issued to Indians on this reserve. Four more, who have complied with the requirements of law, have forwarded applications for patents. The issuing of these patents has had a very beneficial effect among those who have not the required amount of improvements, and has stimulated them to extra exertion to obtain title to their land.

BUILDING.

The shoe and tailor shops, with sleeping rooms for mechanics, their families, and apprentices, have been finished, and also one dwelling erected for agency physician.

Several frame houses have been built for the Indians, the material and labor being furnished partly by the Indians and partly by the Government. Quite a number of hewn log houses built by the Indians themselves have been shingle-roofed for them by the agency carpenters.

SANITARY.

The general sanitary condition of the Indians on this reserve has been excellent. No epidemic has prevailed with the exception of the measles, and that to no considerable extent, very few cases having proved fatal, owing to the prompt and efficient measures taken, and the careful treatment administered to the patients. The health of these people is better than ever before, and this is without doubt attributable to the change in their mode of life, the majority of them now living in frame and comfortable log houses, which better shield them from the severe wind storms and the extremely cold winters peculiar to this region than did their lodges in days gone by.

POLICE.

The force of this reserve consists of one captain, one lieutenant, two sergeants and eleven privates, and numbers among its membership some of the best men on the reserve; They are efficient and capable in their positions, always prompt in their obedience to orders, but so quiet and orderly are the people generally that they have had comparatively little to do in the line of their duty; several arrests for minor offences have been made, and the offenders punished.

MISSIONARY.

Much good has been accomplished and many conversions to Christianity made by the white and Indian missionaries here. There are five of the latter, of the Presbyterian denomination, and under the able direction of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Morris they are doing noble work with an earnestness that is very commendable.

Saint Mary's Episcopal Church, although yet in its infancy, is doing great good under the able and efficient supervision of its rector the, Rev. E. J. Ashley, whose untiring zeal and energy has gained the confidence and esteem of these people in no small degree. For the year there have been 21 baptisms and 10 confirmations, and an average attendance of 75, with 26 communicants. Besides Saint Mary's Church there are two other stations under Mr. Ashley's charge, Saint Luke's, and Saint John the Baptist's, at which services are held every Sunday, presided over by native deacons, with very fair attendance.

WHISKY.

During the early part of the calendar year some of the lower class of our Indians succeeded on several occasions in obtaining liquor in Brown's Valley. After much trouble I succeeded in obtaining sufficient evidence to warrant me in instituting proceedings against the man who furnished the liquor, and as United States Marshall Deny, of Minnesota, was in Brown's Valley at the time, I placed the matter in his hands, and he escorted the whole party to Saint Paul, where the accused plead guilty,

was fined $50 and discharged. Since this time I have had little trouble from this source.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this my last annual report, my resignation having been accepted, I wish to say I have not lost faith that the Indian can be civilized. In my judgment they have never done as well as now, and all interested in the race have every reason to feel encouraged to work for their future good.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES CRISSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STANDING ROCK INDIAN AGENCY, DAK,
August 15, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending July 31, 1883.

LOCATION.

This agency is located on the "Great Sioux reservation," occupying the north-eastern corner of the same. The agency buildings are situated on an elevated plateau on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 60 miles south of Bismarck, the new capital city of Dakota Territory. This portion of the reservation is well watered by numerous small streams, but the country adjacent to these streams, together with that bordering along the Missouri River, is somewhat broken and hilly, with small stretches of alkaline or bad lands. The hilly portion, however, affords excellent grazing, while the valleys and table-land are very fertile and well adapted to agricultural purposes, and, except in seasons of severe drought, which this whole section of country is unfortunately subject to, wheat, oats, corn, and vegetables, when properly cultivated, are reasonably certain to return an excellent yield.

TRIBES AND POPULATION.

The Indians of this agency, constituting 1,085 families, numbering 4,472 persons, are composed of the Upper and Lower Yanktonnais, Uncapapas, and Blackfeet bands of Sioux, classed respectively as follows, which classification is taken from the agency census rolls, carefully corrected up to and including July 31, 1883.

Name.	No. of families.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 14 years.	Total.
Upper Yanktonnais	321	334	431	257	220	1,242
Lower Yanktonnais	141	164	217	125	93	599
Uncapapas	437	477	625	363	364	1,829
Blackfeet	163	192	232	149	125	698
Mixed blood	23	27	27	21	29	104
Total	1,085	1,194	1,532	915	831	4,472

The number of Indians at this agency has been materially augmented during the past year by the transfer from the War Department on the 10th of May last of Sitting Bull and his immediate followers, numbering 153 persons, who were held as prisoners of war at Fort Randall, Dak., since September, 1881. This number, 153, includes 6 boys belonging to the families of these late prisoners who were attending school at the Yankton Agency at the date of the transfer, and who have since joined their respective families here.

A considerable number of Indians came into this agency from the north last fall and winter, and there also arrived from the Fort Peck Agency, Mont., during the months of May and June last, in several small parties, 386 Yanktonnais, accompanied by a few Uncapapas, *who were transferred to* this agency by Agent Porter, of

the Fort Peck Agency. These Indians formerly belonged to the Standing Rock Agency, but went north subsequent to 1870 and prior to 1872, making their headquarters at the Fort Peck Agency, and have since hunted in that region; but as the buffalo have now nearly all disappeared from that vicinity, and as these nomadic Yanktonnais are closely related to some of the oldest and better class of Indians here, they have therefore returned, with strong professions of their present good intentions, and express a determination to settle down among their relatives and commence an agricultural life. Many of them have made commendable progress this summer, having planted small fields of corn, and are now building log cabins on claims upon which they have located. There can doubtless be no valid objections to these Yanktonnais being admitted here, as they properly belong to this agency, but this large addition to the number estimated for for the current fiscal year cannot be provided for from the supplies calculated upon for the number of Indians at this agency when my estimate was prepared. I therefore recommend that provision be made by which the subsistence now being consumed by them will be replaced next spring, and as this additional consumption will exhaust the subsistence stores estimated for the current fiscal year by the 15th of May next, I trust that the same will be replaced on or before that date.

AGRICULTURE.

Nearly every family of this agency has been cultivating small fields this year, which have been planted with corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. There were also 100 acres of wheat and 70 acres of oats sowed by 41 heads of families, in all aggregating about 1,400 acres cultivated by Indians, which, with 60 acres of oats sowed for use of agency stock, and 40 acres cultivated by the two boarding-schools for use of the scholars, will approximate 1,500 acres now under cultivation at this agency. The Indians commenced their spring work in good season, and cared for their fields in a very commendable manner, and all crops looked well, in fact could not have been more promising up to June 28, at which date an excessively warm spell set in which lasted three days, with the thermometer registering 108° in the shade, and on June 30 a burning hot wind from the southwest, with the thermometer registering 135° in the open air, killed many of the growing crops outright and parched all others to such an extent that not more than one-fourth of an ordinary yield will now be realized. Oats, pease, and the other smaller garden vegetables were the worst injured, and a severe drought that succeeded this excessive hot spell prevented the crops from recovering from this back-set. The corn crop alone withstood this extreme heat, but the dry weather has kept it from filling properly, and owing to the drought the potato crop will be almost a total failure, there being but few in each hill and very small. The Indians labored earnestly up to the time of this hot spell, after which their crops, which previously promised so well, were left in such a condition as to be very discouraging, and many abandoned their fields entirely, believing that nothing could be harvested from them, which was a fact in many cases. Those, however, who kept their fields well cultivated from the beginning, and had a good, healthy growth at that time, will harvest about one-half a crop. Notwithstanding that more acres have been cultivated and more labor performed this year than last by the Indians, yet owing to the causes herein referred to, and which could not be controlled, there will not be over one-third of the quantity of products realized from this season's cultivation as compared with last year's yield.

The hay crop, for the reasons hereinbefore set forth, is light, but the Indians have been and now are industriously engaged in securing their winter's supply, which will approximate about 2,000 tons. This failure of crops is not by any means confined to Indian farming or to this agency, but is general throughout the entire section of Northern Dakota bordering on the Missouri slope.

SITTING BULL AND THE OTHER LATE HOSTILES.

As hereinbefore stated, Sitting Bull and his immediate followers arrived at this agency from Fort Randall by steamer on May 10 last, and immediately upon their arrival were transferred to the Indian department at this agency by Lieut. T. F. Davis, of the Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, the officer in charge of the party. On the following day Sitting Bull, accompanied by his people, came to the agency office soliciting a council, whereupon, with the greatest *sang froid*, he commenced his harangue by announcing a code of regulations by which he and his people desired to be governed, stating that he did not intend to plant anything this season, but would look around and see how it was done, so that he would be prepared to commence next year; that he did not want ration tickets, but would be "big chief" and draw all supplies in bulk for himself and his people. He also asked to be placed first on the rolls *of the agency, tog*ether with numerous absurdities. He also presented a paper, which

he had prepared in duplicate, asking that his appointment of eleven chiefs and thirteen headmen be confirmed. His request for the appointment of these twenty-four chiefs and headmen out of a total of thirty-five adults which constituted his party did not seem to him unreasonable, as his argument in support of his application, which he urgently set forth in their presence, was that they were all hereditary chiefs, good and true men—true to him and superior to any of the old chiefs of the agency; that the Great Father had written to him before he left Fort Randall to the effect that he, Sitting Bull, was now to return to his own country and to live among his people; that he would be the head man, the big chief of the agency; that a good house would be built for him to live in; that he and his people would have cattle and wagons, horses and buggies; that he might gather his people from all the other agencies and have everything he desired.

I heard his inflated nonsense through to the end, and then gave him some sound advice, telling him that to be honest with him I must be frank, and must therefore say to him that the Great Father never wrote him any such letter as he claimed, in fact never wrote him any letter or made any such promises as he had stated, or authorized any such promises to be made; that the Great Father recognized the most industrious Indian who was endeavoring to benefit his condition and set a good example to his people as the biggest chief, and that he and his people would receive their proportionate share of all goods and supplies that came to this agency for distribution among the Indians; that he would be assisted and encouraged in every way possible with the means at my disposal, and be treated in all respects in the same manner as other Indians of the agency, but that he must not expect anything more than others equally deserving. After hearing my reply he was considerably crestfallen, and replied that he was greatly surprised at the very beginning. I thereupon carefully and clearly explained to him his status, together with the rules and regulations governing the Indian service, which I informed him I should endeavor mildly but strictly to enforce, and that it was better for me to put him on the right path in the beginning than to allow him to labor under such erroneous ideas as he had just expressed. Before he left the office he appeared better satisfied, but did not visit me again for several days.

During this interval I had a field of about twelve acres plowed for his people to plant in, and when ready I notified him that he must commence planting the following day, and at the appointed time he reported with his people ready for work. I sent two white employés to instruct them, staking off a separate piece of ground for each family. Sitting Bull worked with the others, using a hoe, but rather awkwardly, and in two days they had their fields nicely planted. I visited him in the field while at work, and he seemed pleased that I found him laboring, and, in reply to the question if he found planting so very difficult he answered, "No,' that he was now determined to become a farmer in earnest.

Sitting Bull is an Indian of very mediocre ability, rather dull, and much the inferior of Gall and others of his lieutenants in intelligence. I cannot understand how he held such sway over or controlled men so eminently his superiors in every respect, unless it was by his sheer obstinacy and stubborn tenacity. He is pompous, vain, and boastful, and considers himself a very important personage; but as he has been lionized and pampered by the whites since the battle of the Little Big Horn, I do not wonder at his inflated opinion of himself. I, however, firmly believe that Sitting Bull will never again cause any trouble, he having been thoroughly subdued; moreover, his influence is very limited now, and I hope to be able to turn what little he has towards the advancement of his people.

Apart from those who were prisoners with Sitting Bull at Fort Randall, the late hostiles at this agency are all doing well, and are among the best disposed and most industrious Indians here, the noted war chief Gall being one of my Indian district farmers. The late hostile element is gradually being absorbed by the association with and the influence of the older agency Indians. They are locating upon claims, cultivating fields, building log-cabins, and doing as well as could be expected with the means at their disposal. They labor under the disadvantage of having no teams with which to advance in agriculture, and of which they stand greatly in need, and I would recommend that a reasonable number of ox-teams be furnished them as soon as practicable.

EDUCATIONAL.

There have been two boarding-schools conducted by the Government at this agency throughout the past year, one an industrial farm school for boys, located 16 miles miles south of the agency, and the other an industrial school for girls, located at the agency. There were 51 boys who attended the farm school during the year, with an average attendance of 37 pupils, and 52 girls attended the girls' boarding-school, with an average attendance of 40 pupils, being a total of 103 children who attended these

schools, with an average attendance of 77 pupils for the eleven months for which this report is rendered. These schools have done good service, and the progress of the children, especially of the girls, has been very satisfactory. At the farm school the boys have not been so constant; they have, however, done as well as could reasonably be expected; but owing to the inconstancy of the children and indulgence of the parents, the attendance of the larger boys has not been what was desired, and it can only be remedied by compulsory attendance. Owing to the inadequate building the attendance at the girls' school could not have been increased, as the log building used was not suitable for the purpose, it being old and poorly constructed, and was kept crowded to its utmost capacity throughout the entire school year. There has, however, been a new building erected this summer, with a capacity for one hundred children, which is now being fitted with tables, desks, &c., and which will be occupied during the coming week. There are now, during vacation, 40 girls remaining at the old school, who will move into the new building as soon as it is ready for occupancy.

On November 15 last Right Rev. Bishop Marty established a mission at the Cannon Ball settlement, about 25 miles north of the agency. He stationed an ecclesiastic of minor orders there, who has conducted a day-school in connection with the mission, and who reports that since the opening of the school 45 Indian children have attended, but owing to their irregular habits the average attendance has been only about 10 pupils. The building in use is much too small, but a better and more commodious one is in contemplation. Considerable good is being accomplished, however, by the establishment of this permanent station at that point.

On January 1, 1883, Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the Dakota mission of the American Missionary Association, opened a day-school at Antelope's settlement, on the Grand River, about 30 miles southwest of the agency, and stationed a native teacher there, Mr. Edwin Phelps, a Sisseton Sioux Indian, who reports 54 children as having attended his school, but he also complains that their unstableness brought the average attendance down to about 20 scholars. His building is also too small, but Mr. Riggs contemplates erecting a more suitable one before the winter sets in.

The new school building recently erected will be occupied by girls of all ages and boys up to 12 years of age. This, together with the farm school for the larger boys, will enable us to provide for 160 boarding scholars, but with 870 children of school-going ages at this agency it still leaves 80 per cent. of the children unprovided for. The Indian settlements extend for a distance of 60 miles along the Missouri River, and to give them necessary educational facilities there should be six day-schools established at different points adjacent to the principal settlements, which would give the Indian children an opportunity of attending day-schools near their homes. Many children will attend day-schools who cannot be induced to enter a boarding-school to begin with, and as their prejudices are gradually overcome at these day-schools they could then be brought into the boarding-schools, the day-schools thus serving as preparatory schools for the boarding-schools, through which system of schools for Indian education, where the child is entirely separated from its home and surroundings, it is alone possible to permanently benefit the rising generation.

After the children have attended the agency schools for some time, those displaying the most talent and proper health condition could be sent to training-schools away from their homes, and the beneficial effects which a three years' course (five years would be better) would produce would make itself felt among the masses after a few delegations are returned to their home agencies. When at Washington in the month of February last I visited the Indian training-school at Hampton, Va., where there are ten pupils from this agency, and I was much interested and pleased with the work being done in training the Indian youth. Such system of education cannot help but prove a boon to the Indian race; but in order to make a three years' course beneficial to all the returned student must not be lost sight of after his arrival at his home, but should be bolstered up so as to have strength to work out the leavening process. The work ingrafted should not be allowed to decay for want of proper nourishment, and all necessary pruning should be carefully continued at their home agencies.

CHURCHES AND MISSIONARY.

The missionary work of this agency is under the direction of Right Rev. Bishop Marty, of Dakota, who has three priests, one ecclesiastical student, two brothers, and eight Sisters of Charity stationed here, at an annual expense of about $2,000. In addition to this he has this year made improvements on the priests' residence, at a cost of $820. There are two very nice church edifices here, one at the agency and the other at the farm school, 16 miles south; also a station at the Cannon Ball settlement. The missionaries are zealous workers among the Indians, and their chapels are usually well filled at the Sunday services with attentive and apparently interested congregations. They report 276 baptisms during the year, of whom 60 were adults.

The American Missionary Association have established a mission station at the

Grand River settlement, under the superintendency of Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the Dakota mission, where a day-school is maintained under his direction, expending since January 1, 1883, about $250 in the work.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has been good. No epidemics have visited the agency, yet the deaths exceed the births considerably, there being 106 deaths to 89 births during the past eleven months. This is attributable to a variety of causes, but chiefly to the present transition state of the Indians, living in log cabins, which are poorly ventilated, together with change of living and imperfectly prepared food; also neglecting to report cases of sickness until after their own medicines have failed.

The want of a suitable place to treat the sick is also an impediment in the way of successful treatment, as was recently demonstrated here in the case of one of the late hostile chief, Crow King, who is one of our best Indians. He was taken sick with pneumonia early in June last, and was treated by the agency physician at his home without any very satisfactory results. One afternoon his wife came to me for permission to take her daughter, who was at school, to visit her father, whom she said was then dying. I immediately went to his camp, which is situated about 3 miles from the agency, the doctor accompanying me. On our arrival there we found several "medicine men" in his lodge, who had given him up as past recovery, and who were evidently waiting for him to breathe his last that they might possess themselves of what property he had left. Crow King was very low indeed, but the doctor thought by having him where he could be properly nursed that there was a possible chance for his recovery, but that he would certainly die if left where he then was. I had a wagon prepared, with a mattrass in it, and brought him into the agency, where he was kept in the doctor's office, with a white man remaining constantly with him until he was convalescent, and in ten days he was up and well. This wonderful cure, as the Indians considered it, has had such a good effect that a young man about 30 years of age who has been suffering some years with an injured foot, growing constantly worse, was prevailed upon to come into the agency and have the limb amputated below the knee. The operation was successfully performed on the 8th instant, and the patient is now doing well. I have cited these facts to show the necessity for a hospital at this agency, where the sick could be more successfully and humanely treated, and where the services of a physician would be rewarded by more satisfactory results.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I desire again to call attention to the evils wrought to the service by the "free-ration" system, which the Indians of the Great Sioux Reservation are entitled to under the existing treaty, the treaty providing without any distinction for indolent and industrious alike. The Indians, however, are only receiving about three-fourths of the ration stipulated in the agreement, but they demand the whole and are by right entitled to it. This system, however, encourages idleness and perpetuates pauperism, which, together with the holding in common of such a large tract of land as contained in the Sioux Reservation, with the claimants located at and subject to five distinct agencies, cannot but be detrimental to the service and prolongs the work of civilization. The claim of the Indians to this reservation, believed by them to be an absolute title vested in themselves, but held by the Government to be a tenure in legal effect equivalent to a tenancy for life only, affords but little encouragement to the industriously inclined, by offering no inducement to individuals in so far as obtaining titles to lands occupied and improved by them, with no avenues of escape by which they might with their own exertions be recognized as men entitled to the rights of citizenship whilst enjoying reservation privileges, together with the protection of direct laws which is accorded to the people of all nations coming to our shores, of whom there are many whose language and customs when they arrive are as different from ours as the Indians are, but the influence which the privileges of citizenship exert soon amalgamates them into the body politic. And is it not possible that the slow progress of the Indian race is as much due to their segregation from the privileges of citizenship as to all other causes combined? There is a powerful uplifting influence in the consciousness of equality and independence before the laws, and that the Indian is capable of better things has been clearly demonstrated; yet the vast majority of our Indians are still held under special circumscribed laws and deprived of the rights and privileges so freely enjoyed by all others. Thus the Indians, "the original native Americans," are the only people debarred by our otherwise beneficent Government and liberal national laws.

The solving of the Indian problem lies in appropriate legislation which should observe faithfully the fulfillment *of all treaty promises* made to the Indians. The Indian

will not be the first to break an engagement that he has made if the conditions are carried out with a moderate degree of fairness. But I am forced to the conclusion that it would be much better for both the Government and the Indians if there were no treaties in existence, as the Indians would not then be expecting the fulfillment of promises which are rarely ever realized as they understood the conditions to be. Moreover, as the Government has the care of the Indians and is in duty bound to provide for them, and as insufficient appropriations are yearly made by Congress, regardless of many existing treaties, would it not be better that all existing treaties with the Indian tribes be abrogated and have annual appropriations made to provide for the wants of the different tribes, without the Indians being enabled constantly to complain that the promises made in their treaties have not been fulfilled?

Recognizing the necessity for some more direct and definite laws for the Indian, and with their ultimate civilization in view, I would add that in my opinion no special or intermediate code of laws should be enacted. There should be no halting short of equality and independence before the law, and they should not be any longer circumscribed by special laws that have to be surmounted before the desired end can be attained. To advance the Indians, with a view to making each step permanent gain, the reservation boundaries should at least be contracted so as to give but sufficient lands for the actual requirements of the respective tribes residing thereon; then sell the residue of the reservations, creating a sinking fund of the proceeds for educational purposes and other beneficial objects; make the issue of rations contingent upon industry and good behavior; encourage all in their efforts to better their condition; and, finally, extend the protection of direct laws, with the rights of citizenship made possible under certain conditions, for while some will doubtless fail to realize this expectation, yet I believe that the larger majority will eventually become useful and respected citizens. The enfranchisement of the Indian would awaken for them a keener interest by the different political parties of the entire country as well as in their immediate neighborhood, who would become more interested in their welfare, and which would be a powerful factor in their advancement as well as in protecting them in their rights as citizens of the United States.

All statistical information connected with this agency is contained in the reports herewith transmitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAK.,
August 10, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of the service at this agency.

The Yanktons have occupied this reservation since 1859. The reservation contains 430,000 acres, three-fourths of which is susceptible of cultivation. The other fourth is bluff land, making excellent range for stock and protection from the storms of winter. The principal part of the reservation is rolling prairie, dotted with small lakes.

The Yanktons are gradually turning their attention to farming and stock-raising, and the interest taken in farming at this agency this year is in advance of anything we have ever had, and the result of a persistent effort is very satisfactory. Many acres of the wheat harvested this year will yield at least 20 bushels per acre. Corn and garden vegetables are very promising, and will yield the greatest crop ever gathered on the reservation.

Our agency is located on a high bench land, on the east side of the Missouri River, furnishing a very pleasant location for a healthful home.

The industries carried on here are no small part of the agency work. The herding is under the management of Indians. The work of the carpenter, tin, blacksmith, wagon, and repair shops is done by Indian labor, under the supervision of a white superintendent and a white blacksmith.

The religious instruction and influence upon this people has been as beneficial as the most sanguine could expect. Rev. J. P. Williamson, the Presbyterian missionary, has been with them for many years, in fact since his early boyhood, and holds the entire confidence of the tribe. The Episcopal mission has done a grand work. They have a boys' school, where the youths receive instruction under the direction of Bishop W. H. Hare, who makes his home here. The Episcopal mission church is in the charge of Rev. Joseph W. Cook, who speaks the Sioux and holds his day service in the Dakota.

The agency boarding-school during the last year had a very fair attendance, con-

sidering the fact that it was only the second year of the school. The education of the children of this people is of no little importance. Every one engaged either in mission or Government work feels a deep interest in this subject, and a united and harmonious effort in that direction is doing great good.

To break up the old Indian notion of marital relations is one of the most stubborn and ugly features of Indian work at this agency. Until within the last month we have had no place to confine and punish the disobedient.

On the 9th of July I commenced remarking the land of the reservation, with a view of making individual allotments. Some of the older people of the tribe opposed it, and a council was held, at which I explained to them the object, and that it was the work of the Government. This satisfied them, and now a majority of the men are anxious to take allotments. One hundred and twenty-five persons have selected and been assigned land, and the work of allotment will be completed as soon as action by the Department has been taken.

* * * * * * *

Much distress exists among these people on account of pulmonary and scrofulous trouble.

While it is true a great many have gone to work and made rapid advance in civilization, it is equally true that a large per cent. have not made the desired improvement. Many of the young men yet stroll about the camps dressed in the original Indian costume, and do but little work during the year. A great drawback to our Indians is the want of oxen, plows, and machinery. I very much hope that before another annual report is due from this agency the necessary machinery may be furnished them, and that their miserable hovels, covered with dirt, will be made more healthful and cheerful by being furnished with board floors and shingle roofs.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM M. RIDPATH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT HALL AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, August 20, 1883.

SIR: Among the Indians under my charge, consisting of 1,085 Shoshones and 471 Bannacks, there exists a peaceable and friendly feeling. There has been no drunkenness, nor drinking, nor any disturbance on my agency during the year, except some petty differences which were easily settled.

HABITS AND DISPOSITIONS.

I find a great difference in the disposition of the two tribes under my care. The Shoshones are an industrious, good-natured, and quiet people; but the Bannacks are restless and roving, and much more difficult to control.

PROGRESS.

The condition of the Indians has very much advanced during the year, and would have been more so if greater facilities had been at hand for their use and encouragement. They have built four log houses and purchased some agricultural implements, which shows a disposition to civilization.

EVENTS.

Nothing especially has transpired during the year except the burning of the Government flouring-mill. There were 1,500 bushels of wheat and 12,000 pounds of flour, belonging mostly to the Shoshone Indians, in the mill at the time of its destruction. This circumstance created considerable excitement at the time and was a serious loss to the Indians on this reservation. It occurred on the morning of December 6, 1882. The day previous a Bannack Indian boy about 10 years old while idling about the mill was caught in the shafting. Before he could be released he was so badly injured that he died in a few minutes after being removed to his father's lodge. It created great excitement. The boy's father was absent at the time. One of his wives fled to the agency for protection. She said her husband would kill her and all he could find to avenge the boy's death. The miller also became frightened and dare not leave his house alone. The father on coming home talked very reasonably. He said his heart was bad when he found his *boy dead, but he knew* that no one was to blame and his

heart was not bad now. He would do nothing bad. He asked to have a coffin made and wished us to help him bury his boy. Early next morning the mill was discovered on fire and was soon consumed. But little could be saved. It was believed that the mill was set on fire, but I have not been able to obtain any proof of it. The account of the fire spread through the camp for many miles around, and the Indians came in on horseback in large numbers. A few of the Bannack warriors were armed and caused considerable excitement by riding about rapidly. The Shoshones looked at the ruins and quietly returned, thinking that the Bannacks had burned the mill to injure them. The corpse was taken to their burial ground, on one of the foot-hills near. Before burial the corpse was taken from the coffin and dressed in a costly Indian war suit and then held up and the best horse in his father's herd was led before him several times and appeared to be presented to him. After this ceremony the boy's remains were buried, and the horse, with two others, was killed near the grave.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

Owing to disappointment by the teacher engaged, and lack of suitable buildings, the school was not opened till December. Every effort possible was made to induce the Indians to send their children to the boarding-school, but the result was not as encouraging as desired. The school, however, was a success, 20 children having attended, and their advancement in the branches taught was all that could be expected.

The military buildings and property at Fort Hall, having been transferred to the Interior Department, are hereafter to be used for an industrial school. They are well adapted for that purpose and located 18 miles from the agency, in one of the finest valleys in the Territory. Workshops will be opened as fast as they can be made practicable. Supplies are already received for a harness shop, which will be opened soon. The Indians take great interest in these shops, and it is believed they will be a very successful feature in the agency.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians are making steady advancement in agriculture and civilized pursuits. This is noticeable to all who are brought in contact with them, and they are manifesting an increased desire to conform to the customs of civilized life. They commenced last year to acquire property for themselves. They purchased three mowing machines, six hay-rakes, and two wagons this year; four more mowing machines and two hay, rakes have been purchased, making seven mowers and eight hay-rakes owned by Indians. Of the 1,085 Shoshone Indians registered here since November last full 950 of them have been engaged in farming the past season more or less. Of the 471 Bannocks only 240 have been engaged in farming; the balance are off of the reservation considerable of the time hunting and fishing.

The crops raised are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and other root crops. The crops raised this season are:

	Bushels.
240 acres of wheat (estimated)	4,200
330 acres of oats (estimated)	9,600
55 acres of barley (estimated)	1,500
45 acres of potatoes (estimated)	3,000
16 acres of turnips (failed)	1,000
686 acres	19,300

Oats are cultivated more extensively than heretofore. They are always in demand, and bring a higher price than wheat. Eight hundred tons of hay will be cut and put up by the Indians this season.

As the Indians show so much inclination to industry and civilized pursuits, it is believed that if a quarter section of land should be allotted to each head of a family, and some assistance should be given them to commence its cultivation, the reservation could then be thrown open to settlers, and so bring the Indians into civilized communities. I believe they would improve more from observation and necessity, and sooner become self-sustaining than by the present method.

In conclusion I would like to mention an interference which is an annoyance to us. The Mormons persist in holding meetings among and baptizing the Indians of this agency, and have succeeded heretofore in baptizing some 300 as they claim. This prevents their progress in civilization by instructing them in polygamy and other vile doctrines, and makes them discontented. This practice I cannot allow unless it is authorized from you.

Respectfully, yours,

A. L. COOK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LEMHI INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 9, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with your orders I beg to submit this my third annual report of the Lemhi Agency:

By the Executive order dated February 12, 1875, this reservation should contain about 100 square miles, but in consequence of the points being so indefinite and no official survey having yet been made, the part which the white settlers consider the reservation does not contain much over 60 square miles; and it is very evident to me that unless the Government takes *immediate action* in the matter of clearly and unmistakably defining the boundaries of this reservation there will very soon be no reservation to define, as the encroachment is still going on. When this reservation was set apart for the Lemhi Indians the Executive certainly did not err on the side of too much liberality. There are 800 Indians belonging to this reservation, and the number is steadily increasing, so that when it comes to dividing the land between them (as it ultimately will when they have been prepared for it by education) the quantity of land for each individual will be small enough to please even the Indians' greatest enemy. Under these circumstances I would urge that every foot of the 100 square miles be carefully preserved for those to whom it lawfully belongs.

The chase is getting less productive each year, and I have not forgotten to use this fact as an argument with these Indians in prevailing upon them to take hold of farming, and I think they are beginning to grip the idea. Two of our best farmers, Joshewit and Humpty Joe, have died during the past year, and some two or three others who farmed last year were out hunting this spring and did not return in time for seeding; but the gaps have been more than filled by new ones who have taken hold. There are now thirty families who have their little patches of oats and garden stuff. At seed-time I distributed about 300 packages of garden seeds among them, and in spite of the difficulty of raising vegetables at this altitude, 5,500 feet above sea-level, several of them have succeeded fairly well, and are quite proud of having a garden plot. Agricultural results are very uncertain here and difficult to estimate, as night frosts sometimes come in August and totally change the aspect of the crops. As things look at present, I judge the crops raised by our Indians will be about 2,000 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of turnips, 5 bushels of onions, and 20 bushels of other small vegetables. On the agency farm I have about 28 acres in oats, which looks as if it would produce about 600 bushels; about 12 acres is laid down in meadow, which I expect will produce about 10 tons of timothy hay. The quantity is small, as this is the first year's crop.

In getting Indians to work around the agency I am able to chronicle a decided improvement; some of those who last year were employed irregularly by me are this year working for themselves, while a number of the young "bucks" have come on as laborers and worked steadily and well. This has been accomplished by your allowing me to pay them what I thought they were fairly entitled to, viz, a dollar a day. They have been engaged principally in cutting rails, fencing, and ditching.

These Indians are made up of a mixture of three different tribes, viz, the Shoshones or Snake Indians, who are fairly honest, peaceable, and intelligent; the Bannocks, who possess more of the sly cunning and innate restlessness of disposition than would appear to be good for them or agreeable to their nearest neighbors; and the Sheepeaters, who are naturally quieter and less demonstrative than either, and therefore seem more inclined to take life easy. The Shoshone element largely predominates, and will, I doubt not, in a short time absorb the other two, to the advantage of all.

The freighting of the supplies for this agency was done entirely by our Indian teams. They hauled over 40,000 pounds of freight from Red Rock Station, on the Utah and Northern Railroad, to the agency, a distance of 70 miles, over a very bad road, at a cost to the Government of 1 cent per pound for the whole distance.

The possession of wagons by some of the Indians is materially helping to lift what is literally a heavy burden off the backs of the squaws in the matter of hauling the firewood. There are about 12 of our Indians who have wagons, and there are about 12 more who would be glad to have them and who would, I believe, make good use of them. But what they are *most* anxious to have is a milch cow each, and it is my firm conviction that a little money spent in this direction would be one of the best investments that could be made for them.

The day-school that was started here last year had to be discontinued. The superstition that "if the Indian children learn to read and write they will die" has a fast hold on these people, more especially on the mothers, and this, coupled with the fact that during the whole winter the weather was unusually severe, and our having no facilities for feeding those who came, the attendance became so small that it was deemed best to close the school in March. I expect in a short time to have the necessary arrangements made for opening a boarding-school, which I trust will be more successful than any day-school could ever be here, for, like other branches of mankind, there is a good deal *of human nature about these Indians*, and they find it pretty hard

to study on an empty stomach. The rations issued to the lodges on Saturday seldom last beyond Monday or Tuesday at the outside, so that unless the children get fed at school they are not likely to have much to eat at home for the biggest half of the week.

There is a decided improvement in the health of these Indians during the past year, and this I believe may in some measure be attributed to the fact that they are doing more work in the open air, instead of lying around in the filth and smoke of the "wickeup." They are also getting to understand that it is better to come for medicine in the first stages of sickness than to let it go on until too late.

In trying to improve the condition of these Indians I find one of the greatest hinderances to be that embodiment of liquid mischief, whisky; and in relation to this fruitful source of iniquity I could not help being struck with the aptness of the remark made by one of the headmen of this tribe. I was trying to convince him that whisky was bad, and that the Great Father at Washington did not want the Indians to touch it; his reply was to the effect "that may be I told the truth, but he did not think so, for if the Great Father at Washington did not want the Indians to have any whisky he would stop it coming into the country, and then they could not get it."

I have during the past year been enabled to make several improvements at this agency. A good dwelling-house for the agent has been put up, the saw-mill has been brought nearly to completion, while some other important additions and improvements are now being made to our agency buildings. I cannot help regretting, however, that in consequence of a reduced appropriation I am compelled to do without a carpenter in order to retain an assistant farmer. It seems quite clear to me that if the agency is to be a practical educator to the Indians the staff of employés should not be cut down so low as to make it exceedingly difficult to do anything more than just keep going.

In common with other Indian agents I have during the past year had my full share of abuse from unprincipled whites, but knowing that as long as I did my duty I could be certain of having your support and sympathy I have determined to go right on and "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." In striking contrast to the petty annoyances I have been subjected to may be placed the unvarying courtesy and kindness I have experienced from the Department, and this has enabled me to bear what would otherwise have been unbearable, viz, continuous care and responsibility, boundless abuse from outsiders, unceasing labor, and all for less than the pay of a first-class clerk.

I am, sir, yours, most respectfully,

JOHN HARRIES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, *August* 20, 1883.

SIR: In conformity with the requirements of the Department, I have to submit this my second annual report as United States Indian agent, Nez Percé Agency, Idaho.

There is but one tribe located upon this reserve, namely, the Nez Percés, numbering, as near as I am able to ascertain, 1,250 souls. They are a thrifty, progressive, and industrious people. With the exception of the agricultural implements issued them by the Government, they can be justly termed self-supporting. Their means of support are agricultural pursuits and stock-raising.

PROGRESS, ETC.

The progress made during the year past by this people is but a reaching out in agricultural pursuits over their condition of a year ago. As will be seen per statistical report, there is an increased cultivated acreage of 550 acres over that of last year. This increase is occasioned by 28 Indians having entered upon civilized pursuits. These have broken new land, averaging 10 acres to each Indian. The balance (270 acres) is but the enlargement of farms on part of Indians heretofore engaged in agriculture.

I cannot say that this people has reached a higher state of civilization, morally or otherwise. I think they have reached a state of civilization where they will neither retrogade or advance until some very important change takes place in the Indian policy, such as breaking up the present reservation sys em and allowing the Indians to take lands in severalty, and throwing the balance of the res rve open to settlement. Upon this subject I will dwell at length further on. Until some such move is made certain old tribal ideas and desires will remain in the minds of even the more advanced in civilization, one of which I will mention, "head-chieftainship." To this

some hold with wonderful tenacity, and show the influence they are able to exert over their followers. It was this influence I had to contend with during the general council of last April, minutes of which were forwarded the Department under date of April 28, 1883. * * *

It gives me much pleasure to state that the honorable Commissioner has dealt "head-chieftainship" on this reserve a severe blow in allowing the agent to exercise discretionary powers, and approving recommendations in many instances, instead of submitting matters to the Indians in council. His idea of dealing with the Indians as individuals is correct.

IMPROVEMENTS.

On account of its being so late in the season when the new machinery and supplies for repairs of the Kamiah mills were delivered at that place all work had to be suspended until last spring. I commenced said repairs as early as the weather would permit and mechanics were available. I was instructed by the Department, in response to recommendations, to call upon the Kamiah Indians to perform certain work, and on account of a lack of interest in their own welfare they failed to respond to the wishes of the Department to such an extent as to render the completion of said repairs impossible by the 1st of July, in consequence of which their mills at present are useless. About the middle of June I gave them notice to send a team to the agency to haul up some supplies needed to complete the repairs on the engine and for the boiler, which when put in place would complete the grist-mill so that it would be ready to grind their wheat. They refused to comply with my request, and as yet no effort has been made on their part to haul the supplies in question to Kamiah, although I offered the use of an agency wagon.

A porch has been constructed the full length and across both ends of the large boarding-school at this agency, as a means of escape in case of fire. It adds greatly to the looks of the building, as also the convenience of employés and scholars. A porch has been built on both sides of the "L" of said building, which embraces the kitchen and pantries; these will prove to be very convenient also.

A woodshed 16 by 50 feet is completed, and a chicken-house constructed, all of which are steps taken, under authority from the Department, looking to the conversion of this school into a thorough-going "industrial school." There is yet to be erected a cow-stable 20 by 60 feet, with a hay-mow above. This building is under way, and I am now awaiting authority to complete it. All materials for the same are on hand, also for the building of a new fence about the school lot, and about 100 rods of other fence, which will be put up by school boys when school opens, supervised by the industrial teacher.

SCHOOLS.

As a rule the Nez Percé children are intelligent, displaying a wonderful aptitude in all kinds of farm and garden work, and advancing nearly as rapidly in their school-room studies as average white children. But in their acquisition of the English language they are very slow, for the reason that they never speak it except when required at school by their teachers. When they do try to use English in the presence of older Indians their attempts are sure to meet with ridicule, and as they are very sensitive, this effectually suppresses all desire to acquire the language. This is one reason why the education of Indian youth is more successfully carried on in schools removed from reservations and from the detrimental influences of tribal associations.

During the past term about 75 scholars received instructions in the various branches of industry and book knowledge taught at this school. Twenty-seven of the brightest of these were transferred to the Forest Grove training-school this spring, and last month 7 more were taken to that place by myself; also 9 of the children brought here from Indian Territory by James Reubens.

The boarding and industrial school at Kamiah was closed May 1, 1883, under instructions from the honorable Commissioner. As this school is situated about 65 miles from the agency, where it cannot be personally supervised by the agent, as it is absolutely isolated during five months in the year, owing to the depth of snow in the mountains; as the agent must necessarily trust to a teacher's report as to its efficacy, and as the Lapwai boarding and industrial school has a capacity sufficient to accommodate as many scholars as ever attended both schools at one time during last term, the views of the agent coincide with those of the honorable Commissioner in the matter of closing said school.

Heretofore the agent has had no means whereby he could compel the attendance of the children; thus many of the brighter children were kept out of school by their parents; but the late policy of the Department in withholding Government aid from those who refuse to send their children when called upon by the agent will, I think, prove a satisfactory measure with these Indians.

The school garden, which has been taken care of by the boys, under the supervision of the industrial teacher, presents a very fine appearance, and from present indications I infer that the products will be sufficient for school use during the whole term.

EMPLOYÉS, ETC.

Last year I had not sufficient employés to enable me to do justice to the service. This year my list is increased to some extent, but not to the extent estimated for; still I feel somewhat encouraged. I think an agent should be allowed the same amount of funds per capita with which to carry on his industrial school as are allowed the industrial schools outside the reserves, and hold him responsible for the proper disbursement of said funds. For example, the Forest Grove school is allowed $200 per capita, and the superintendent disburses his funds, placing them where they will do the most good; consequently has a larger force of employés than an agency school, and a more efficient service would naturally follow. Under such circumstances an agent (or at least I) can purchase supplies at a lower figure than the Department delivers them at. I have received an invoice of bacon for the school which costs the Department 21.4 cents per pound. I can purchase just as good bacon in Lewiston for 6.4 cents less than it costs the Government, under its contract, delivered in Lewiston. I made a similar report last year, but apparently such reports carry no conviction with them.

LAW AND ORDER.

There has been a disposition to enact local laws applicable to minor offenses, as also to have our civil code extended to the Indians of this reserve. In the council last April—referred to above—a unanimous vote was had, requesting that the necessary action be had on part of the Government extending the civil as well as the criminal code to this tribe. Prior to the convening of said council local laws were enacted punishing drunkenness by a fine of from five to twenty dollars, according to the enormity of the offense. Other laws were enacted punishing by fines. The following is a list of such offenses and fines imposed and collected:

Cases of drunkenness, 11; fines	$180 00
Cases of theft, 3; fines	30 00
Attempt at rape, 1; fines	10 00
Interference in school matters, 1; fines	5 00
Assault, 2; fines	15 00
Wife-beating, 1; fines	20 00
Total	260 00

On account of the enactment of these local laws cases of drunkenness have been reduced about two-thirds. Said laws were adopted by the Indians in council, at my suggestion, and the result is very satisfactory. Referring to "rules governing the court of Indian offences," dated at the Department March 30, 1883, I would say that as yet I have not been able to prevail upon any three Indians to accept the appointments as judges without compensation.

POLICE.

This branch of the service should be made more efficient by more liberal appropriations; it is expecting too great a service for a trifling compensation. Circular letter No. 109, April 25, 1883, calls for suggestions and recommendations on this subject. I can only say that the police privates should not be expected to render service for less than $10 per month each, and a ration for each, his wife, and all children between the ages of five and fifteen years. The captain should receive $15 and rations same as privates.

SUBJECTS AND REMARKS IN GENERAL.

Under the head of progress, &c., I alluded to the matter of allowing the Indians to take lands in severalty and opening reservations to settlement. I would favor such action only upon certain considerations, which in brief are as follows:

Proper legislation covering the following points:

Allow every Indian, male and female, including all children, to locate 160 acres of land within the boundaries of the reserve, giving them patents for the same, not transferable under twenty years. Throw the balance of the reserve open to settlement, the Government purchasing such lands and issuing bonds in the amount of the purchase-price, and use the interest on said bonds in sustaining and operating

thorough industrial schools, embracing agriculture and mechanics for the males and housekeeping and dairy work for females.

Extend our civil and criminal laws to the Indians; but instead of jury trials in cases as between Indians and whites allow the district judge to preside, and decide the case according to law; and if the decision is not satisfactory allow an appeal to be taken to the supreme court of the State or Territory, as the case may be. In my opinion the Indian would not receive justice in a jury trial in four cases out of five, on account of the strong prejudice that exists against him, particularly in the Territories.

Appoint an agent, as is done under the present policy, and pay a salary that will command ability, said agent's duties to be to manage the affairs of the schools and attend to the welfare of the Indians generally.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

Said work has been one of constant and unremitting labor in managing the affairs of a reserve 35 by 60 miles in extent, and doing an unlimited amount of office work, occasioned by the complicated method of keeping accounts demanded of an Indian agent.

I would suggest that in the matter of correspondence with Indians on part of the Department such correspondence pass through an agent's hands. By this I mean allow the agent to read the letters and then deliver them to the Indians addressed, taking their receipts therefor, which receipts should be forwarded to the Indian Office by the agent. Said receipts should be witnessed by the interpreter and one or more employés. My object for so recommending is that Indians receive letters from the Indian Office containing information which they cannot understand, but pretend to, and interpret it to their friends as they see fit, and in many instances cause unpleasant feelings between the agent and his Indians until the letters are correctly interpreted to them. But one instance of this kind has occurred at this agency during my administration, nevertheless I think the suggestion would be supported by all agents in the service. In this connection I desire to return sincere thanks to the honorable Commissioner for having forwarded me the *original* of a letter supposed to have been written by a certain Indian at this agency. Said letter contained serious complaints and charges against the agent and some employés. On account of having the *original* in my possession I was able to ascertain that said letter was a forgery, and to succeed in finding out beyond a doubt who committed the forgery. The Indian whose name was attached to the letter made affidavit to the effect that he neither authorized the writing of said letter nor knew anything of its existence. I think if the originals of that character of correspondence were always sent to agents, instead of copies, a great deal of annoyance would be obviated.

On the 12th day of September last this agency was visited by Col. R. S. Gardner, United States Indian inspector. He came very unexpectedly, and his coming was like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. He came to ascertain the truthfulness of certain outrageous statements embraced in an *anonymous* correspondence, to which it pleased the honorable Secretary of the Interior to give the dignified title of "charges preferred against Agent Monteith," which statements made Agent Monteith to appear in the rôle of a first-class villain and fraud. Said charges were examined by Colonel Gardner, and I do not think any one could institute a more searching investigation than did he. I stated to the inspector that I preferred not to be present during the examination of any witnesses, as I had no desire to embarrass a witness by my presence. I have never seen the inspector's report, but have learned indirectly that not a single statement was substantiated.

As will be seen per statistical report the amount of grain raised this year is less than that of last season, though there is quite an increase in cultivated acreage. This is occasioned by two causes: First, the amount of hay cut by Indians is increased 300 tons, and the same is wheat and oat hay; second, the crops on the east end of the reserve are much lighter than last year on account of a very severe drought; still there is enough raised by the Indians for their own use, and quite a surplus to be disposed of.

In consequence of heavy fires on the east end of the reserve and in the mountains, burning over thousands of acres of fine grazing lands, I am fearful that much of the Indians' stock will perish this coming winter.

During the year past the general health of the tribe has been good.

In attending to my duties as agent I have had little or no time to inform myself as to the work of the missionary, Rev. George L. Deffenbaugh. I can only say that apparently he has been busily engaged in his noble work, and may God prosper him therein. Statistics pertaining to said work are furnished by him.

Respectfully,

CHAS. E. MONTEITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Ind. Ter., August 18, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my twelfth annual report of the condition of this agency.

POPULATION.

The following table will acquaint you with the census of the Indians comprising this agency, the last enrollment having been made on the second of July.

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Southern Cheyennes in camp	791	908	1,965	3,664
Southern Arapahoes in camp	535	541	1,074	2,150
Northern Cheyennes in camp	106	126	159	391
Northern Arapahoes in camp	9	7	12	28
Cheyennes in agency school	.....	.....	96	96
Arapahoes in agency school	.....	.....	90	90
Arapahoes in Mennonite mission school	.....	.....	14	14
Arapahoes in Carlisle school	.....	.....	19	19
Cheyennes in Carlisle school	.....	.....	26	26
Cheyennes in Fort Wayne (Ind.) College	.....	.....	1	1
Cheyennes in school at West Branch, Iowa	.....	.....	8	8
Arapahoes in school at West Branch, Iowa	.....	.....	7	7
Arapahoes in school at Lawrence, Kans	.....	.....	2	2
Total	1,441	1,582	3,473	6,496
Less Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes transferred to Pine Ridge Agency	103	109	145	357
Total belonging to agency	1,338	1,473	3,328	6,139

The above table shows a decrease in members from that reported last year. This is due to error in previous enrollments and not to a decrease of Indians, for I believe the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians are holding their own. In every quarterly enrollment the number of births is almost equal to the deaths, thus keeping the total number of Indians at the agency about the same.

CHEYENNES.

During the past year these Indians have attained an advanced stage of civilization and industry compared with their previous life. They are camp Indians in almost every sense, but the majority of them are now using bedsteads, tables, stoves, and other household conveniences in their teepes, and not a few have abandoned the teepe for more permanent structures. Many of them have built house-frames with wood floors, while over the frames they have stretched their canvas, thus making a very neat and comfortable house. They are industrious and energetic, and give evidence of a true desire to engage in some employment that is sufficiently remunerative to aid in their support. Applications are made almost daily by these Indians to be employed as laborers or as teamsters, or at anything that will bring them a return in cash.

They have increased their herds of cattle gradually until some individuals have quite respectable numbers, and are as careful of them as a white man would be. Many have a very few heads, which will in a few years increase, and if properly managed convince them that it is by far better to let their cattle graze on the lands they possess than to kill and eat them, with no provision for the future.

While they are entitled to credit for their efforts in stock-raising, they have done very little farming the past year. This is due not to any dislike or carelessness on their part, but rather to past experience, their previous attempts having proven almost entire failures.

ARAPAHOES.

What has been said of the Cheyennes regarding the adoption of certain civilized customs and industries is also true of the Arapahoes. These Indians have for a number of years led the Cheyennes in farming and stock-raising. The leading members of this tribe are located in the rich bottoms of the North and Main Canadian Rivers, from 10 to 50 miles from the agency, and are there being quite successful in agriculture and stock-raising. Powder Face, Left-Hand, and others of the leading men have *herds to-day* which for grade of cattle and amount of care extended are surpassed

by few. And this enterprise is not confined to the leading men. Other and younger members of the tribe are following the example set, and are accumulating herds as rapidly as their opportunities will permit. They have engaged in agriculture more extensively than the Cheyennes and have this season been rewarded with excellent crops They seem to be less easily discouraged than the Cheyennes, but correspondingly lack the energy and determination possessed by the Cheyennes.

AGRICULTURE.

The agency farm, containing about 100 acres, is maintained. The necessity for employing all the help authorized by the Department in other branches of the agency work the present season necessitated the renting of the agency farm. The ground was rented out to Indians, most of them having previously been employed as laborers. They planted corn, have put much labor on the crop, and are rewarded with fair prospect of an excellent yield. Of this the Government will receive one-third as rental.

Owing to a deficiency in the appropriations no seeds were furnished the Indians of the agency last spring. Many, however, purchased seeds of the traders and planted small gardens, which were successfully grown. Very little grain has been raised by the Cheyennes, while many fields of corn of a rich color, and giving evidence of having received much attention, can be seen in the vicinity of the various Arapaho camps in the rich bottom lands bordering on the rivers and small streams. Vegetables, melons, &c., have been grown in abundance, and some of the Indians have earned fair wages by peddling the same at the agency and Fort Reno.

In connection with each of the schools a small farm has been cultivated by the school boys under the supervision of the superintendent. Quite good corn and numerous vegetables have been raised, sufficient to supply the schools with all that was required in the vegetable line. The matter of farming in connection with the schools is one of great and growing importance. The boys who engage in cultivating the crops by detail seem to relish the work, have a desire to make it a success, and take a genuine pride in it when accomplished. They require some white man to plan and oversee the work, and to keep their implements in order, until they have learned to do this themselves; and with such a man, who would properly be termed an industrial teacher, the farm work could be more extensively engaged in, with greater profit to the schools and to the children employed.

RESERVATION.

The matter of reservation has been a subject of remark in the reports for several years, and still the lands occupied by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes remain unconfirmed to them. This question has been presented to the Department in various forms, and the action of Congress in speedily confirming to them the lands they occupy solicited. They are satisfied with this reservation, have made extensive improvements thereon, and the Government has substantial and costly buildings at this agency, and it is very important that Congress take some action looking to the confirmation as soon as possible.

A portion of the reservation lying west of the Wichita Reservation and south of the Canadian River assigned to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes by Executive order of August 10, 1869, has been claimed by the Wichitas and Caddos through representations made to them by one Joseph Leonard and other *squaw men*. In May last, under instructions from the Department, Hon. E. B. Townsend, special Indian agent, visited this and the Kiowa and Comanche reservations for the purpose of investigating the claims to the land in question held by the Wichitas and Caddos. Mr. Townsend made a thorough and impartial investigation, but I am not informed as to his conclusions resulting from the investigation, or his report thereon. Suffice it to say that the land which the Wichitas are making a pretense of claiming was assigned to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes by Executive order of August 10, 1869, *in lieu of their treaty reservation;* is occupied and controlled by them, and lawfully and rightly belongs to them.

For a number of years the western portion of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation has been occupied by unauthorized cattle men and their herds, who have been grazing without remunerating the Indians therefor and in violation of Department orders. The parties thus holding cattle claimed to have secured the right to so hold by gaining the consent of a few individual Indians located on or in close proximity to the range occupied, and by paying them for the privilege. The reservation is held in common, and in justice to the Indians it is due that all share alike in the advantages to be derived from this reservation. Orders have been promptly issued to such cattle men to remove their cattle beyond the reservation limits, and the orders were in most instances as promptly obeyed, but the reservation lines are only imaginary, and in a short time cattle would again be feeding on the lands they had so recently vacated. Troops have been called into action for the purpose of enforcing the orders, all with the *same result.*

On the 12th of December last the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians called a general council to consider the propriety of leasing to responsible cattle men for grazing purposes that portion of the reservation lying west of the Cantonment, the most of which they do not at present occupy. The action of this council was decidedly in favor of realizing from that part of the reservation. The facts were elicited that the country was not adapted to agriculture; that frequent drouths occurred; that they could not rely upon securing a crop oftener than once in three years; that in passing through the States and on the Territory border they had noticed that white men only cultivate a part of their land, reserving a portion for grazing purposes. They deemed it policy to follow the example of white men. In accordance with the decision of this council, on the 8th day of January, 1883, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in open council entered into agreements with the following-named persons for grazing privileges, and leased to each individual named, for a term of ten years, the number of acres set opposite his name, viz:

	Acres.
Ed. Fenton, Leavenworth, Kans	564,480
William E. Malaley, Caldwell, Kans	564,480
H. B. Denman, Washington, D. C	575,000
J. S. Morrison, Darlington, Ind. Ter	138,240
Lewis M. Briggs, Muscotah, Kans	318,720
A. G. Evans, Saint Louis, Mo	456,960
R. D. Hunter, Saint Louis, Mo	500,000
Total number acres leased	3,117,880

At an annual rental of 2 cents per acre, amounting to $62,350.60, to be paid them in cash and cattle. On the 21st of May the first semi-annual payment was made to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, amounting to $31,178.80, which amount was received by them with no little pride and satisfaction, feeling that they are now actually earning money, which in fact becomes their own. They made judicious expenditures of the money thus received in purchasing needful articles. They realize that they will be compelled to purchase their own clothing and much of their subsistence the present year. The next payment of rental will occur in October, and will consist largely of cattle.

In leasing these lands the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are deriving great benefits as tribes, in that they are receiving large cash and cattle payments for grass that has heretofore brought them no income, and all unauthorized cattle-holders are compelled to move their herds in compliance with Department orders and instructions, while it further relieves the Department of the necessity for an oversight of these lands. The parties holding cattle under lease will not be encroached upon by those having no agreement with the Indians, thereby settling a question that has been a source of much annoyance, and one not easy to control. It is a practical move in the right direction, and will at the expiration of the lease place the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians beyond the necessity of assistance from the Government.

MILITARY RESERVE.

A military reservation for Fort Reno has recently been established, containing ——— square miles. The new reservation is located on the south side of the North Fork of the Canadian River, and does not in any way conflict with the interest of the agency or Indians, but is rather a benefit to the agency, as it prevents the Indians from camping and slaughtering their beeves directly opposite the agency buildings, thereby avoiding the unwholesome stenches arising from the offal of an Indian camp.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

By the action of the last session of Congress in appropriating $5,000 for the removal of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes to more favorable location a source of great annoyance has been set aside, and a very troublesome disturbing element quieted. Ever since the removal of "Little Chief" and his band to Dakota, in 1881, the remainder of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes have been persistent in their desire to follow. On the 18th of July 391 Cheyennes and 14 Arapahoes, with rations of beef, flour, sugar, coffee, &c., for sixty days, were transferred to the military to be escorted to Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota. They left the agency on the morning of the 19th. On reaching Fort Supply, Indian Territory, it was found that 48 persons had left the party and were returning to the agency. They have since reached the agency, have expressed the desire and intention of remaining, and have been re-enrolled. They assign as their reason for returning that they are intermarried with the Southern Cheyennes, and have families here that they do not wish to be separated from, and that they had no desire or intention of going North, but were compelled by their chiefs to enroll and start, and they made use of the first opportunity to return. Now

that these people are realizing their long-felt desire, and are actually returning to the home of their childhood, it is believed that the Indians of this agency will be relieved of all serious disturbing elements, and the way is opened for advancement, that could not be accomplished in the presence of the Northern Cheyennes.

SCHOOLS.

There have been three boarding-schools in operation during the past year—the Cheyenne, with an average attendance of 108¾ persons; the Arapaho with an average of 98$\frac{3}{10}$, and the Mennonite mission school, with an average of 15¾. The progress made by the pupils is very marked. The great difficulty formerly experienced in inducing the children to speak English has been measurably overcome, in part by admitting into the schools a younger class of children, who acquire the language much more readily.

Under the direction of the superintendents the boys have cultivated about 20 acres of corn and garden vegetables at both the Cheyenne and Arapaho schools, while the Mennonite school has cultivated about fifteen acres, special pains being taken to have the work done slowly and thoroughly, thus insuring the acquisition of a systematic knowledge on the part of the boys, which has resulted in good crops. The interest manifested by the school boys is encouraging, and insures the fact that with a knowledge of how to do the work, and with the necessary surroundings, they will make as good farmers as the whites.

The girls have been drilled in all the departments of the household, and it is with satisfaction that I can note the good degree of progress made by them in acquiring this useful knowledge, through the devoted and untiring energy and exertion of the employés having them in charge. A number of the larger girls have become very proficient in cutting and making clothing for girls, and repairing of all kinds, while others have reached the same degree of proficiency in cooking and laundry work. This knowledge extends to the camp homes of the children thus taught; the lodge and all its surroundings are much improved in appearance, while many articles of utility and comfort are added through this influence.

Improvements in the way of stables, wood-sheds, and implement rooms have been built on the school grounds, the main work of building being done by the school-boys.

During the past year the school boys have had charge of the school herd, of about 100 head of cows and calves; have performed the labor of milking the necessary cows to supply the table with milk, and have assisted in the care of horses and hogs belonging to the schools. In short, the work performed by the school children, both boys and girls, during the past year, has embraced every department of farm and household labor, and the efforts put forth by both employés and children have been hearty, and are worthy of commendation.

The literary training of the children has also received the strictest attention, and those not detailed to manual labor have applied themselves in the school room under the tutorage of experienced, competent, and zealous teachers.

Various plans for evening work, such as sewing, cutting out clothing, repairing, and literary entertainments have been inaugurated for the satisfaction and benefit of the children and all have worked successfully.

The health of all attending school has been very good. No deaths have occurred at the school buildings; but a few children that attended school have died at their homes during the past year.

In February last a night-school for camp Indians was opened by Rev. Voth, Mennonite missionary. The agency Indian employés attended this school each evening, until the opening of spring and the hard work before them necessitated its discontinuance on May 4th, it having been in session three months, with an average attendance of 11. The school was held three evenings of each week, and instruction was given in reading (from charts), writing, and numbers; also in speaking the English language. Rev. Voth, in his report on this school, herewith, says: "The results of the school are very satisfactory, considering the facts, 1st, that the pupils were all beginners; 2d, the term lasted only three months, and, 3d, instruction was only given three evenings of each week." It is proposed to reorganize the school this fall, and increase its facilities. From the results of last term, this effort is worthy of continuance.

The Mennonite school is under the supervision of, and is supported by, the Mennonite church, and is the only school under missionary supervision at this agency.

The other schools of the agency are strictly Government schools, and are under the supervision of no church organization. It has been the policy of this office to engage good Christian people as employés in the schools, and the present employé force represents almost as many churches as there are employés. They are having their own little missionary labors to perform among the children, but no sectarian teachings should be permitted. The agency schools are *Government* schools, supported by the Gov-

ernment, and any success attained therein is due to the Government and its employés, and not to any missionary effort on the part of any church organization.

Prior to the first of July I was authorized to build a dwelling and school-house in some one of the Indian settlements for the purpose of establishing a "country school." Authority was not granted in time to have the buildings erected prior to the close of the fiscal year, and the funds were covered into the Treasury. The material has been purchased and delivered at this agency, and we now have to await a reappropriation of funds to proceed with the labor of construction. The Indians have signified their willingness to support such a school to its full capacity. It is proposed to have the school buildings in charge of a superintendent, his wife matron, with one teacher; to make it a day-school, the employés preparing the midday meal for the children, and, with the assistance of the Indian women of the adjacent camps, to clothe the children and keep their clothing in order. I believe that such a school can be made a success.

During the year past 2 Cheyenne boys were placed in school at Fort Wayne, Ind., and 15 Cheyenne and Arapaho girls were sent to the industrial school organized at West Branch, Iowa, and we have good reports from all these children.

AGENCY HERD.

On the 30th of June, 1883, I received from Peyton Montgomery, under his contract with the Department, 750 cows and heifers and 25 graded bulls, which I turned in with the 100 head already on hand. The cattle are on a good range and are doing nicely. These cattle were purchased by the Department at the request of the Indians, from funds which have heretofore been applied to the purchase of annuities and subsistence. It is proposed to use this fund each year in the purchase of additional cattle, and the Indians expect to place the cattle they receive in payment on leases in the common herd each year; and with what may be furnished by the Government this herd alone will, in a few years, place the Indians on a self-supporting basis.

SUBSISTENCE.

For two years past the issues of subsistence to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have been small, excepting of beef, of which we have made almost a full ration. The present year nothing is being issued to them but beef and flour, of which they receive a full ration. For procuring sugar, coffee, and all other articles, they depend on the money received from freighting, lease of lands, and sale of beef hides.

ANNUITIES.

The usual annuities under appropriation for 1881 and 1882 were issued to the Indians in January last. The quality of annuities furnished was good, and what they required, so far as it went; but fell far short of their necessities.

On January 24, 1883, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, in general council, asked that the funds usually appropriated for supplying them with clothing and beneficent objects, amounting to about $34,000, be used in the purchase of beef and stock cattle. The request of the Indians has been complied with, and the Department has furnished no annuities for them this year, but has applied the appropriation to the purchase of the stock cattle herein spoken of.

TRANSPORTATION.

During the year the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians have transported freight for this agency to the amount of 1,646,207 pounds, for which they have received $16,462 in cash. Beside this freight they have transported an equal amount for Fort Reno and the traders of this agency. They now own, and have ready for the road at any time, some 259 wagons. With this number of wagons and the amount of available freight it is impossible to keep one-half of them employed. They have become very proficient in the enterprise, each individual owner or driver of a team being perfectly capable of handling the same in bad places, repairing small breaks when they occur, and under all circumstances succeeds in delivering his load intact and without damage.

CRIME.

The most notable case coming under this head was the murder of Robert Poisal, a *half-breed Arapaho,* in September last, by one Johnson Foster, a Creek Indian.

Poisal was a prominent, well-to-do Indian of this agency, largely engaged in stock-raising and agriculture, a man of advanced ideas and of good judgment. The murderer was apprehended and confined at Fort Reno within a few weeks after the murder. The jurisdiction of this case has been the subject of much correspondence between the Departments of Justice and the Interior, resulting in the final decision that the United States courts had no jurisdiction over the case, upon the charge of murder, the crime having been committed by an Indian upon the person of another Indian, and upon a reservation to which neither belonged. The prisoner was therefore not brought to trial on the charge of murdering Poisal; he was held in the guard-house at Fort Reno until in the latter part of June, when requisition was made for him upon the charges of horse-stealing and "introducing liquor." He was turned over to a deputy United States marshal and an assistant, to be conveyed to Fort Smith, Ark., for trial on the above charges. While *en route* to Fort Smith, and near the Osage Agency, Indian Territory, Foster succeeded in murdering McWeir, the marshal's assistant, and made his escape, and is now at large The failure to bring the criminal to justice is due to the defective character of the existing law, and the attention of Congress should be called to the necessity for immediately enacting laws to cover such cases.

One white man was arrested for horse-stealing from Indians. The stock was recovered and the prisoner brought to trial, but through some technicality was released. Another is now held in jail until next term of court on same charge.

Four white men, charged with furnishing liquor to Indians, have been apprehended and bound over to appear at the fall term of the Wichita court.

By act of Congress of January 6, 1883, "that portion of the Indian Territory lying north of the Canadian River and east of Texas and the 100th meridian not set apart and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians," is placed under the jurisdiction of the United States district court at Wichita, Kans., for judicial purposes. The country designated in the act of Congress referred to embraces this agency jurisdiction, and it is believed that hereafter all criminal cases can be brought to justice more speedily and with much less expense than they could before the court at Fort Smith, Ark.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings are in good repair. A number are very old and require continual repairs to be kept in good order. During the year a commodious building of brick, in progress of construction at time of last report, has been completed. In this building, under one roof, we have a carpenter, blacksmith, and tin shop. The building has been occupied since last fall, and affords ample room for the mechanics with their apprentices to work, and for storage of all materials required.

The Mennonite mission school building, burned in February, 1882, was rebuilt the past year, at a cost of $7,000. Of this amount Congress appropriated $5,000 to assist in rebuilding; the balance, $2,000, was supplied by the Mennonite mission board. The building is a model in convenience and construction, of good material, and well finished, and has capacity for about 30 children.

A brick laundry, in connection with the Arapaho school, has also been completed, with many conveniences for laundry purposes not had before. Some repairs to the school buildings have been made since the close of the school term, which placed them in good condition for the ensuing year.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force, consisting of forty men, have done some effective work in making arrests, settling disputed line questions and numerous other matters. Their influence over the rest of the Indians becomes greater each year, and has worked a radical change in many customs and practices heretofore prevailing among the Indians.

SANITARY.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes have, as a rule, been quite healthy during the year. Many have suffered from chronic diseases, and a number from malaria. During the summer a few children have died, but, considering their nomadic life, their filthy habits, and exposure that they are subjected to, it is a source of wonder that many more do not die.

MISSIONARY.

Missionary labor at this agency the past year has been mainly conducted by the Mennonite church, under the supervision of Rev. S. S. Haury. This gentleman has had charge of the mission school at the agency, and has started a branch school at Cantonment, the abandoned military post on this reservation.

In September of last year, the buildings at this post were transferred to the Interior Department for school purposes. Mr. Haury now has charge of these buildings and has quite a community of Indians settled around him; is instructing them in agriculture and other civilized pursuits in addition to his efforts to lead them into a Christian life. It was impossible at this time for the Government to occupy the buildings on account of lack of funds to employ teachers, and Mr. Haury is doing a noble work with the Indians of that vicinity, without cost to the Government.

The Rev. Mr, Wicks, of the Episcopal Church, has also remained at the agency a greater part of the year, though his efforts have been mainly with the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency.

Rev. E. G. Taber, who represented the Friends' Church in missionary work at this agency until July, 1882, was employed as superintendent of the Cheyenne school during the past year, and could devote very little time to missionary labor beyond that connected with the school.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I can express myself as being well pleased with the advancement made by the Indians the past year, and their future prospects I feel that some of my efforts in their behalf have been successful, and that in all things I have tried to do my duty in accordance with my best judgment.

Supplemental reports of schools and missionary work and statistical information herewith.

Very respectfully,

JNO. D. MILES,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
June 30, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Arapaho manual labor and boarding school for the school year ending June 30, 1883:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Enrollment for the year	60	55	115
Average attendance	53	40½	93½
Number of deaths	2		2
Number released from school on account of sickness	5	5	10
Number transferred to Carlisle	5	5	10
Number transferred to West Branch, Iowa		7	7
Number transferred to Kansas	1		1

The greater part of the children, who during the two months of vacation retained their health and were not married came in school very readily and willingly. But to substitute the vacancies of those who were not able to come in we were obliged to take about twenty-five new children, which took almost a month until we had the full number. Being once in school, they all seemed to be a happy flock, realizing that it is a great privilege for them to spend their childhood in learning something, so that they may be able to make their lives a success.

The children's work in the school-rooms was very good indeed. They recite their lessons very loud, with graceful manners and without any embarrassment. Some read as fluently as white children of their age. It is very encouraging to see what a talent quite a number of them have for mathematics, and in penmanship and drawing they all seem to be naturally skilled. About two-thirds of the pupils can read and write understandingly, and one-quarter work in the first four rules of arithmetic. But ahead of all, they enjoy music, vocal as well as instrumental. We have one boy, Kiser by name, who is able to play at the least thirty hymns on the organ.

In speaking about the industrial work, I can say that the children take a great pride in their work. The girls do all the laundry and kitchen work, under their able instructors. The greater part of sewing and all the mending is done by the girls. The work in these departments is done by those girls who are taken out of the regular school hours and detailed to said departments every day. This has proved to be a successful way of teaching them to do the work. Those two half days a week in which we have only industrial school the smaller girls are taught by the teachers to cut and sew garments. They have manufactured during this spring, shirts, 45;

dresses, 30; skirts, 14; waists, 14; chemises, 24; aprons, 24; drawers, 6; pocket-handkerchiefs, 72. Besides this, they have their regular work every day, as follows: Sweeping, scrubbing, making beds, dish-washing, &c., which must be done at a set time.

The boys' work has been very extensive during this past year, and was done by them, over all expectations, well. Especially have they done a great work this spring. About 24 acres, which were full of weeds, was raked, burned, plowed, pulverized, and then planted with field corn, sweet corn, watermelons, potatoes, beans, and all sorts of garden seeds. While the season was good for the crops, it was also very favorable for weeds, which gave them a great deal of work in pulling weeds, hoeing, and plowing. They have succeeded very well in keeping the fields and garden clean, and for the last two months they have enjoyed eating the vegetables, which yielded very abundantly. About 12 acres of field corn, sweet corn, potatoes, beans, watermelons, and a small garden belong to the children. This is a great encouragement for them to work, when they see that they get something for their labor. But one great mistake is that there are not enough farming implements and teams on this place to do the work with. During the year the boys have also built a meat shop, wood shop, and a chicken-house, with a yard. All these buildings and some of the fences were whitewashed. They also whitewashed the school-rooms and some of the bed-rooms. The back yard was paved by them with rocks, which they quarried and hauled, and some brick which they also hauled. The wood for fuel was hauled by agency employés, but chopped and split up for use by the boys. Quite a number swing the axe with great skill. During spring we have kept seven milch cows, which were milked and attended to by the boys, and the children appreciated the milk and butter very much.

In speaking of the behavior of the children, I can but speak well of them. Gambling with cards, dances, and Indian singing I have stopped, and they seem to be more pleased to sing English songs, and, instead of dancing, to exercise their muscle on the turn-poles which I have erected for them. Runaways we had but a few, and they mostly went home on account of poor health either of themselves or of some in their families. In talking English, the children have done much better than the preceding year. Some can talk very fluently.

In the evening, before retiring, all the children gather in the principal school-room for devotional exercises, in which they very heartily take part. On Sabbath morning every child and employé attends our Sunday-school, which proves to be very beneficial to them in respect to their spiritual life.

The health of the children has been exceedingly good this year. Very recently some got sick; malaria and scrofula are the two worst features.

On the 30th of June I shall stop work in this school, hoping that in my next field of labor I shall not be compelled to work under so many disadvantages as in this.

Very respectfully,

D. B. HIRSCHLER,
Superintendent.

JULY 18, 1883.

DEAR FRIEND: I present herewith the fourth annual report of the Cheyenne manual labor and boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1883. There have been 144 students enrolled during the year, with an average enrollment of 113.7 and an average attendance of 108.7. There have been 12 children sent from this school to the Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa., 8 to the Indian training school at West Branch, Iowa, and 2 to Fort Wayne College, Indiana. There have been six deaths in the school. The places of those who have been sent to other schools, and of those who have died, and of those who have left school for any cause, have been filled by children from camp; and several have been turned away because we did not have room to accommodate them. The general health of the school has been good among students and employés.

The work in the school-room has progressed steadily and satisfactorily. The result of former years of labor is shown, as students solve examples readily in compound numbers, form sentences containing given parts of speech, do good work in intermediate geography, and read understandingly in the fourth reader. The children who enter school between the ages of six and ten years progress much more rapidly in their studies and in speaking English than those who enter after they are nearly grown. Besides the regular class-work the children have learned one new hymn or song, and committed the golden text of the Sabbath-school lesson each week as a part of the general exercise. They enjoy singing very much, and memorize readily

Our Sabbath-school has been held regularly and with good interest. There has generally been a large class of camp Indians present, which has been taught through an interpreter.

The children have followed with interest the international series of lessons. They listen eagerly to Scripture truth. The evening collections have been devoted to Bible reading or recitations of Scripture by the children, prayer, singing, and remarks on religious subjects. While this work is mostly seed-sowing, yet there is evidence that the seed is being received into good ground, and that fruit will be brought forth to the glory of God.

The greater part of the manual labor performed by the children has been done out of school hours. Details are sent to the different departments of the work morning and evening, where they are taught in kitchen, dining-room, and chamber work, caring for the school-rooms, chopping wood, milking, caring for stock, &c. Besides this daily work by the whole school, a class has been detailed from the school-room to work a part of each day, when the girls are taught to cook, wash, mend, sew, &c., and the boys to plow, plant, and tend the garden and corn-field, repair fence, herd cattle, &c. The children are interested in learning to work, and they do their work promptly and well.

In reviewing the work of the year in its various departments we feel that under the blessing of God it has been one of success.

Very respectfully,

ERVIN G. TABER,
Superintendent.

Agent JOHN D. MILES.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, IND. TER.,

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in submitting to you with this a brief report about the evening school with your Indian employés, which you had the kindness to intrust into my charge.

I opened this school on the 5th of February with six Arapahoes. The Cheyenne employès sent me word that they would not come because we would not take any Cheyenne children into our school. They came, however, on the next school evening, and after that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes attended the school in equal numbers. The school was held three times a week—on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The branches in which instructions were given were, and had to be, strictly primary, and embraced reading (from charts and a primer), writing, and numbers I also tried to teach them; the English language, by having conversations with them, during which I made it a point to impress on their minds the names of new words. I spoke mostly English to them; had, however, in order to be understood, frequently to resort to the sign, and even to my very limited knowledge of the Arapaho language.

The pupils seemed to be very deeply interested in their work. Their excellent deportment, regular attendance, and great zeal to learn something, indicated to me the fact that they had begun (some more others perhaps less) to appreciate the value of and the advantages afforded by an education. Concerning the actual result of this work, it can necessarily be but small: (1) Because the pupils were all beginners. (2) The term lasted only three months. (3) They received instructions only three times a week, and only an hour each time. And yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, some began to read quite well, the results obtained in the other branches being equally encouraging. When the spring work commenced, some of the employès had to work at the agency, others complained of being too tired to come, and so I closed the school, with your consent, on the 4th of May. The average number of scholars was about eleven.

In closing, I cannot but congratulate you on the results of the experiment. Though these results are insignificant, they are *encouraging*, and I hope that you will be able to have the work taken up again and continued next fall. I have become fully convinced that just by such evening schools a great deal can be done towards bringing into direct contact with education that class of young Indians who will not attend Government or mission schools, and who will consequently grow up in almost total ignorance. Wishing you success and a rich blessing of God in any further undertakings in this direction,

I am, respectfully, yours,

H. VOTH,
Missionary.

Agent JOHN D. MILES.

CANTONMENT, IND. TER.,
August 15, 1883.

DEAR SIR: Gladly I comply with your request to furnish you with a report of our missionary work at Cheyenne and Arapaho agency.

By December, 1882, our brick mission building, at the agency was completed and

we could open our mission school again. As the school could not be opened in September, we did not get the number of children that we could have accommodated. We have had about 25 children in regular attendance most of the year. The children are taught the elementary branches of the English language, their advancement has been rapid and thorough, and we know they are happy in their enjoyment of school privileges. There were only a few cases of running away from school during the past year. It is a punishment to the pupils to be sent back to camp.

So, also, the advancement in industrial education has been satisfactory with both boys and girls. We have now boys that are faithful workers, and do most any common farm work promptly and well. Several boys and several girls are now actually employed, and we pay them from $6 to $8 a month.

The teaching of the Christian religion is another and really the most important branch of training in our school. For I do believe that a true and permanent civilizing of the Indians will never be accomplished without the religion of Christ. We see this in the history of every other civilized nation, and the Indian race certainly cannot be an exception. Show me an Indian who has accepted Christ as his personal Saviour to a change of heart, and I will show you a civilized Indian with a radical change of life. We may teach the Indian child all the arts of our civilized life, keeping him away from the influence of his ignorant, superstitious, and idolatrous tribe for many years, but without a living Christ in the heart such a child, returning as a young man to his people, will soon fall back into the old superstitious customs and habits of his race. The Indians are a religious people; religion penetrates their daily life; almost every act that they do is connected with some religious meaning, scrupulously inculcated into the child from its infancy; and they will be civilized only by giving them a higher, the only true religion, that of Christ. We see this verified by the movements of some of the adult and aged Indians, and especially by their medicine men (sorcerers). They are beginning to see that Christian religion rigidly excludes their religion, and that the acceptance of it will at once break up their tribal connections, customs, and habits. Seeing this, they more than ever begin to oppose educational and missionary work. Seeing the value of Christian religion, quite a number of our boys and girls are earnestly seeking the truth, and this has a powerful influence on themselves respecting their daily life and conduct in school, and in camp upon their own people.

The health of our children has been exceedingly good during all the year. We had not one case of sickness which was at all serious. This circumstance did not escape the notice of the Indians. A father once brought his daughter, being sick with consumption and near the grave, begging me to take her in upon the plea that all children recovered if they were staying in our house.

In May we sent ten boys to Kansas, placing them in good Christian families, who take a great interest in Christianizing and civilizing the Indians. The boys are doing well, earning from $5 to $13 a month. Some of them have a desire to remain during the winter and to attend the public schools.

The school at Cantonment we were not ready to open before the 1st of July. Taking charge of the buildings, we found them a great deal more in need of repair than we anticipated. We have now made arrangements for 50 to 65 children of both tribes at this place for the coming year.

The expense of our mission work of the past year amounts to about $8,462.20. This includes the expenses for improvements which we have already made at Cantonment as well as nearly $2,000 additional cost of our mission house at Darlington, to the replacing of which Congress was so generous as to appropriate $5,000, the original mission being destroyed by fire.

There were 15 acres cultivated in connection with our mission at the agency, the garden and field yielding a great abundance. Nearly all the work in the garden and field was done by our boys.

Reviewing our missionary work of the past year, we are, in spite of the many obstacles to be contended with, not at all discouraged, but will continue in this work with good courage and hope if God spares our lives, knowing that the Gospel of Christ will at last conquer the hearts of our Indians and change their lives and customs; *it will civilize them.* Thanking you for all kindness in morally and physically assisting our work to the welfare of the Indians, and looking for the day when our Indians are ranked among the Christian nations by the grace and mercy of Him from whom all blessings flow,

I am, yours, very truly,

S. S. HAURY,
Mennonite Missionary.

Agent J. D. MILES.

KIOWA, COMANCHE AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Indian Territory, August 17, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in circular letter of July 13, 1883, I have the honor to submit herewith my sixth annual report of the condition of affairs at the agency under my charge.

I am much pleased at being able to report another year of quiet and peace and a continued improvement upon the part of the Indians in learning and adapting themselves to the ways of civilized life. The following table represents by tribes the number of Indians attached to the agency:

Kiowas	1,167
Comanches	1,396
Apaches	337
Caddoes	535
Wichitas	216
Towaconies	162
Wacoes	51
Keechies	77
Delawares	75
P. Comanches	165
Total	4,181
Males	1,875
Females	2,306

The health of the Indians has been good the greater part of the year, but during the early part of last fall whooping-cough and malarial fever prevailed, the latter resulting fatally in a number of cases. Several prominent men died during the year.

AFFILIATED BANDS.

The seven small tribes that formerly belonged to the old Wichita Agency are steadily improving their condition. Some of these Indians, and those, too, who have been the longest following the white man's way, are exerting themselves very little; but the larger portion of them are improving their homes by building up their houses and enlarging their fields, and seem anxious to reach a condition of self-support. These bands have been somewhat excited about their reservation the past year. They have been occupying the country designated as their reservation since 1872, but under an unratified treaty. The treaty was signed by representatives of the several bands and the United States Government, but from some cause Congress failed to ratify it. They have often asked that the title to their reservation should be perfected, and their agents have several times called attention to the matter. During the past year they have laid claim to a portion of what is now known as the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation.

At my request that some one be sent to look into the matter, Special Agent Townsend was ordered by you to investigate and report upon the merits of the claim. The special agent came to the agency in the month of May last, and was for some days actively engaged inquiring into the matter. I have not learned what his report was, but dare say it is able and just. I hope the matter may be brought before Congress next winter, and the question finally settled, so that these people may feel secure in a reservation. They would certainly be more disposed to exert themselves in opening up and improving their farms did they hold a clear title to their lands.

KIOWAS, COMANCHES, AND APACHES.

The Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes, although they have been a much shorter time following the white man's way than the affiliated bands, are, I think, changing their condition more rapidly. They certainly manifest greater zeal and seem to be more determined in the work. Their progress in opening up farms since they moved up to the Washita has been very marked. Their fields are all well fenced, and the majority of them are of good size. I regret that because of a want of funds I have not been able to have the sod broken for those who wished to commence farming this year.

These Indians, too, have been somewhat exercised the past year about the title to some land. They have contended for some time that the section of country lying between the North Fork of Red River and the 100th meridian of west longitude belonged to their reservation. A delegation visited Washington the past spring about this matter, and they were informed by the honorable Secretary that their treaty did not embrace the section claimed, and that must be the end of it. They came home *satisfied,* and I do not suppose the matter will be mentioned again.

AGRICULTURE.

This has been a fine season for the farmer, such as is seldom seen in this country. The crops will probably yield double what they did last year.

One of our Indian traders, believing that he had obtained the contract to supply the military post at Fort Sill with corn (being the lowest bidder), purchased of the Indians enough of last year's crop of corn to fill it, but he was surprised to learn that the contract had been given to another party, who delivers the corn to the Government in the State of Kansas, and it is then transported by rail at the cost of the Government, through the Indian Territory, and hundreds of miles into the State of Texas, until it reaches Henrietta, from whence it is hauled by wagon to Fort Sill, making the total cost of the corn to the Government largely in excess of the trader's bid. He now has the corn on hand, and there is no market for it.

It is a question with me where the Indians will find a market for the growing crop. They should, of course, hold enough to supply their own needs, but the yield will be more than they can use. It would certainly greatly encourage them could they realize a good price for any surplus they may have. There is now a want of places in which they can store their crops, but I hope that in another year many of them will be supplied with these.

The number of acres in cultivation the present season is about 4,000, and the yield per acre will be about 12 bushels.

RATIONS.

This is the first year since I took charge of these Indians that there has not been an excitement in the spring about rations. Through the excellent management of your office the year's supply was provided for. The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches consented that a portion of their annuity fund should be applied to the purchase of beef for the next year, rendered necessary because of an insufficient appropriation by Congress. It may be a question whether this disposition of the clothing fund can be repeated two years in succession, because of the probable need of the Indians for clothing.

PURCHASE OF STOCK CATTLE.

I think that the order of the honorable Secretary that $30,000 of the annual treaty fund of Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, should be applied to the purchase of stock cattle for the Indians, was a wise one. I do not see how there can be any question as to the subsistence of these Indians, as to the way in which they will finally be able to subsist themselves. It is clear to me that it must be obtained, if obtained at all, by the rearing of cattle. The country is not well adapted to agriculture, although the valleys are very fertile; crops often suffer for want of rain. Nor is the Indian himself fitted for the life of a farmer. But the country is admirably adapted to the rearing of cattle, and the Indian is by nature especially fitted to the pursuit.

The only question, then, is, how can they be supplied with stock cattle in sufficient numbers for the produce to secure them a support by the time they are thrown on their own resources? The herd might be built up, say, in the course of eight or ten years, by renting their grass and purchasing the stock with the money; but the Indians are not willing to rent. Again, the cattle might be obtained, and that immediately, too, would Congress advance the last five years of the annuity fund, as suggested in my last annual report; but this Congress has so far failed to do. The only other way I see is that adopted by the honorable Secretary. In this way a very considerable herd may be built up some years before the expiration of their treaty fund, and especially if the price of cattle should keep down.

Unfortunately, when the contract was let from your office, prices were running high, and we only received, for the $30,000, 875 Texas cows and 31 graded bulls. By directions from your office these are being held in a herd, and I trust it may be added to each year from the same fund from which it started.

I regret that the suggestion made in my last annual report, to get Congress to appropriate the last five years of the annuity fund of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, aggregating $263,500, and this to be invested in cattle, was not acted upon by Congress, notwithstanding the honorable Secretary urged that the appropriation be made. I have been pleased to learn that the plan will be laid before the next Congress, and it is to be hoped that it may yet be favorably acted upon. A further consideration of the plan has more firmly convinced me that the problem, so far as the Indians are concerned, would be solved at the conclusion of ten years, could it be adopted.

GRASS.

The grass question seems to be the most difficult thing I have to contend with. I find it impossible to keep trespassing cattle entirely off the reservation, and we are

now crowded on all sides. It seems to do very little good to put them off, for it is found that cattle that have just been driven off will come back on the reservation as soon as the police force advances. Our Indians are not disposed to rent the grass; yet if it is used, it seems they should be paid for it. The greater portion of the 4,300,000 acres grows up and is burnt down, but that along the border of the reservation is consumed by trespassing cattle. The grass should be utilized in some way that will benefit the Indians, and if it is not possible to supply them with herds sufficient to consume it, it does seem as if the grass should be rented and the Indians receive the money for it.

INDIAN LABOR.

I cannot report as much work done by Indians the past year as was performed last, and this not because the Indians were unwilling to work, but because of the want of funds to pay for the labor. The saw and grist mill has been run by Indian labor; young men have been constantly employed in the shops learning the several trades, and for carrying on the regular work about the agency, and commissary Indian labor has been used. A large force is now being used making brick for the Wichita school-house.

CREEK INDIANS.

Spieche's band of Creek Indians paid us a visit last spring and remained several weeks. When they first reached here they declared it as their intention or wish to remain a few days only, and as soon as their ponies were rested they would move off, but it soon became evident that they had no thought of doing so; indeed, they finally refused to go, and had to be taken by force. Col. J. C. Bates, Twentieth Infantry, United States Army, arrived at the agency with cavalry and infantry troops, with orders to return the Creeks to their country, and he managed the matter with such great good sense that not a gun was fired nor was any blood shed. I think he returned with about 850, including women and children. The Creeks claimed that as the trouble was between two factions of their own people, the United States Government had no right to interfere, any more than if the trouble occurred in England. I was much pleased at the way my Indians behaved in the whole matter, as they not only refused to harbor any of them, but assisted in arresting them and starting them back to their own country. A remnant of the band is still here, and some of these are exercising an evil influence over my Indians. My police arrested four of them for introducing whisky into the Territory, three of whom are now in prison at Graham, Texas, and will no doubt get the full extent of the law.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police have done good service. In April last, one of them reported to me the presence of the notorious Indian desperado "Mu-cha-cho," a Mescalero Apache, who has operated so conspicuously in New Mexico. I sent for Captain Sou-ka-do-ta and Lieutenant Per-mam-su, and they took a sufficient detail and arrested him, and placed him in the guard-house at Fort Sill. It was a very creditable thing for them to do, and they have been much complimented for it. The United States marshal very promptly came from Santa Fé and carried the prisoner to that place.

GAMBLING.

I regret I cannot report a falling off of this great evil.

FREIGHTING.

The freighting by my Indians, hauling supplies from Caldwell, Kans., a distance of 150 miles, has been quite satisfactory during the past year. Whole amount hauled during the year, 932,899 pounds, for which they received in payment $13,993.48.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Rev. J. B. Wicks, of the Episcopal Church, has continued his labors as a missionary through the past year. He has recently moved his family from the Cheyenne Agency to this agency, and will hereafter make his home with us. For information upon the missionary work during the year attention is called to the report of Mr. Wicks, filed herewith.

The Wichitas have a very flourishing church organization, having now a regular pastor, Wesley Smith, a Seminole missionary, supported by the Baptist Church, and holding regular service. These people evince much earnestness and willingness in contributing to the support of their church organization. They have now a deposit,

from collections at church and other contributions, of about $200, intending, when a sufficient amount is obtained, to enlarge and improve their church edifice.

I invite your attention to the accompanying reports of the agency physician and school superintendents for details concerning their respective departments.

Very respectfully,

P. B. HUNT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Ind. T., August 17, 1883.

DEAR SIR: In response to your request, I take pleasure in reporting the present condition and prospects of our mission.

During the year services have been held and instruction given as regularly as circumstances would permit. Several of the Indian youth have been baptized, and at the bishop's visit last fall 12 were confirmed. Not all of those confirmed have been equally faithful, but, on the whole, allowance being made for influences and temptations peculiar to their state, I think I can safely say that the class would compare favorably with the same number of white youth anywhere.

The new church now building will soon be completed. It will be a neat and serviceable structure, seating from 175 to 200. It will cost, when finished, about $1,200.

Since coming to the work, two years ago, we can see real improvement on the part of the Indian. They farm more and work more; and, while the old heathen customs are yet powerful, still they are relaxing their hold, and the time is not far distant when they will be known only in history.

I am received everywhere by the Indians with the utmost kindness. Last spring I visited them at their farms, and was most agreeably surprised to find them doing so much and such good work. They took pride in showing me their fields, and well they might, for they were well fenced and kept. They expect me to come out again this fall and see the harvest.

We intend to go on during the coming year as we have done heretofore, telling the "old, old story," and marking the return as God gives the increase. To the agent and family, and to all the employés in the schools and agency and other residents, I am indebted for many kindnesses. I am grateful to all, and pray God to bless you richly in all things.

Very truly, yours,

J. B. WICKS,
Missionary of Episcopal Church.

Col. P. B. HUNT,
U. S. Indian Agent, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Ind. T.

OSAGE AGENCY, IND. T.,
August 11, 1883.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to make my fifth annual report of this agency.

The Reservation is situated in the Indian Territory. It is bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the east by the Cherokee Nation, on the south by the Creek Nation, and on the west by the Arkansas River. It has an area of about 1,500,000 acres, the surface hilly, almost mountainous, with an abundance of sand and lime formation. There are large upland forests of post-oak. Numerous creeks afford plenty of water for stock, along which are found small rich valleys and some valuable walnut and oak timber.

The reservation is occupied by the Osage, Kaw, and part of the Quapaw Indians. It was purchased of the Cherokees, which tribe has given to the Government a deed of trust for the benefit of Osage and Kaw Indians.

The Osages number about 1,750, over 300 of whom are mixed bloods. They are naturally a large, healthy tribe, but their uncivilized habits cause them to become ready victims to various diseases that are fast reducing their numbers. The full bloods mostly retain their old form of dress, and are devoted adherents to their Indian religion. Many of them are indifferent to the education of their children or adopting for themselves the habits of civilization. They are proud of their nationality. They realize that they have wealth. Indignant at being classed as uncivilized, they seem to live the Indian as an ideal of human happiness, thinking little of the achievements of the busy world that surrounds them.

The Kaws number 265, 50 of whom are mixed-bloods. They occupy a tract of about 100,000 acres, which they purchased of the Osages, in the northwest corner of the Osage reservation. They are rapidly decreasing from diseases contracted years ago. The reproduction is small, and principally among the mixed-bloods. They are measurably industrious. All have fields, in which they raise corn, beans, potatoes, and other vegetables. The full-bloods mostly retain the Indian dress and adhere to their Indian religion. They are generally friendly to schools, and by word accept the ways of civilization, but by *acts* live very much as Indians.

The Quapaws that are here came by permission, leaving their own reservation at the Quapaw Agency. They dress in citizens' clothes, raise small patches of corn, live in log huts that they have built for themselves, and many of them work for the Osages. Their income is small, and I fear that some of them suffer for want of proper food and clothing. Before their removal to this place a partial agreement was made between them and the Osages by which they should become interested with them in their reservation. This agreement, however, was not consummated. They have lacked the incentive of permanency to stimulate them, and should be returned to their own reservation or permanently settled here.

The crops this year are much better than for years past. Nearly every family has a field of corn planted. Their early corn is ripe, and they have prepared a good supply for winter use. They will all have a good crop of large corn. The Kaws sold a large amount to the agency trader and to stockmen last year, and will have more to sell this year. No seed of any kind was furnished this year. A large number of Indians purchased seed potatoes for themselves and have raised a fine crop, much better than usual. They also have large quantities of pumpkins, beans, melons, &c. No farmers have been with them to instruct them, and I think their success is good evidence of the value of self-reliance.

School was commenced at Osage in September of 1882, and on the 1st of November the number increased to about 70 scholars. The parents were many of them unwilling to give their children up after their experience the spring and summer previous with measles and small-pox, and every child that was taken sick at the school was made a pretext for many others to leave. By hard work the school was maintained until the last of February, 1883, when, upon the rumor that small-pox had broken out again, the scholars nearly all left, and the school was dismissed. It has not been in session since.

At Kaw Agency the school has been in session continuously during the year. Nearly all the children of school age have been in regular attendance, except during the months of July and August, when most of them went home. The children are kind, they submit cheerfully to discipline, and have made commendable progress.

The sanitary condition of the agency the past year has not been good. A large number of Indians have died, mostly with pneumonia and kindred diseases, caused by exposure and want of proper care of themselves. Many of the full-bloods do not send for the agency physician, and often when they do send will not comply with instructions, and are thereby deprived of good results. Their medicine men have a power over them and generally prescribe for them, and often subject their patients to harsh and cruel treatment, directly adverse to the general laws of health, and no doubt are directly responsible for many of their deaths. My observation is that the prevalent idea that the Indian is a close student of nature in his remedies and treatment of diseases is a myth; that, on the contrary, they manifest the grossest ignorance, both as to cause, nature, and treatment of diseases common among them. They practice deceit, claim their knowledge to be a direct communication of the Great Spirit, and keep their remedies a great secret, which they impose upon their patients as possessing marvelous qualities. Thus they generally impose themselves upon their people as an ordinary white quack attempts to do upon a civilized community.

Indian laws.—The code of laws adopted by the Osages for the settlement of difficulties among themselves has been a great relief, dispensing with the almost daily complaints that used to come to the office. Offenders have been tried before judges of their own selection from their own people. Their decisions are generally marked with fairness, and are cheerfully accepted by all concerned. The National Council has been prompt to act on all points pertaining to the interests of their people, and has proven a very satisfactory channel through which to do the business of the nation, as they are considered by all as the authorized representatives of the Osages.

During the year, 26 houses have been built for the Indians. They are of uniform size, made of native lumber, the Indians themselves getting the lumber, stone, and other material on the ground preparatory to building. A number of them have purchased pine for floors, and at their own expense propose to finish and furnish their houses in a neat and comfortable manner. Some have built comfortable stables for their horses and mules, fenced and whitewashed their houses, giving their homes the appearance of comfort and contentment.

A church and school building have been erected for one of the lower settlements *by permission of the council.*

In general the year has been one marked with no extraordinary events, but from a retrospect we can see evidences of a steady change for the better, principally among which are the manifest growth of self-dependence; their desire to punish offenders for crimes that heretofore have passed unnoticed; their ambition to make their homes comfortable by the purchasing of stoves, chairs, beds, and other articles of furniture; the desire for fruit trees, wells, barns, and other comforts around their homes; and many other evidences that justify the hope that there is yet a brighter future for them.

For the harmony that has existed at the agency I am much indebted to the cordial support that has been given me by all the employés and other persons connected with the service here. Acknowledging the kindness that I have ever received from officers of the Indian Department, and thanks to a kind Heavenly Father for protection, I am, yours, respectfully,

L. J. MILES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PONCA, PAWNEE, AND OTOE AGENCY, IND. T.,
August 10, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my first annual report as agent for this consolidated agency, embracing the period from which I assumed charge thereof, August 24, 1882, to date. By direction of the Department, the "headquarters" of the agency was established on the Ponca Reservation, and thither I immediately removed, with my family, taking with me such books, papers, and records from the offices on the several reservations embraced within the limits of the new agency as it was necessary to have on file at that point for the proper conduct of the agency business. The principal clerical work pertaining to the agency is carried on at the

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE.

Here all papers pertaining to the cash accounts of the consolidated agency are prepared for transmission to the Indian Office, and the quarterly property accounts received from the clerks in charge of the different reservations are carefully reviewed and finally completed, to be forwarded to Washington for settlement. I have endeavored to have the clerical work of the agency kept up to a good state of efficiency, the official correspondence, monthly reports, quarterly accounts, &c., promptly forwarded at the proper times, and trust your expectations have been met in this regard.

THE INDIANS

embraced within the limits of my agency comprise the following tribes, with a population for each as noted: Poncas, 537; Pawnees, 1,212; Otoes and Missourias (so affiliated as to be practically but one tribe), 262; Nez Percés of Joseph's band, 282; or a total Indian population belonging to the agency of 2,293 individuals.

THE PONCAS

occupy a reservation embracing 101,894 acres, situated west of the Arkansas River and between it and the Chikaskia. Besides these two rivers, the reserve is well watered by a confluent of the Arkansas called the Salt Fork, and numerous smaller streams, all serving to irrigate the country in an admirable manner, the bottom lands forming rich agricultural country and the benches excellent grazing land. On this reservation the Poncas are well contented and are making steady progress toward self-support and civilization; they are slowly but surely developing the agricultural resources of their beautiful country, and parts of the reserve now present an appearance of a far older settled country. The heads of families all have their claims definitely marked by survey, and all are required to live on and improve their own allotted lands, and any assistance extended to them in the way of house-building, land-breaking, &c., is only done on condition that such improvement must be carried out on the claim regularly allotted to the individual seeking the assistance. All the Poncas work for themselves and families to a greater or lesser extent, and I am well satisfied that each succeeding year will show a marked and satisfactory advance to have been made by them as a people in the white man's road.

A gradual but steady reduction in the amount of subsistence gratuitously furnished them weekly by the Government, as contemplated by the Department, will, I believe, inure to their benefit in *the near future, and I* can already see a good effect to have

been produced by such reduction (principally in beef) as is provided for the fiscal year 1884. It has made them thoughtful for a future maintenance; but they have received notification of the reduction without complaint, and with an expressed belief that the course of the Government toward them in the matter is proper, and that their best interests in the future will be subserved thereby.

The progress of the Poncas in agriculture is much improved over the past year, and the extent of land cultivated greatly in excess of that for 1882. Last year 9 individuals sowed wheat, for the first time (having had wheat furnished them by the Government for the purpose), to the extent of 110 acres, and realized therefrom an excellent crop. This year 17 individuals seeded 152 acres in wheat, having saved seed from former planting or purchased it with their own means. Owing to an unfavorable season, the aggregate yield in wheat this year is less than last, but the result of the labor will not be lost, as its effect has been good, and those who failed to realize all they anticipated are not discouraged, but appreciate the cause of partial failure, and are preparing to sow at least as large an acreage, if not larger, than last fall. They have now standing about 350 acres of corn, which promises to yield a more than average crop. I anticipate the product at 12,000 bushels. The Poncas are now generally engaged in putting up hay for use of their stock during the coming winter.

Only a small portion of the old agency farm was put under cultivation by the farmer for agency purposes last spring. He planted 10 acres of it in corn for use of agency stock, and the balance was turned over to the Indians to cultivate for their own benefit, after 15 acres had been allotted to the industrial school for farm and garden.

The Indian police on the reservation have been efficient and attentive to duty.

The Ponca Indians have been anxious to take advantage of every opportunity of transporting freight to the agency, and no delay or carelessness has occurred in the prompt delivery and careful handling of all freight committed to their charge.

A substantial barn has been erected for agency purposes, an improvement that was greatly needed for the proper care and protection of the agency stock, and the animals are as comfortably housed now as on any well-regulated farm. A commodious ferry-boat was built and placed on the Salt Fork to keep communication open with the Otoe and Pawnee reservations in seasons of high water, which may be said to be at least one-half the year. An improved water supply for the Ponca Agency and industrial school is now a subject of correspondence with the Department, which I hope will result in a more convenient and copious supply than is afforded by the present water-works.

The sanitary condition of this tribe is excellent; no sickness of a serious character has occurred among them during the past year. Malarial fever is the most frequent cause of sickness, but prevails here to a much less extent than on the reservations farther south.

No cases of drunkenness have occurred among the Poncas during the year, nor have any crimes or minor offenses been committed that called for punishment.

Ponca industrial boarding-school.

This building, a large brick structure, was finished and ready for occupancy on January 1 of this year. All the children, of both sexes, who could be accommodated were promptly furnished by their parents, and the difficulty to be met was found to be not in obtaining children to fill the school, but in having to deny admittance to those anxious to come in. During the six months that the school has been in operation its progress has been entirely satisfactory, and I shall make strenuous efforts to accommodate at least 80 children during the new school year. Sixty-five children were all that could be properly taken care of hitherto. There are in the tribe 132 children of school age.

The industrial teacher, assisted by the school-boys, has cultivated a school farm of 15 acres, 10 acres being planted in corn and the remainder in vegetables; in addition, about 40 acres of prairie land have been broken for the school and a wire fence is being put around the field. The school building has been inclosed by a substantial board fence.

THE PAWNEES.

Believing that the location, timber supply, agricultural and other advantages pertaining to the Pawnee Reservation have been sufficiently described in former reports, I shall treat at once the points pertaining to the condition of these Indians, and present a brief account of their doings the past year. They have, since the discontinuance of the ration system, made very creditable progress in agriculture. Realizing the fact that the weekly supply of subsistence could no longer be looked to as a means of support, they saw that their livelihood and that of their families must depend on their own labor. Though the crops of 1882 were in the aggregate ample to meet their wants, some portions of the tribe who had not made the proper provision for the following winter were short in the line of provisions, thereby learning a valuable lesson

to profit by in the future. This, as well as the fact of quite a number of the Indians realizing quite handsomely from their last year's crop, induced the planting of a larger area of corn than usual. The prospect now is good for a fair yield. Potatoes were also planted when parties were able to obtain seed; about 25 bushels were issued for that purpose, and in most cases have yielded well. The great difficulty is in inducing them to retain a sufficient amount for seed the coming year. Last fall at seeding time a great desire was expressed for seed wheat; as this could not be obtained for issue, several parties purchased a few bushels for that purpose. In this way seed enough was obtained to sow 62 acres; from this 1,120 bushels of wheat was thrashed, an average of 18 bushels per acre, and the quality was excellent. Being so successful in this particular is encouraging to all parties, and a large area will be seeded this fall. By degrees the attention of this people is being directed to a diversity of crops, of grain as well as vegetables: of the latter some varieties are now used which a few years ago were considered by them of no value.

The land cultivated is generally on allotments, and will hereafter be more strictly confined to them, as the land is broken ready for cultivation. Since the opening of spring 80 individuals have taken land in severalty, and there are at this time several applications to have allotments surveyed and corners established. In these allotments they are greatly interested, taking great care that the corners are well established and the lines well marked. In order to make a complete success of the allotment system, and to enable claimants to locate thereon, it will be necessary to render them assistance in breaking enough land—for instance, 5 acres each—so they can do the labor on their own land. It is not extravagant to presume that if such aid was rendered every allotment would be occupied within a reasonable time. Without such provision it will be impossible for them to occupy their claims in many cases, as breaking cannot be done with ponies.

During the early part of spring considerable lumber was sawed at the agency mill for Indians, for use in building their houses. These are principally built of logs, with board floors, ceiling, and shingle or clapboard roof, and when properly finished are quite comfortable. The agency carpenter is called upon only to place windows and doors.

The Indian police force has been very efficient, having performed all duties assigned them. The policy of the Department in arming them with revolvers will make them feel more the dignity of their position, and will also command more respect from offending parties.

The industrial boarding-school, under the management of Superintendent L. D. Davis, has been well maintained, and the result is very encouraging, the scholars hav-having made rapid advancement in their studies, and the improvement in deportment is very apparent. All work on the industrial-school farm has been accomplished by the the industrial teacher, with the assistance of a daily detail of boys from the school. About 80 acres of corn, 8 acres of sugar-cane, 4 acres of potatoes, and 2 acres of vegetables have been well attended. The interest taken in the work by the school-boys is commendable. The school accommodations are not ample to provide for the wants of the children of school age in the tribe.

Nearly all the annuity goods and subsistence stores were transported from Arkansas City, Kansas, to the agency by Indian teams, the work in every instance being honestly and satisfactorily performed, the larger part of the transportation being done in payment for wagons and harness furnished them two years since.

The Indians of this tribe number, according to the last census, 1,212, showing a decrease since last annual report. Frequent deaths occurred during last winter and spring, mostly from pulmonary diseases. Pneumonia prevailed to a considerable extent, though fatal in comparatively few cases. Fatality principally existed in those cases where the treatment was prescribed by native doctors. The influence of the medicine-men, however, is declining, and as the old customs are gradually giving way to more civilized and practicable ideas of life, the manner of living changing from the dirt-lodge to the cabin, these "old timers" will certainly sink in the scale of existence, until they will be classed in the lowest level, even by their own people. The agency physician has worked faithfully, and frequently under discouraging circumstances, to impress upon the Indians the necessity of having a good supply of pure water for daily use, they having depended entirely upon creeks and stagnant pools for water, which has always proved a prolific source of malarial fevers and ague. Through his influence, wells have in some cases been sunk; in others, springs have been opened and cleaned, so that the Indians see the benefit arising from the change, and I am informed that but few cases of malaria exist, and that the general health of the people is excellent at the present time. With a continuance of the disposition exhibited by the Indians during the past year, the future for them is promising, and all encouragement that may be given them will be appreciated.

THE OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

In my annual report *as agent for these Indians*, dated August 20, 1882, I noted the *location, extent, and character of the reservation* belonging to these Indians, and stated

that but a small proportion of it was suitable for agricultural purposes, and in the interim have seen no reason to change my views as expressed therein. Such land, however, as has been chosen by these Indians, for farms, fenced and put under cultivation, is producing very respectable crops of corn and vegetables. When harvested, I estimate their crop of corn at 6,000 bushels, in addition to which they will have produced 200 bushels potatoes, 50 bushels beans, 10,000 melons, and 8,000 pumpkins. I concede to the Otoes and Missourias a good deal of credit for this result, when it is taken into consideration that they are hardly firmly settled on their reservation, having been moved here from Nebraska less than two years ago, and also the great difficulty I have had in bringing them to a proper idea of self-support and future maintenance.

When they are housed, I am in hopes that a more general feeling toward helping themselves will be developed among tham. Six heads of families have built substantial log houses for themselves during the year, having been afforded every assistance at the saw-mill and by the carpenter that could be rendered. To complete these houses, I was authorized to purchase shingles, doors, and windows, which I did in Arkansas City, from which point they were hauled to the reservation by the Indians needing them, without further expense to the Government. More of them are getting out logs for building purposes, and I hope before winter sets in to have many more of them settled in comfortable homes.

Freighting.

These Indians have transported to the reservation during the year past from Arkansas City 204,574 pounds of freight, for which they received the sum of $717.02. As a rule they have been prompt and careful in the delivery of goods and supplies committed to their charge.

Indian police.

The Indian police of this tribe, as a whole, have not been as efficient and attentive to duty during the past year as was desirable; but a reduction of the force, and a judicious weeding out of members who had become lax in maintaining a proper regard for their position as Indian police, has had a good effect, and the present force of one officer and five privates perform their duties satisfactorily.

Education.

The industrial school has made excellent progress during the year, but with increased accommodation for the scholars, particularly in the matter of a larger dining-room and additional dormitory facilities for the larger boys, more satisfactory results would be apparent. The matter of such increased accomodation at this school is now before the Department for its action. The number of children who can be taken care of in the school as at present arranged is nominally forty, but practically even that number cannot be comfortably housed with a proper regard to health. The industrial work of the school is carefully attended to, the boys performing daily labor in the cultivation of the school farm and garden, and the girls being taught sewing, housework, &c.

Improvements.

During the year a jail and barracks and a good corn-crib have been constructed, and the agency barn finished. An Eclipse wind-mill, with 70-barrel tank, has been erected, from which water is now laid down to the school. A school and agency farm has been inclosed with wire fence.

Sanitary.

The general health of the Indians has been good, the majority of cases treated being malaria and its complications. They apply very generally to the agency physician for treatment.

The Otoe and Missouria Indians have been very quiet and orderly during the year. No cases of drunkenness have occurred among them. They have been peaceable among themselves and have committed no offenses against any whites.

THE ABSENTEE OTOES.

All my efforts to induce this portion of the Otoe and Missouria tribe of Indians to reunite with their brethren on the reservation—to settle quietly down to a peaceful life, and with their wives and children to share in the distribution of annuity goods and money, and issues of subsistence supplies—have been barren of results. As the Department is aware, this portion of the tribe left their reservation in Nebraska *before I was placed* in charge of the Otoe and Missouria Indians, and came to the

Indian Territory. When I removed the balance of the tribe to this reservation, that part of the tribe already in the Territory, under the leadership of two old chiefs, Medicine Horse and Heth-ca-moue, flatly refused to come and live on the reservation, claiming that it was not the land they wanted, and that they could find that which suited them better farther south, since which time they have led a precarious existence in the vicinity of the Sac and Fox Agency. This matter of the final disposition of absentee Otoes is now before the Department, and I trust will reach a speedy settlement. I am ready to co-operate at any time in any arrangement that may be decided upon for a satisfactory conclusion of the matter.

NEZ PERCÉS OF JOSEPH'S BAND.

There is but little change to note in the condition or progress of these Indians during the past year. They are a quiet, peaceable, and fairly industrious people, and the better element among them is rapidly becoming civilized. All labor more or less toward their support, and, besides what they realize from agricultural pursuits and the produce of their gardens, have obtained a large amount in cash from the manufacture and sale of Indian curiosities and trinkets, such as bows and arrows, moccasins, gloves, &c., which they make in a tasteful manner.

The number of acres cultivated by the Indians during the year was slightly less than for the preceding year, but the net result of their labor will show well, amounting to 254 bushels of wheat, 1,455 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of potatoes and onions, and 8,500 melons.

The day school, under charge of James Reubens, was carried on with its usual success until the end of May, when Mr. Reubens dismissed the scholars, closed the school, and, by permission of the Department, started for Idaho with 29 Nez Percés, mostly the widows and orphans of those who were killed during their war. The school will be reopened on September 1, under charge of a white teacher, and I anticipate good results for the coming year, as these children are eager and quick to learn and of more than the average intelligence. The matter of building a new schoolhouse is now before the Department, and as the foundation is already laid and much of the required material on the ground, but little additional expense will be incurred in its construction. The services in the Presbyterian Church, under charge of Rev. Archie Lawyer, a Nez Percé, are well attended by the Indians.

In conclusion, I will say that I have much to praise and but little to find fault with in the behavior of the Indians under my charge during the past year. They have done well, and I feel assured will steadily do better each succeeding year in their progress toward civilization, which, in a comparatively few years, must so reach and surround them as to overwhelm their existence as separate communities.

The agency employés have faithfully and cheerfully performed all duties allotted to them, and have assisted me to the extent of their abilities. I wish particularly to allude to the important services rendered to this agency by H. H. Arthur, superintendent and clerk, and Capt. Rees Pickering, clerk in charge at Pawnee, both of whom, by the knowledge gained from long experience in the Indian service, have been of invaluable assistance to me in conducting the affairs of the agency. L. E. Woodin, jr., clerk in charge at Otoe, and Dr. James S. Woodward, superintendent and physician at Oakland, have also performed excellent service in charge of their respective reservations.

Very respectfully,

LEWELLYN E. WOODIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 16, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my fourth annual report, in compliance with instructions contained in yours of July 13, 1883.

This agency embraces 202,298 acres, and is situated in the extreme northeast corner of the Indian Territory, adjoining the States of Kansas and Missouri. It is divided into seven reservations, and peopled by the following tribes, viz: Quapaws, Peorias, Miamies, Ottawas, Wyandotts, Shawnees, Modocs, and Senecas, numbering in all 1,071; besides 29 Pottawatomies and 13 Cherokee Shawnees, who are making their homes here, but have no rights.

This locality is one of the loveliest regions under the genial southwestern skies. Though the surface of the agency is generally undulating, there are some portions of it considerably elevated; *the highest points* are found along the eastern border, and

are known as the foot-hills of the Ozark range of Missouri. Beautiful mounds occur which frequently have a crown of timber upon their summits giving them the appearance of islands in surrounding seas of prairie verdure. The surface inclination and the interior drainage face the south. Spring and Neosho Rivers, the two principal streams, flow south through most beautiful and fertile valleys, and in their junction form Grand River, which empties into the Arkansas. The scenery on Spring River is grand and peculiar; perpendicular or terraced walls of flint-rock, carved by the elements into architectural forms of great regularity and beauty, like some great gothic temple, tower upward a hundred feet or more above the water. The divide between the Neosho and Spring Rivers is a beautiful country, whose far-reaching rolling prairies, delightful mounds and plateaus, pastoral valleys, clear, winding, timber-fringed streams, picturesque bluffs and ravines, unite in a landscape as fair and inviting as ever gave welcome to the expectant pioneer.

This agency lies in the latitude of Southern Illinois and Southern Missouri, and has the general climate of those regions. The winters are short and mild; the snowfall is very light; the summers are long, with warm, breezy days and cool, refreshing nights. The country is admirably watered, the Neosho River, with Four-Mile, Little and Big Elm, and Tar Creeks, and a score of smaller tributary streams, drain the west part; the northeastern half of the country being drained by Spring River, Five-Mile, Rock Creek, and Warren's Branch, together with scores of spring brooks, fed by clear springs that issue from the outcropping flint and freestone formations. The southern part is drained by Cowskin River and its beautiful tributaries. No clearer, more delightful streams can be found in the world, coming as they do from the foot-hills of the mountain range, and replete as they are with beautiful fish.

The timber supply is ample for all wants, not less than half the area being covered with oak on the highlands, and oak, ash, elm, walnut, hickory, sycamore, and cottonwood on all the streams named. The frequency of fires keeps the young growth of timber killed out, and gives the country in summer the semblance of a vast park of indescribable beauty. There is an inexhaustible supply of lime or sand stone of the finest quality. Bituminous coal of fair quality is found on Tar Creek and the Neosho River. Lead ore has been found in the eastern part of the agency, and there are many sanguine parties who believe that in this section we have untold wealth that only awaits the hardy prospector. Certain it is that unless the land contains mineral much of it is practically worthless for anything else.

The bottoms, valleys, and a major part of the prairie, which constitute 50 per centum of the entire agency, are covered with a rich, dark soil from 1 to 6 feet deep, very much like the prairie soil of Northern and Central Illinois. The thin soil on the stony land is generally covered with nutritious grasses. Most anything can be grown here to perfection that is successfully produced between the northern limit of the cotton-fields and Manitoba. Winter wheat, corn, oats, rye, broom-corn, sorghum, castor beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, all field and garden vegetables, are successfully grown. We have the elevation, soil, and climatic influences for successful fruit-growing, and many Indians already have thrifty orchards of peaches, apples, pears, &c. Native grasses of many varieties grow luxuriantly, and are valuable for grazing and hay; but from present prospects it is fair to presume that blue-grass will, in time, make its way into the fields and prairies, as many lawns are already well seeded. A few Indians have tried clover and timothy, and find they take well. But above all, this is a superior stock country; nutritious grasses, admirable water supply, ample natural shelter afforded by the belts of timber on the streams, easy production of large crops of corn, and a climate so mild that stock often live on the range the year through.

* * * * * * *

QUAPAWS.

The Quapaws number about 250, only 55 residing here. They have cultivated their usual truck patches of 115 acres, but make no material progress, although they have been semi-civilized for many years. The greatest ambition of many is to ride about vestured in garments of barbaric tint, with paint and feathers. The majority are indolent, and will do no work as long as they have a cent in their pockets or a loaf of bread in the house. You can find them almost any day standing around their cabins or leaning around drowsily, like animals who have been hired to personate men and are tired of the job. Every act approaching labor is done with long-drawn leisure. If they manifest any energy at intervals, you soon discover it to be a mistake. The idea of retaining for such a small band 56, 685 acres, one-half of which is rich land, seems ridiculous. Not many years hence these large tracts of land will be in demand, and under the watchful care of the thrifty pioneer they will be made productive and add something to the aggregate wealth of the world, even at the expense of the Indians, who hold in common without producing more than a miserable living.

PEORIAS AND MIAMIS.

The Peorias and Miamis are well on the road to citizenship, and my judgment is that they will make no further progress until the Government allots their lands. Some of them, like the whites under similar circumstances, would no doubt make poor use of their lands if given to them without proper restrictions as to sale, but the majority would be as prudent as any people, and should have their lands allotted, especially where they so desire. Those who knew the tribes fifty years ago would hardly recognize them to-day; their children have long since lost their drawl of speech and action to a great extent, so that now, for the most part, an active, well-to-do race of farmers till the acres and control the destinies of the tribe. Their houses are almost invariably of frame, and of fair size and appearance, with far more attention paid to comfort and comfortable surroundings than any one not familiar with these people would expect. There is a general air of thrift and neatness in their homes, and their school-houses will compare with any in the country districts of the East.

The tribes are interested jointly in the reservations, but their funds are separate; they number 203; have had under cultivation 3,288 acres, which have been well tilled and promise an abundant yield. Their reservation contains 50,301 acres, almost one-half of which is fine agricultural and grazing land. In the volcanic ridges, in the eastern part, are found old mining shafts, which give the impression that extensive mining has been done, and that the country was occupied centuries ago, and give ample food for thought full of tradition. They devote most of their attention to farming, although the country is well adapted to stock. Losses by Texas fever in the past cause them to be extremely cautious, and not one animal is kept where there should be ten.

These people have lived in civilization for years, and come in contact with the pushing pioneers of the West, who leave their own indelible impress upon all whom they meet, and they have naturally been materially influenced by the aliens living around them. A people ought never to be kept long as wards of the Government after the individuals are fit for citizenship, and if the leading men of the Cherokee Nation, who feel that they can make more by keeping their people at a standstill, will not oppose allotment, they will soon be passed in the race for civilization.

OTTAWAS.

The Ottawas number 125, and have a reservation of 14,860 acres of as fine land as there is under the agency. Nine hundred and fifty-seven acres are under cultivation. For years past they have been anxiously looking and waiting for moneys due them from the sale of lands which have not and probably never will come. If the matter could be settled forever at once, it would be a blessing to them. The system that prevailed for years of dealing out annuities has reduced some of this tribe to consider begging an honorable calling, and a hand open to receive money would be a suitable device for a tribal coat of arms. But few of the tribe realize the necessity of labor; and it is safe to say that civilization is at its lowest ebb wherever there is the least labor. Labor is the great cultivator and disciplinarian of natures. Some of these people have yet to learn that there can be no progress without well-directed labor. The majority of them are temperate, and it is to be hoped that they will improve the opportunities they have for success before it is too late. The more advanced members, protected as they now feel, are beginning to manifest a desire to be placed on the same footing as whites. The fact that they have so strongly asked for and urged the allotment of their lands, contains in a nutshell a history of the prodigious revolution which is taking place in their condition, sentiments, and aspirations. The tribe contains some well-informed men, who have a profound respect for religion, and they all appreciate the necessity of educating their children.

A large part of their reservation is a wilderness which has never felt the tread of the plowman. They greatly desire to lease a part of it for grazing purposes, and thereby create at once a home market for their surplus crops and a handsome revenue for the tribe. They can readily rent it at ten cents per acre per year.

EASTERN SHAWNEES.

The Shawnees are a quiet, modest people, holding a reservation of 13,800 acres and cultivating 983 acres of it. They are decreasing, and number but 73. They are the only agency tribe that with regularity keep up the "dance," although a description of it will convince any one that its influences, aside from the waste of time, are harmless. The leader beats monotonously on a drum, just as all Indians do, to set the rhythm; the men and women chant a weird song in a rising and falling, melancholy strain, and all clap their hands in a peculiar measure, now louder, now fainter, and with pauses and various lengths between the emphatic reports. The whole performance excites in a stranger a lively curiosity, a sort of suspense. There seems to creep over the dancers a reminiscence of *far-off and mysterious things*, while they seem to catch the

light of old traditions and to be imbued with the spirit of something belonging to the past which they are about to reveal. They move around a circle without appearing to step; the music of the drum and rattle of the deer-claws go steadily on, while the dancers continue to execute that aimless and solemn performance. They work better than some of our other tribes, but have no marked appreciation of our schools or an education for their children. They are of a frugal nature and their preference seems to be for farming rather than stock-raising.

WYANDOTTES.

The Wyandottes are our most advanced tribe, numbering 287; have had under cultivation 1,946 acres. They keep up their tribal organization with first and second chiefs andt hree councilors; their elections are annual, and they hold business meetings each month for the adjustment of any tribal differences. Their annual gathering for the "green-corn dance" is reduced to a good old-fashioned picnic, where they meet for sport, feasting, the naming of the new born, and a general reunion in the woods. Here can be seen the "great iron kettle," in which they annually cook their beef and corn for this time-honored feast. All the culinary operations are conducted by the women; speech-making, singing, &c., are indulged in. Every one seems pleased and general hilarity prevails during the whole day.

The Wyandottes are domestic in their tastes, but, like all people with Indian blood in their veins, are partial to the easiest possible way of earning a living. Civilization has about obliterated the good old custom of passing the pipe from hand to hand during their councils.

The sentiments of our own border people have changed toward Indians, and the men who assert the red man's humanity and immortal worth in the eyes of his and our Creator are no longer treated as martyrs of old were who advanced unpalatable truths.

The Indian service presents a wide sphere to the student of human nature for the study of the Indian race and the comparison of tribal peculiarities and customs. Some of our Indians often complain by saying that "wild fighting Indians are arrested and fed, but agriculturists get no encouragement." The cultivation of the soil has in all ages furnished employment for the largest and best portion of mankind; yet the honor to which the agriculturist is entitled has never been fully acknowledged even with our own race. Agriculture contributes more than any other pursuit to individual comfort, and proportionately adding to the prosperity of our country. Upon its progress, more than any other branch of industry, depends the march of civilization. Historians duly chronicle the feats of the warriors who ravage the earth and beggar its people, but leave unnoticed the labors of him who causes the desolated country to bloom again and heals with the balm of plenty the miseries caused by war, and there are few who know better than our advanced Indians this fact, and realize the injustice.

SENECAS.

The Senecas number 226, and have under cultivation 1,467 acres the present year; they are not very well advanced, and many cling to the past, the constant recurrence of which, manifested in various ways and in all councils with them, is in keeping with their conservatism, a characteristic of the race, and explained by their nearly universal disappointment in all their dealings with the whites in former times. The mass of the tribe know very little of hard work or how to make something by labor; hence, when they draw their annuities they do not appreciate their value and are not saving, but invest their money in useless property. When thrown on their own responsibility they will be more cautious and provident. The old mute-looking tepees are things of the past, most of them having comfortable houses. A home with this tribe gives you an insight into the lives of a strange people, whose strangeness is passing quickly away.

With the advent of European civilization upon this continent came also wrong and shame. Columbus found a generous, innocent, and happy people, who knew nothing of the terror of the sword. In return for their hospitality he gave them beads and colored cloths, and took from them our new world. After nearly 400 years can it be that these people are to receive the benefits of our civilization through acts of justice so tardy? The humane, Christian policy of the past few years gives them hope, and the regular attendance and progress of their children in our boarding-schools are not surpassed by any of the tribes.

MODOCS.

The Modocs number 102, a slight increase since my last report. The bold stand they took in the Lava Bed war aroused the skeptic to a perception of latent power *in the tribe which has prompted* a great interest in their social and intellectual con-

dition and progress. One can see quite a contrast in a picture of the Modocs as they are to-day, with 480 acres of land under high cultivation, with a bountiful harvest in promise, dressed in civilized garb, with an eager desire to educate their children, and even the men learning to read and write, and that of the Modocs of ten years ago, of flying settlers, devastated homes, herds and flocks ruthlessly slaughtered, with persuing troops following fast over mountain and plain. They are fast learning the value of time and the importance of labor; not one hangs around the office now where there was a dozen when I first came here four years ago. Many of the Modocs, as well as members of other tribes, had a habit of coming to the office a few years ago and talking for hours at random. One or two Modocs, already well advanced and far-sighted, have said to me, that if "Uncle Sam" will give them a patent to 160 acres, they will ask no further aid. In a few years we will only be able to look back to the dark and bloody record of a people who have forever bid farewell to the past and live in the present. They are an impulsive, not particularly hospitable, but ambitious people; good workers, I think the best we have. They are very skillful in riding and training horses, and experts in throwing the lasso. They are much more contented than they were a few years ago; still they greatly desire that some member of the tribe be allowed to visit their old home in Oregon and return with a report from their relatives and friends. The general health of the tribe is far better than in former years. The death of the boy sent to Carlisle school is a great disappointment to them, and they declare that no more of their children shall go away to school. Of late they have taken up the old practice of gambling, but I shall suppress it, even at the cost of much time and worry.

EDUCATION.

We have in successful operation three day and two industrial boarding-schools, with an average enrollment of 228. The subject of educating the Indian youth is being largely discussed. Education should be compulsory; many of the Indians are too indifferent to the interests of their offspring to send them to school. Indian children out of school, like whites, idle away their time, lose their innocent brightness, laying the foundation for a useless life.

Boarding-schools are much better than day schools, and should ever be industrial, with, say, three hours in the morning devoted to common English branches, three in the afternoon in sewing, cooking, and general housework for girls, and out-door and shop work for boys. More practical industry is needed, and rewards for extra work, well done, should be given.

The education of Indian children will be more rapid where they are educated with the whites. There is no prejudice against the Indian, and it is very desirable that their children should come in contact with white pupils.

The progress made during the past year has been very satisfactory. The schools closed on the 30th of June last and reopen September 1 next. The friends of the Indians are engaged in a great work of national importance in the education of Indian youth, which I trust will continue uninterrupted. Could you hear the children in our different schools recite in concert or sing, were it not for their faces, you would not suspect that they were of Indian blood, so fluently and distinctly do they articulate. They are apt pupils and make rapid advance in their studies, and as apprentices in our shops make quick progress. Their social, domestic education is to them of incalculable benefit, and when they leave our missions it is a rare thing for them to relinquish what they have learned for the old habits.

BUILDINGS.

Located at the agency proper are the agent's residence, a two-story structure, 24 by 53; two neat cottages for clerk and physician, 20 by 30, with an L 10 by 12; the old agency log house, 20 by 60; a commissary, office, and dispensary, combined in one building, 20 by 80, of too small capacity; a blacksmith-shop for Shawnees and Modocs, 16 by 20, with wareroom attached, 16 by 32; slaughter-house, 16 by 20; and stables, 18 by 20. The Modoc reserve contains a substantial school building. Situated on the Wyandotte Reservation are the Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding-school buildings; the main building being 70 by 79, two stories, +-shaped; school-house, 40 by 55, L-shaped; wash-room, 16 by 36, with necessary outbuildings. Ten miles distant to the northwest is situated the Peoria school building, 26 by 60. On the Quapaw reserve, 15 miles northward from the agency, are located the Quapaw mission buildings, consisting of the main structure, 30 by 80, two stories; two dormitories, 20 by 30; a school-house, 30 by 100, with the usual outbuildings. On the Miami reserve is found the Miami school-house, 24 by 38.

IMPROVEMENTS, SAW-MILL, ETC.

The new saw-mill has been placed in position, but the amount of funds required to successfully conduct it was so small that I am not able to report such results as I hope for next year; but enough has already been accomplished to demonstrate the

wisdom of the purchase, although a smaller mill that could have been easily transported from one reservation to another would have answered much better. About 100,000 feet of lumber and about 20,000 shingles were sawed. The logs were brought to the mill by the Indians, and the Government does the sawing. All of the agency tribes, with the exception of the Modocs, erect their own buildings, without expense to the Government. Although there have been 42 houses erected the past year, this statement gives but a meager idea of the improvements, as many old houses have been thoroughly repaired, and additions made to greatly increase their c mfort.

There have been 895¼ acres of sod broken, and 19⅝ miles of new fencing erected.

Our Indians are improving and advancing in agriculture, nearly all having good plows, &c.; many have mowers, reapers, and sulky hay-rakes, purchased wholly with their own funds, while one Wyandotte Indian by blood, but now a member of the Seneca tribe, has purchased and is successfully running a steam thrashing-machine.

POLICE, LAW AND ORDER.

The efficiency of the police force would be greatly increased by more liberal pay; however, they are a body of which we are not ashamed. The desire for peace, quiet, and order is apparent among all the tribes. Occasional disturbances have occurred, but of no import, and the difficulties have been easily adjusted by the police.

The same necessity exists for United States courts and well-defined laws, making Indians and whites alike responsible.

Depredations have been much less the past year. The timber has not suffered much, owing partly, I think, to a higher standard of citizens settling on the border.

The liquor traffic has received severe blows, and the warfare is being vigorously kept up, four convictions having been secured from the town of Seneca, and several others pending at Baxter Springs and Springfield.

RELIGION AND MISSIONARY WORK.

All the Indians that I have ever met have a firm faith in the existence of a soul. They are superstitious, and apt to put easy faith in the power of ministers as they formerly did in their medicine-men. As a rule, they are untroubled about doctrinal belief, and enjoy that blessed condition of simple trust.

The missionary work has been earnestly looked after in all parts of the agency during the year past. Sabbath-schools and church services have been held with regularity at all the schools, besides out-door meetings at several places.

There is a little tendency of some religious societies to monopolize the missionary field among certain of our tribes, instead of combining their efforts with all who wish to accomplish the same end. In instructing ignorant people, it should be the aim of all workers to see that their religion is not like that of some of our more civilized individuals, which consists principally in hating with intense bitterness all who do not worship as they do.

There is ample room for Christian workers, and the worthy benevolent societies who raise large sums to be sent to foreign shores can find work closer at home, where the fields are ripe for the reaper and the harvest as worthy.

In conclusion I must say that a rapid glance of this kind, not professing to be complete, seems nevertheless to collect in one view the varied progress of the Indians under this agency. May the present policy continue in giving them equal and exact justice, is the wish of your obedient servant,

D. B. DYER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IND. T.,
August 13, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, for the year ending August 20, 1883.

The tribes belonging to this agency embrace the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, the Absentee Shawnees, the Mexican Kickapoos, the Citizen Pottawatomies, and a portion of the Iowa tribe from the Great Nemaha Agency. The Sacs and Foxes numbered, by actual count at an enrollment in last May, 437; the Absentee Shawnees, about 720; the Mexican Kickapoos, about 420; the Citizen Pottowatomies, about 500; and the Iowas, by actual count, at the enrollment in last July, numbered 88. Total, 2,159.

THE SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

These Indians are rather dignified and honorable, yet much the larger portion of them wear the blanket and hold rigidly to many of the customs of their forefathers. Almost all of these Indians have small fields under fence, a few having good farms, with large herds of cattle, but their stock very largely consists in horses and ponies. Nearly all of them have a few hogs. They planted more extensively last spring than they had done for many years previous, and have rather better gardens than they were ever before known to have. One of the old traders of this agency informed me a few days since that he had sold them more garden seed last spring than he had ever sold them before in one season; and had also sold them more hoes and implements for working their gardens than he had for the seven preceding years. Many of them have potatoes (of which they are very fond) to sell, instead of buying, as has usually been the case with them. Having made a very poor winter's hunt last winter, they seem to have realized the necessity of raising something to subsist upon, as they can no longer depend upon the chase.

Their school, situated at the agency, has been kept up ten and a half months of the year, with an average attendance of $28\frac{6}{11}$ scholars. A portion of the tribe seem to take a lively interest in the school, while a great many of them are opposed to their children having the privileges of school, lest their hearts should become changed and become as the white man's heart. Seven of their children were taken from their school here and placed in White's Manual Labor School at Wabash, Indiana. Their places were soon filled by other children from the tribe.

The members of this tribe depend largely upon their annuity payments, which they receive in money. For the last three payments they have received larger amounts than usual, their being a delinquency which was made up to them.

THE ABSENTEE SHAWNEES.

These Indians, numbering about 720 souls, occupy the northern portion of the 30-mile square tract of land lying west of the Seminole Reservation, and between the two Canadian Rivers in the Indian Territory. These Indians are self-supporting, and, as a tribe, are an honorable, industrious people. For the past year they have been very much disturbed in regard to the allotment of their lands, refusing to take it in severalty, but wanting it set off to them as a reservation to be held in common.

For some time last spring they refused to do anything, refusing to freight for the Government or the trader, or even to put in a crop until the spring was far spent. They finally went to work in good earnest, and have as good a crop as they ever raised. These Indians have among them a great many cattle, some of them having small herds. Many of them have good teams of mules and horses, good wagons, also large numbers of hogs.

The larger portion of this tribe, in the last few years, have left the reservation on account of the land trouble, and moved northwest and settled north of the North Fork of the Canadian, and on the Deep Fork River. They are doing well for themselves, but as they are intruders they have been ordered back to their reservation, which order they refuse to obey. As there has been a trader licensed to go among them, they will feel justified in remaining where they are.

The school, located at Shawneetown, has been in session for ten months during the past year, with an average attendance of 46.3 scholars. The Shawnees not filling up the school as promptly as was desired, I was authorized by the honorable Commissioner to fill the vacancies by admitting Pottawatomies. The school was filled to its utmost capacity.

THE MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

A rather sarcastic, haughty, and yet a peaceable people, numbering about 420, aside from what are in Mexico and Kansas. They, too, are somewhat dissatisfied about their lands, claiming that the Government has promised to give them a reservation. I think there ought to be some steps taken to have lands secured to them so that they may feel more at home.

They mostly have small fields, besides one larger field, which is held in common, all of which are planted in corn, beans, peas, potatoes, or some other kind of garden "truck." Their patches are well tended, and will yield a good crop. This tribe had for several years received a small ration issued to them near their settlement, but the Department saw proper last winter to do away with their superintendent, and to require them to come to the agency (a distance of 35 miles) to receive their rations, which caused a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst them. It caused five families of 27 persons to leave and go out near the Antelope Hills for the summer. At a council held with them very recently they requested that these rations be stopped; and that the money used in buying them should be spent for horses and implements to work

with, as it costs all that the rations are worth to come after them. This course I highly recommend.

They protest bitterly against sending their children to school, saying that the world might not last so long. They claim that this country rightfully belongs to them, and that the white man was placed here to work for them, and should give to them one-half of all that he makes.

THE CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIES.

A self-sustaining, industrious, peaceable people. Nearly all dress in citizens' clothing, and are mostly half-breeds. In fact, many of them are white men married into the tribe. They mostly live in houses like the white people. Many more of their children live to maturity than is the case among the blanket Indians. Most of the latter die when they are young. The Pottawatomies claim that the Government still owes them large sums of money which Congress fails to appropriate for them. They also claim that the Government owes them $5,000 annually, which was intended for the support of a boarding school.

Many of them have taken allotments. They have formerly been residing on the southern part of the reservation, but latterly some of them have moved up on North Fork and taken allotments among the Shawnees.

Their day school has been ably conducted by T. W. Alford, a Shawnee Indian and graduate of the Hampton School, Virginia, during eight months of the past year, with an average attendance of 15. It will shortly be reopened by another teacher, as T. W. Alford will take charge of Absentee Shawnee school as principal teacher.

THE IOWAS.

This tribe, residing adjoining the northwest part of the Sac and Fox Reservation, numbers 88 souls. For several years they have been in very destitute circumstances, having failed for some time to draw their annuity money. I made them one payment last fall, and will in a few days make them another, which will enable most of them to pay all they are owing, and leave them some money to spend otherwise. This people have constantly retrograded since coming to this country. Previous to coming here they had been used to drawing annuity payments. Failing to get them here, and having neither home nor employment, they would, after wearing out their clothes, return to the blanket, and often stop speaking the English language, which the most of them could speak.

They live in tents and bark houses, and have no stock except a few ponies. A few of them have wagons that are nearly worn out. But two of their children have been in school during the past year, there being no school for them. There are 20 children amongst them of school age. They have made for themselves a few small fields during the past year, and have some crops growing. They have been "making sweet corn" for other tribes; but as there has been considerable wet weather, the greater part of the corn became too hard before there was much dried for any of the tribes.

INDIAN COURTS.

On my first arrival at this agency, I saw the great need of laws, and some mode of settling difficulties, among the Indians. Soon after receiving the "Rules governing the courts of Indian offenses," recommended by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, indorsed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I brought the subject before my Indians, by reading and explaining it to them. All except the Pottawatomies seemed to be very reluctant about adopting them, or any other laws, fearing that it might interfere with some of their ancient customs or traditions. The Pottawatomies are very anxious to adopt *some* law by which their people may be governed, a matter which they now have under consideration.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians throughout this agency has been only tolerably good, as there has been a great deal of rain during the past year, and the winter was changeable. Several deaths have occurred during the past year. The sickness was mostly malarial or lung trouble, and often of very short duration.

Many of the Indians still hold to their old way of doctoring, instead of calling on the Government physician; and very often when they do call on him, they will quit taking his medicine before it has time to have the desired effect.

RELIGION.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, *August* 13, 1883.

SIR: I feel glad that I have the privilege of making a brief report of the religious work at this, the *Sac and Fox* mission. Two years ago last March I came to this agency as missionary, and was some-

what discouraged in finding so great opposition to religious work of every character. The former agent was an irreligious man, who had no sympathy whatever with attempts to christianize the Indian. During his stay both civilization and Christianity were greatly hindered. These Indians were thrown back several years in their progress during his administration.

About the time that he was removed by the Department another drawback occurred. An old Shawnee woman pretended to have had a vision, in which she was told by the Great Spirit that the Indians should not adopt the ways of the white man, but go back to and continue in the old ways of living and acting. The Sac and Fox, with some of the other Indians living on the border of civilization, believed this story, and determined to lay aside what they had received and go back entirely to the ways they had left. So, when one obstacle was removed, the devil threw another in the way. There have been dark days to the mission work among the Sac and Fox Indians. The work has been against a strong current, but now the prospect is brightening.

The present agent is a very different man from the former one. Those who are connected with the school, and other Government employés, seem to be interested in the real good of the Indians. The agent and most of the employés are Friends, but all seem to be interested in the Baptist church.

The Indians, too, are now more free to talk than when I first came, two years ago. The chiefs and leading men now come to my house and talk freely with me. The expression of their sentiments in regard to the progress, in every regard, is certainly very encouraging, and I believe that there will be a reaction before very long.

They are becoming more interested in sending their children to school, and the story about the "vision" is rapidly losing its hold upon the Indians. I am glad, also, to say that the white men and women of this agency are taking a more active interest in the meeting.

A great deal has been done in this agency for the religious interests of the Indians. Looking back over the history of this mission for the past two years, I can see that such is the case. There exists a greater degree of friendship and unity. Everybody is ready to speak a friendly word to his neighbor, and the brighter days are coming.

I remain yours truly,

WILLIAM HURR,
Missionary for the Sac and Fox Indians, Indian Territory.

Hon. J. V. CARTER, *United States Indian Agent.*

In conclusion allow me to say that while the work of the past year falls far short of what we might desire, yet I can but acknowledge, with a thankful heart, the many evidences of the guiding hand of a kind Heavenly Father, and should it be mine to submit a "report" of affairs at this agency one year hence, let us hope that the experience of the past may contribute to better success in the future.

Very respectfully,

JACOB V. CARTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNION AGENCY, IND. TER.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1883. The tribes composing this agency are—

The Cherokees, numbering about	22,000
Choctaws, numbering about	18,000
Chickasaws, numbering about	6,000
Creeks, numbering about	14,000
Seminoles, numbering about	3,000
Total	63,000

This includes white and colored adopted citizens. Census was taken by the Cherokees in 1880, but by none of the other tribes for many years. There are about 3,000 whites lawfully within this agency, as licensed traders, railroad and Government employés and their families. Several thousand are temporarily residing in accordance with the provisions of the treaty, being emigrants, visitors, pleasure-seekers, &c., and in addition to these there are about 16,000 whites, who are tenants or farm laborers for Indians; several thousand claimants to citizenship, whose claims are denied by the Indians; and several thousand intruders, making the population of this agency nearly 100,000.

The different nations composing this agency have their own legislature and courts, similar to those in the States, and all but the Seminoles have their constitution, laws, and acts of council printed. The Indians are subject to civil and criminal jurisdiction of their own courts. In civil cases between white men and Indians, and in cases of differences between the tribes, this agency is the court.

UNITED STATES COURT.

In criminal cases where white men and Indians are the parties, or where both parties are white men, the case is tried by the United States court at Fort Smith, Ark. About four-fifths of the criminal cases tried at that court come from the Indian Ter.

ritory. The long distances witnesses must travel to reach this court make the administration of justice not only very expensive to the Government, and to the witnesses who are compelled to attend, but it is the cause of a large number of the crimes committed in the Territory not being reported; witnesses cannot afford to travel several times to Fort Smith, Ark., to prosecute criminals. The fees and mileage will not pay ordinary fare and necessary expenses of the trip, allowing nothing for the time lost. The business of the court is transacted as rapidly as possible, but cases are continued from term to term, and several trips must be made by the witnesses before the case is tried.

Criminals take advantage of this state of affairs, and crime is much more prevalent than if a court was established in the Territory, as the treaty provides and the Indians desire. The Territory having no friend at court to call attention to these matters, the Indian Office should do so in the interest of good order and economy.

CRIMES.

The last Congress having neglected to enact laws making it a penalty to steal coal and timber from the reservations of the five civilized tribes, large quantities are removed by citizens of adjoining States, for which they pay nothing. This creates ill-feeling among the Indians toward the whites, which has resulted in some shooting affairs.

Whisky is the cause of three-fourths of the murders in the Indian Territory, and as the number of intruders and bad characters increases from year to year the supply of whisky is more plentiful. It comes into the Territory from all directions, by wagons, pack-horse, railroad, and express, in all shapes and quantities. The profits in the traffic are so enormous that parties will take all chances. One party captured with a load of whisky stated that the last load he sold, 140 gallons, brought him a profit of $4 per gallon, and requiring less than a month to make the trip. The police and marshals do all that can be done, and arrest hundreds, who are sent to the penitentiary, but the country is so large, and so much of it unoccupied, that the whisky peddlers have ample opportunity to escape. Matters will not improve until the number of marshals is increased, and appropriation made to pay a large police force of good men to be on duty all the time. In this connection I am glad to note that with few exceptions leading men of these nations are taking great interest in the enforcement of law and the maintenance of good order.

CREEK TROUBLES.

The regular quadrennial rebellion against the Creek Government, after about a year's duration, has ceased, and Is-par-he-che and his men are again quiet citizens of the nation they attempted to destroy. The Hon. Clinton B. Fisk, and General E. Whittlesey, chairman and secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, came here by the request of the Department during August, 1883, and heard the complaints of Is-par-he-che, and the answers of the Creek authorities, and, after several days of counciling and speech making, succeeding in bringing about a settlement, in which amnesty is granted for all crimes and offenses growing out of the late troubles, and Is-par-he-che's party to take the oath of allegiance to the Creek Nation and become good citizens. From appearance of the situation now the agreement will be carried out in good faith for a few years.

Generals Fisk and Whittlesey are entitled to credit somewhere for their self-sacrifice in this matter, coming here during the hot days of August, listening day after day to the speeches and "pow-wows" of the chiefs and headmen until the small hours of night, and receiving for compensation, only the thanks and good will of the Indians and their friends, and the curses of white men whose occupation is gone when peace is restored. The curses get into the newspapers, while the thanks are generally oral.

INDIAN POLICE.

There is at this agency an Indian police force of thirty privates and three officers. This force is no longer an experiment, and is approved by the best men of the nation, and is regarded as a contribution of a portion of the expense of manitaining order in the country, where about one-fourth of the population are citizens of the United States, over whom the nation can exercise no jurisdiction. They do not interfere with the affairs of the nation, hence there is no clash of authority.

INTRUDERS.

When the number of the intruders in this agency is mentioned, the question is asked, "Why does not the Indian Office remove and keep them out, as the treaty provides?" I answer that as long as the statutes on this subject are as they are, the Indian Office,

with the assistance of the entire Army, could not comply with the treaties made with these people "to remove and keep out intruders." These reservations differ from those of the wild tribes in this respect. There, all white men on the reservation are there by permission of the agent. At this agency, 2,000 whites are here by permission of the treaty, and 16,000 who labor for the Indians, and have permits issued by Indian authorities, besides a constant stream of emigrants through the reservation in all directions. The Indians are to blame for most of the intruders being here. They employ white men without obtaining a permit from their own authorities, as the treaty and their own laws require. The white man thus employed without a permit is an intruder and liable to be so reported at any time.

The last Congress having failed to provide a penalty for the return to the reservation of those intruders who have been removed, the removal of intruders still remains a farce.

CITIZENSHIP.

The question that has been so long before the Department as to whether the Indian Nations or the Department shall determine who are entitled to citizenship in these nations is in a fair way to settlement. Inspector Ward and Special Agent Beede, having investigated the matter for several weeks here, have made their report to the honorable Secretary of the Interior. A decision cannot be made too soon, as the unsettled condition of this matter is a source of annoyance to the nations and claimants. Since this appointment of the Commission I have declined to investigate claims to citizenship and grant protection papers to those who present a *prima facie* case, as has been the regulation heretofore; and the authorities do not disturb claimants—all waiting for the Department to determine what shall be done and who shall do it.

PER CAPITA PAYMENT.

In 1832, when the Creeks were removed from Alabama, there were 573 orphan children, and the United States set aside twenty sections of the lands taken from the Creeks to be sold for their benefit as the President may direct. The lands were sold and the money placed in the United States Treasury. After fifty years the sum received for the lands, with interest, amounting to $315,995.06 was forwarded to me to be paid to the orphans or their legal heirs. All except twenty-five of those who were orphans in 1832 are dead. The money was paid to the orphans who were present, and to the legal heirs of those who had died. At this payment, though thousands had gathered to witness it, the best of order prevailed. The police were successful in capturing a large amount of whisky intended for that market. This no doubt contributed largely to keep things quiet. The claimants, in nearly every instance, after paying their debts, took their money home with them. If the principal could be paid during the year to the Delawares, to whom I pay annually about $50,000, it would be better for them and for the service.

LEASED LANDS.

The Cherokees have collected tax from cattle-men for grazing on lands known as the "Cherokee strip," lying in the northwest corner of the Indian Territory, for several years. Last year the sum received was over $40,000, and collected by the Cherokee authorities. In June last, at the extra session, the Cherokee council leased the above-mentioned lands to a cattle company for a term of five years, at an annual rental of $100,000. The company is entirely responsible, and, as they pay the rent six months in advance, the action of the council was certainly wise.

The unoccupied lands ceded by the Creeks to the United States are covered with cattle, on which tax is paid to no one. The owners of these cattle, and those who refuse to pay taxes to the Indian authorities, are violently opposed to leasing Indian lands for grazing purposes, because, when the lands are leased, those occupying them are compelled to pay for grazing or get out. There is no sense in permitting hundreds of thousands of dollars to burn up every year, or go into the pockets of a few cattle-owners, who will not pay a farthing for the feed, when it could be let to the highest bidder and a large revenue realized.

FREEDMEN.

Under the treaty of 1866 provision was made for the Choctaw freedmen becoming citizens of that nation, or for their removal. No action has been taken since the making of the treaty, and the Freedmen have remained citizens of the United States and residing and making improvements in the Choctaw Nation. They are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Indian courts, and dissatisfaction and complications have arisen until the extra session of the Choctaw council was called in June, and the Freedmen adopted on certain conditions, which, if accepted by them and approved by Congress, will settle the matter forever.

CROPS.

The crops of corn, cotton, wheat, and oats are very fine, and are produced entirely, or nearly so, on the bottoms along the streams. The uplands are good for grazing only. The crops are raised by white renters mostly, who rent farms from the Indians on the same terms that land is leased in the States. Under their own laws an Indian is entitled to all the lands he will fence, or have fenced; consequently nearly every Indian can have a farm without much exertion on his part. Horses, cattle, hogs, cotton, pecans, and furs are the chief articles of export.

SCHOOLS.

Each of these nations has a public-school system similar to those of the States, and holds teachers' institutes at its capitol annually.

The settlements are so very far apart that schools can be established only at those localities where ten or more scholars can be got together. The neighborhood builds the house and the nation furnish teachers and books. Most of the teachers are educated Indians, who teach the English only in the schools. In addition to the neighborhood schools, as they are called, each nation has academies and seminaries, all boarding schools, for their children only. The Cherokees have two fine seminaries, that have been in operation for years. They are managed and operated by Cherokees. The Choctaws have three large academies, one under the management of the Methodist Church South, and the other two by the Presbyterian Missionary Board. The Chickasaws have four academies, conducted by contractors, who are citizens of the Chickasaw Nation. The Seminoles have two, one under the management of the Methodist Church South, the other by the Presbyterian Missionary Board, the nation paying the managers about $80 per annum for each pupil boarded, clothed, and educated. The Creeks have four seminaries, one under the management of each of the following religious societies: The Methodist Church South, Southern Baptist, Presbyterian, and Baptist Home Missionary Societies, the latter school for Creek freedmen.

In addition to the above there are a number of "pay schools." These are schools established by private enterprise and students paying tuition, except in cases where individuals or societies in the States pay tuition for certain students. These schools receive no support from the nation. Worcester Academy, at Vinita, under the supervision of the Congregational society, erected during the last year by funds subscribed by citizens of the Cherokee Nation, is one of the best in the Territory, and had about 100 students during the last year. Harrell Institute, at Muskogee, managed by the Methodist Church South, has about 150 students, and will erect a fine academy building during the fall. Indian University, at Tah-le-quah, managed by the Baptist Home Missionary Society, will be removed to Muskogee during the fall and a $12,000 building erected. The Presbyterian school for girls at Muskogee are erecting a building for boarding-hall, and will open school in September. The schools managed by religious societies, either as pay schools or under contract with the nations, are the most successful.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I respectfully recommend that proper steps be taken to secure passage of laws providing for imprisonment of intruders who return after being removed; for punishment for stealing coal and timber from the reservations; for establishing a United States court within the Territory, as the treaty provides; for increasing the pay and number of police, and for payment of the principal to the Indians who receive per capita payment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. Q. TUFTS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Tama County, Iowa, August 15, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my fifth annual report of the condition and progress of the Indians under my charge.

The Fox or Musquakie tribe of Indians, are located in Tama County, Iowa, where they have lived for over thirty years, surrounded by a large population of white people. They now own about 1,340 acres, having recently purchased 365 acres, at a cost of $13,000, taken from their annuity funds. This tract of land is about one-third timber, and the balance good grazing and farming land, though subject to overflow in time of high water. It is owned in common, and held in trust by the governor of the State of Iowa. Individual Indians, however, own 85 acres in their own right, *making a total* of 1,425 (at a cost of $28,000), which is all fenced with wire and boards.

Two hundred and fifteen acres are under cultivation this year; the crops look very promising, and the estimated yield will be: Corn, 8,000 bushels; potatoes, 700; beans, 900; turnips, 150; onions, 25. Also of squash, pumpkins, melons, and other vegetables, there will be about 100 wagon loads. This will give the tribe an abundance of food and a surplus to sell.

The Indians have worked very well this season, the men doing more work in the fields than ever before. They have made 250 rods of fence, and built ten new houses out of bark and boards. A number have also been employed by white people to work in the harvest field.

The tribe numbered at the last enrollment about 350 persons. Since then 20 children have been born, and there have only been 2 deaths, which will make the number at the next enrollment about 368.

About 700 horses are owned by this tribe, which constitute their principal wealth. They also own personal property to the value of about $20,000. Last fall they received $10,000 in annuities, that, with the sale of furs trapped during the winter, and the sale of ponies, has clothed them well, while the crops raised have given them plenty to eat. So that they are well off, for Indians, and are content and happy.

The conduct of these people has been exceedingly good during the past year. They have lived peaceably with one another, and with their white neighbors. I have not heard of a single crime committed among themselves, or to white people, and there has been much less drinking among the young men than at any time since I have had charge of them. The women continue well-behaved, chaste, and industrious. The children are brought up strictly to be good Indians, according to their views. These Indians are still making some progress in educating themselves, but all in their own way; they are still opposed to sending their children to school, and still more bitterly opposed to any missionary work being done among them. They still adhere to many of their old customs and religious ceremonies.

The chiefs and headmen will petition (through the members representing this State in Congress) to have a more equitable and just division of the annuities belonging to the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians. They claim the Fox tribe all live in Iowa, except about 20 that are with the Sacs in Indian Territory; also, that they number 350, the Sacs 440. That all the country ceded to the United States by various treaties was owned one half by each, and that in justice they ought to receive one-half of all the proceeds received by the Sac and Fox tribes from said treaties; that the annuities belonging to both tribes amount to over $51,000, and that they only receive a little over $11,000, while the Sacs in Indian Territory receive the balance. They also say the allotment when made by Congress was made under the impression that there were only 80 Fox in Iowa. The reason they intend bringing the matter before Congress is, that the allotment being made by them, it is not in the power of the Indian Department to adjust it.

The health of the Indians has been very good this season, and only two deaths have occurred since last fall.

The Industrial School was suspended on the 1st of October last, the teacher having resigned. The school was again opened in May, under the charge of Miss Allie B. Busby, assisted by Miss Anna Skea, who represents the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of Iowa. Both these ladies have had several years' experience as teachers among the Sioux Indians. The attendance so far at the school has been very small, but we hope it will gradually increase, as the prejudice of the Indians (which was excited against the school some years since) is, in a measure, overcome by time. It may at length disappear altogether, and they will be willing to send their children to school. I have done everything in my power to induce them to do so.

As soon as the Indians gather their crops, and receive their fall payment, they will all leave, except a few families who have no horses and scatter over different parts of the country, one or two families in a place, to hunt and trap. They all have friends among the farmers, who permit them to camp on their land, and allow them to have fuel. They help husk the corn, and get jobs to cut wood and make posts during the winter. The farmers also let them have the stalks in the field to feed their ponies.

The young Indians associate with the farmers' boys, and they sometimes teach them to read and write and figure. In this irregular way they have acquired what education they have. They return to their homes about the first of May, in time to put in their crops; but as long as they continue this practice of wandering around, and only remain on their own land five months in the year, they cannot advance much in civilization, or in accumulating property. They must settle down, and have permanent houses, and raise hogs, poultry, &c.

The farmer has done all he could to assist the Indians in farming, as well as helping those that remain during the winter to get in fuel.

I respectfully inclose herewith the statistical information called for.

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. DAVENPORT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
August 16, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with instruction I herewith submit my annual report of affairs at the Consolidated Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, having under its control five separate tribes, the Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, Iowa, Sac and Fox of Missouri, and Chippewa and Christian Indians. The population of the various tribes as shown by last pay-rolls are as follows:

	Persons.
Pottawatomies	410
Kickapoos	234
Iowas	132
Sac and Fox, of Missouri	75
Chippewa and Christian or Munsee	71
In all	922

There are living on Pottawatomie Reserve, in addition to above number, about fifty citizen Pottawatomie Indians, a part of whom are married into the tribe, but do not draw annuities. They live on Pottawatomie Reserve by common consent of the Prairie Band. There are about 280 Pottawatomie Indians living with the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, who are members of the Pottawatomie tribe and would receive tribal benefits, should they come here to live; they visit their friends here frequently.

POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS.

This tribe is the largest band in this agency; they are located on a reserve 11 miles square, containing 77,357 acres, in Jackson County, Kansas, 12 miles from the Union Pacific Railroad. This reserve is mostly rolling upland with narrow fertile valleys along the creeks and small streams. The upland is fine for grazing cattle, and portions of it have proven by experience to be fine for tillable purposes.

The statistics of these Indians show more advancement and improvements since last report than any others in this agency except the Iowa tribe. The industrious and prosperous members are very anxious to possess money and property, which requires them to be energetic and active. They will realize one-half larger crops than in previous years. A number of these Indians are very good farmers and managers. Under the diligent care of the superintendent of farming they have learned the necessity of planting their crops early. The old custom was to wait in spring until their ponies could get fat on grass, which is obviated by the use of corn. There are a number of very aged Indians among them that never will or never could change their mode or custom of living. They are, with the exception of a few, provided with comfortable houses, which they are enlarging, remodeling, and repairing all the time.

Act of Congress May 17, 1882, appropriated $8,000 for these Indians annually from funds (interest on Pottawatomie general fund) for their support and civilization, which was expended last year as follows: $5,000 paid per capita, $1,000 for support of wheelwright, and $2,000 for purchasing agricultural implements and lumber.

KICKAPOO INDIANS.

The Kickapoo Reservation is located in Brown County, Kansas, 5 miles north of the Union Pacific (Central Branch) Railroad and 40 miles from Atchison City. It is a fine body of land, interspersed with streams fringed with timber, with uplands gradually sloping back, which are very fertile. Three-fourths of this reserve can be utilized for agricultural purposes. The remaining one-fourth is well watered by springs, and is fine grazing land.

These Indians have every advantage to become self-sustaining people. A majority of this tribe are advancing in civilization, but as heretofore stated in my reports there has been a faction among this tribe for three years, consisting of a leader with followers, who oppose any advancement towards civilization, and has used his power in a way to be a detriment to the industrial school for that tribe.

The agricultural results, as shown in accompanying statistics, are as satisfactory as could be expected. They have done more fencing in the last twelve months than in any previous year; they have comfortable houses, and there are several fine bearing apple and peach orchards on the Kickapoo Reserve.

A tract of this reserve laid aside for mill-site and missionary purposes has lately been appraised for the purpose of selling to the highest bidder, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the Kickapoo tribe.

IOWA AND SAC AND FOX OF MISSOURI INDIANS.

The Great Nemaha Agency was consolidated with Pottawatomie October 1, 1882. That agency is comprised of the Iowas and the Sac and Fox of Missouri. They are *located in Kansas* and Nebraska, on joining reserves, containing about 24,000 acres of

excellent grazing and farming land, interspersed with streams well timbered. The Iowas are far more advanced in civilization than the Sac and Fox of Missouri. The Iowas are a prosperous tribe of Indians, the white blood predominating to a more or less degree. They are as good farmers as the average white class, some of them raising fine fields of corn, wheat, oats, &c. They seem to appreciate their surroundings, send to school, and are willing for their children to work, and if it was not for the use of intoxicating drink would be an exemplary tribe.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri are of a different nature, they clinging somewhat to the traditional superstition of their fathers, but which is being gradually destroyed; and they are, with the exception of a few, an indolent and dissipated tribe, receiving larger annuities, which is to their detriment rather than their advantage. They seem to tolerate the school, and through the persuasions of the employés send their children. This tribe, with the exception of a small per cent., are full-blooded Indians.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri Reserve is situated along the Nemaha and Missouri Rivers, and is the finer reserve of the two, but this year it was submerged during June by the freshet from the Nemaha and Missouri Rivers, materially injuring their crops.

The Iowas and Sac and Fox of Missouri have been agitating the question of moving to the Indian Territory ever since and before I assumed charge of them. This has had its detrimental effects in the way of improvements upon their present homes. Last spring they wished the Department to allow them to use each tribe's part of their annuity money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of delegates to visit the Territory to select homes there, and were to remove if the delegates should like that country. The Department granted the authority for the use of funds as requested by the tribes, in letter dated March 9, 1883, but with the proviso "that all the Indians at the Great Nemaha Agency belonging to the said tribes should remove to the Indian Territory." Under the authority, with the exception of a few, they concluded to remain upon their present reservations, and have been satisfied until the last month, when a delegation of two Indians from the Indian Territory visited them for the purpose of explaining to them the benefits derived by removal; and at the present time they are agitating the question again, and a large majority are expressing desires to join their tribes in the Indian Territory.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE INDIANS.

The Chippewa and Munsee Reserve is situated in Franklin County, Kansas, on the Marais des Cygnes River, 8 miles from Ottawa City, and contains 4,395 acres of land which is known as the Chippewa hills. The soil, all but what is in the valleys, which is not over a thousand acres, is of a clay subsoil, mostly covered with black oak timber, and is very fertile for that class of land. These Indians raise very good corn, oats, and potatoes.

This tribe having been made up of two different tribes, the Chippewas and the Munsees, which are about equally divided as to number in the band now, seems to cause some strife among them. They have some very good Indians, but as a tribe they are very quarrelsome and dissipated. There are some white men among them who are agitators and keep up a dissatisfaction among the tribe. They have made several applications to me to visit the Indian Territory for the purpose of selecting a new home and selling their present reserve, which I believe would be to their advantage. They are principally half-breeds; there is not a member of the tribe without white blood.

EDUCATIONAL.

This agency has 3 industrial boarding schools under charge: Pottawatomie 1, Kickapoo 1, and Sac and Fox of Missouri 1, which are not as satisfactory as I would like, but at the same time they are doing very well considering the light in which the class of people who support these schools look at education—they who so recently held to the traditional predelictions of their fathers, who believed in the chase and his annuity for a livelihood. It can be seen very plainly that the man who engages in agricultural pursuits much sooner realizes the necessity of an education than the man who depends on his annuity for his support. Few Indians send to school through choice, but from the persuasive influences and understanding that unless he does the child's annuity will be cut off, or he will be deprived of agricultural implements. And after the parents are induced to send to school, they are very troublesome about their children working, which I consider the most important benefit derived from these schools.

The average attendance at the three schools during the year was 76 pupils. The pupils in attendance are becoming industrious and cleanly boys and girls. Attached are statistical reports *of each school.*

WHISKY TRAFFIC.

The reservations of this agency are located in Kansas and Nebraska and surrounded by a thickly-settled class of farmers, which stimulates, to some extent, the industrious Indians' desire to imitate their neighbors in agricultural ways; but, on the other hand, there are always some among these settlers who infuse bad ideas among the Indians and assist them in a great many cases to secure intoxicating drinks in a way which is very hard to detect.

While we have a prohibitory law in Kansas, it appears to have been a detriment, so far as the Indians are concerned, in securing whisky. I have indicted several parties during the year, and have warrants in the hands of the United States marshal at this time. The only trouble in breaking up the whisky traffic is from the reluctance upon the part of Indians in testifying against whom they purchased the whisky, and in many cases it is procured from itinerant whisky venders, who visit the borders of these reservations, particularly after annuity payments.

There has been more sickness than usual in the past year, particularly with the Pottawatomies.

Very respectfully,

H. C. LINN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Ypsilanti, Mich., August 24, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report.

The Indians of this agency are for the most part Chippewas, with a large sprinkling of Ottawas, and a remnant (about 100) of Pottawatamies. The first-named are scattered widely over the State north of Saginaw Bay, and settled in small communities of from thirty persons up to several hundred. The Pottawatomies are by themselves, located in Calhoun County, upon land owned in common, paid for from means provided by the Government some years since, and surrounded by flourishing communities of whites. The total number of Indians in the agency is between seven and eight thousand. An agency so situated requires more effort to secure results than one where the Indians are all confined within the narrow limits of a reservation. To assist them in their real grievances and dismiss their imaginary ones without injustice, to see to their schools, protect them in their land troubles, and encourage them in their industries has been my constant aim. I have been specially interested in two things: First, urging them to keep and work their land; second, to keep their children in the schools. I have succeeded fairly, not up to the full measures of my desires or hopes, but many Indians have during the last year been impressed with the importance of these matters, and lands are far more difficult of purchase from them than a few years since, as they begin to realize their value. Had patents not been issued in fee, thousands of Indians would have good homes who now have none, having years since parted with their land, in many cases for a mere pittance, while the wise policy incorporated in some treaties of allowing them to sell only by consent of the President has saved large numbers of homes to them.

During the year there has been no epidemic whatever. There is much scrofula among them, and many are consumptive, while owing to poor houses and our rigorous climate many of the children die; but happily the people have escaped epidemics peculiarly fatal among Indians, as they have but little idea of nursing and poor accommodation for their sick.

The Indians of Michigan are mainly engaged for a livelihood in fishing, working at jobs, and farming; there are very few mechanics among them; they are valuable in the lake ports as laborers to load and unload vessels, and are first-class woodsmen, and in these two pursuits hundreds are constantly engaged. Besides these laborers, there are several hundred connected with the fisheries in our great lakes in one way and another, and a few are proprietors of fishing apparatus and succeeding well.

A large number also are engaged in farming, and are succeeding moderately well. Most of the lands occupied by them are well to the north, and will not admit of growing much wheat, but oats, barley, potatoes, and hay can be grown in abundance, and these farm products they are, for the most part, engaged in raising. I have encouraged them as much as possible in these pursuits, and at council meetings have often spoken, as I believe with good effect, upon the great value and importance to them of farming.

While keeping in view my duty to urge them by all possible means to be industrious, I have also kept the schools at work as best I might to assist the children. I

experienced much trouble in keeping up the attendance during the last cold winter, and yet more with some of the teachers whom I found at work when I assumed charge of the agency and who were entitled to a fair trial. I have weeded out the poor ones, as I believe, and having thoroughly repaired the school-houses, and received the promise to send their children more regularly, I am hoping that the current year will see a larger attendance. But the meager cost of these schools is not for a moment, in my judgment, to be compared with their real value. I have eight schools now and hope to be granted permission to open two more. Without these schools 90 per cent. of those in attendance would never see the inside of a school-house, so remote are they from white schools.

The bane of the Indian is whisky; this is the one foe that stands over against his prosperity and future. It is a question of time only when he will disappear unless it can be kept from him. During the year I assisted in prosecuting one Joseph Cook for selling liquor to an Indian. He was tried in the United States district court without a jury, both sides being desirous that the law should be interpreted, the facts not being disputed. Judge Withey reserved his opinion and the case will be reargued in October before a full bench, when the constitutionality of the law will be passed upon, and it is hoped for its affirmance. In this event I will see that the business is made too unprofitable to follow.

In looking over the year's work I have not accomplished all I had in mind and heart to do, but I can see that something has been done; the Indians, many of them, have progressed, many others are striving to do and be something, and I expect to aid them much more during the present year by reason of my experience in the one just gone.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD P. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., *August* 21, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition, progress, and prospects of the Chippewas of Northern Minnesota, containing the three reservations of Red Lake, Leech Lake, and White Earth, and under the name of the White Earth Agency.

While the advancement of these Indians towards civilization may seem slow, I am fully convinced that they are improving, and each returning season they are more desirous to obtain the latest improved farming implements, and show much anxiety to become self-sustaining through their farms. My policy has been to impress upon them that their subsistence must soon be wholly the product of their own labor, and to disabuse their minds of the idea that the Government owes them a living.

It is very important that the south and eastern lines of this reservation should be well marked out so as to avoid any conflict between them and the white settlers, and would recommend that this be done as soon as possible. Many Indians have removed to the southeast corner of the reserve, and trouble has arisen in this matter of not finding the exact lines.

The Pembina Indians, living on their own township 18 miles north of this agency, have made good progress in enlarging their farms, and they have every reason to be thankful to the Government for being so liberal to them, as they receive about one-fifth of the appropriation called the Red Lake and Pembina fund.

The Otter Tail Pillagers, living north of the agency about 18 miles, and about 8 miles east of the Pembinas, have not been so bountifully cared for, and consequently their progress is not so marked. They are in need of oxen, wagons, and other implements, and I hope to furnish them out of this annuity fund, intending to make out the estimate soon for those articles.

The band of Indians living here and called the Mississippi Chippewas is the largest in numbers, and as their annuities, according to the present treaty, will expire next year they may be compelled to rely on their own resources. It is unfortunate that the other part of this band, living at Mille Lac, White Oak Point, and Sandy Lake, could not be induced to make this reservation their home, where no better region of country of the same extent can be found in the Northwest adapted to agriculture and grazing purposes. If funds could be appropriated and the proper effort made, it would no doubt start the tide which would bring them all here in a few years.

I have been much gratified with the progress made the past year in our schools. I consider it the most important feature of my work, and one on which the future good of these Indians will depend almost entirely. When the school closed last year the scholars had dropped out one by one until the attendance was reduced to a small number. This year, at the *close, we had almost our* full quota, and they were all even

anxious to remain during vacation. The teachers have enforced good order, and more than ordinary interest has been shown in their studies. With the energy and good management of our principal, the boys have worked well and raised such a bountiful supply of all kind of vegetables as never had been seen here before, and our school garden of five acres, besides its usefulness, is highly ornamental and the admiration of all visitors.

Our new school building, when finished and furnished, will give us all the room necessary for many years. I think it wise to conduct the school independent of any sectarian influence, as the children attending are from families of both denominations.

The police force has been a strong arm this year to the agent in the enforcement of law and order. I am sorry that men so faithful cannot receive better remuneration.

The judges of the court on Indian offenses selected from the police force have given much satisfaction in the decision of cases among their own people, and have done much to aid me in producing peace and harmony.

The Indians at Red Lake are not rapid in their improvements. The soil is not adapted for agricultural purposes, but on the western part of their reserve there is plenty of prairie of the best quality, and they should be induced to labor there. I have urged them to take up homes on the prairie lands, but the older men are disinclined to listen to such advice.

The Leech Lake Indians should be removed to this reserve. There is no hope for much advancement while living around Leech and Winnebagoshish Lakes. Their soil is unfit for farming purposes and scarce in grass. These Indians are much troubled because there has been no settlement of damages for building the dams. They have made threats as to what might occur if their claims for damages were not heeded soon. I think a new effort should be made, and the only feasible way in my mind is that of arbitration.

During the last winter the small-pox did much havoc with the Chippewas at the head of the Mississippi River; seventy-two of their number died from that dreadful disease. Dr. Walker, who was the physican at Winnebagoshish Dam, at the onset of the disease began to combat it, and did so at the peril of his life. I think the Government is greatly indebted to him for his valuable services.

I have to thank the Department for the patience exercised and the assistance rendered me in the many complex questions which have arisen during the past year.

Very respectfully,

C. P. LUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *August* 6, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to forward my seventh annual report of the transactions at this agency, and that a correct understanding of the present condition of the Indians under my charge may be had, a brief retrospect is necessary.

These Indians are part of the large nation known as Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, and their reservation extends along the northern boundary of this Territory for 300 miles. The division line, when established, left about equal numbers in charge of each government, and as children of the same family or nation the intercourse has been continued and has its effects on their habits and civilization. Until within the past two or three years the Canadian Government issued no supplies to their Indians, and as a natural consequence the Indians from north of the line made use of their family relationship to gravitate towards the agency that issued food and annuities, thus swelling the number on the agency roll and drawing from its supplies. Since the commencement of the Dominion Government to issue food and money to their Indians this usage is reversed, and the movement is assisted by the reduced rations this agency has now to give, many Indians, especially those not having houses, artfully trying to belong to and draw rations from both sides of the line, but without much success. From these causes a steady reduction of the numbers on our record has been going on.

AGRICULTURE.

Since the first efforts at farming and house building were made, some six years ago, the work has made moderate but steady progress. There are now nearly 200 log cabins, substantial and comfortable, with, in most cases, small patches of cultivated ground attached. They are scattered over the reservation where there is tillable land. Last fall there was a fair crop of potatoes raised, and as no Indian had cellarage frost-*proof, they were instructed* to bring into the agency cellar a portion to be preserved

for seed. This was done by some forty of them, and 138½ bushels were taken care of and distributed to them again this spring. All other Indians who had prepared ground also received seed. The Indian farms being so far apart, it was impossible to supervise and see that the seed thus given was put in the ground. An after-inspection of the farms showed that only a small part of the seed had been planted; the greater part had been eaten, as might have been expected.

There was much alarm and disturbance caused by the frequent raids made from across the line by Crees and half-breeds during the spring and summer months. As many as 200 ponies were stolen and run into Canada. In some cases pursuit was given and encounters followed, resulting in 1 Piegan killed and 2 severely wounded. The Crees are reported to have suffered greater loss. One of our Indian villages on Two Medicine River, eight miles north of the agency, was abandoned in consequence of these raids, the Indians yet living in lodges near the agency, afraid to return to their homes and farms. Several visits were paid us by United States soldiers who made search for these Crees, but unsuccessfully. As a result of these alarms, a check was given to house building and the cultivation and extension of their farms, which will take a long time to overcome.

Early in winter, from reports of the killing of cattle from the agency herd, a night guard was appointed, but was only useful in checking, not in preventing, the evil. A stop was only put to the practice by driving the herd near the agency, and corraling them at night. The only palliation for this outrage was that the rations issued were not sufficient to prevent hunger. Only by this resource, and the issue of the 30 tons of potatoes raised on the agency farm, was fatal suffering avoided.

Two impediments to the success of Indian farming exist here: First, the inability of Indians to break up the ground, stronger horses and more skill than they possess being necessary; second, the necessity for more supervision and instruction while planting, caring for, and reaping crops than it is possible for the limited agency help to give. The Indian will work if shown how, and he understands the benefit resulting. His imitative power is great.

EDUCATION.

The day school has been well attended throughout the year, and fair progress was made by the pupils, the number present often being above one hundred; yet the two teachers had no trouble in keeping order, and no urging was required to keep up the numbers, as the school is popular with the children.

A boarding school was commenced in January with seventeen pupils, and continued with small alteration in number till the end of June, when a vacation was given. The benefit to the Indian children from constant attendance, and away from the dirt and evil example of lodge life, was evident in their rapid progress, especially in English speaking, as this is much discouraged by Indians amongst themselves. The invariable evening recreation indoors was to repeat over again the lessons of the school room.

The giving of the vacation was hastened by the parents of the boarding-school children, on one pretext or another, drawing them away, and the offered resignation of matron and assistant. The reasons given for their resignation were various, and not by any means satisfactory, the principal one being that "they were tired of living a civilized life, and wished to return to their old habits." Distrust had been sown in the minds of the children and their parents by county officers, who had arrested a youth for killing cattle, and told the school boys that they were coming back to arrest them all. When the vacation ends and another matron can be had, the boarding school will be reopened.

CIVILIZATION.

One of the most formidable difficulties in the way of the civilization of these tribes is their unreasonable heathen superstition. A house in which a death occurs must be at once abandoned, and all the deceased's effects are promptly appropriated by the surviving relatives. Until these and other practices more senseless and cruel are given up, it will be impossible to abolish their nomadic habits or permanently locate them.

These tribes present a wide field, and it should not be overlooked—our own home field—for the exercise of Christian missionary effort.

POLICE.

The police are becoming more useful as they get familiar with their duties. During the year two were discharged for disobedience. As the service is popular, the best men can be had to fill vacancies. Stricter discipline, less liberty to wander off, and more service to *perform, have increased the efficiency* of the force.

CONCLUSION.

Now that all game is gone from their reservation, no support can be derived from hunting, and they evidence the proper disposition to help themselves by doing as they are instructed in tilling the soil and raising such crops as the rigor of the climate allows. A wise guardianship of these wards calls for them to be provided with such instructors and proper means as are necessary, with least delay, to bring them up to the point of self support. Until that is reached humanity requires that they and their children should not be allowed to suffer hunger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August* 15, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of affairs at this agency for the year 1883, being my second annual report. I am very sorry indeed that I am unable to report greater progress. Although I have been in charge of this agency a year and a half, I am not yet situated so that I can carry out the settled policy I wished to pursue to teach, persuade, or compel these Indians to become self-supporting.

It was my intention and my earnest wish to place not less than fifty families upon their permanent, separate homesteads at the beginning of this season; and there were that many, or a larger number, who would have done well, but I have not been able to do this for the reason that we have not yet succeeded in getting the agency removed to that part of the reservation where their permanent homes are to be. The location selected is so remote from this agency that it is difficult for us to labor with the Indians over there, as long as they have to be supported by the Government, and our base of supplies are at the present agency, 120 to 150 miles distant, and at the same time attend to our duties here. For these reasons we can hardly be said to have made a beginning. We feel that we have been held back by these questions, which ought to have been settled some two or three years before the time of my arrival.

At the date of this writing the indications are that the new agency buildings will not be completed in time for us to take possession next spring, but even if they are not we shall make an effort to locate seventy-five to one hundred families on the Big and Little Horn early in the season.

On account of the expectation that we would remove in the fall of this year (in which expectation I fear we shall be disappointed) we have not extended the limits of our farming operations much beyond what they were last summer, because we thought it useless to break up sod-ground for use one season only.

There have been a much larger number of Indians who were anxious to farm this season than heretofore, some that I really did not expect would be willing to do anything for years, if ever—certainly not during my term of office. To provide land for these Indians I have been compelled to divide our agency field into smaller patches than last year. In this way I have been able to accommodate sixty-six families in our agency field alone, and quite a number of families in the four other fields close by, but separate from the agency field. Their patches are free from weeds and in good order, as many visitors to the agency this summer can testify. We have also broken a little new ground, but not much, for the reason above mentioned.

In the mean time, while we have not been able to carry out our settled plans for making the Crows become self-supporting, the surrounding country has settled up with whites with such surprising rapidity that their occupation, their means of support—hunting—by which they have been accustomed to support themselves three-fifths or two-thirds of each year, has been taken away from them suddenly and before they comprehend the situation, so that they are thrown helpless upon the Government. There is no game left upon their reservation at all worth speaking of, and we shall have to have a much larger quantity of supplies than have been allowed us for the present fiscal year, or the Crows will starve, or else go over the line and hunt upon the adjoining territory, much to the annoyance of their white neighbors. For several years it has been customary for the entire Crow camp to move away from the agency and spend their winter months in hunting, frequently outside the limits of their own country, as they thought they had the right to do under the fourth article of the treaty concluded May 7, 1868. They ought not to be permitted to do this another time, and if not, then the Government will have to support them, certainly until we begin to locate them upon their permanent homes on the Big and Little Horn Rivers, and partially for a time afterwards. I shall exert myself to make this time that they have to be supported as brief as possible, and after we get started shall be able to do many *things to produce this* result which I cannot do now.

Although we have such a meager report to offer in regard to the progress of the Crows towards the life we are so anxious to have them adopt, yet we must say that they are not entirely to be blamed in the matter. It is true that many of them are worthless and will never do anything to earn a living until driven to it by necessity and want, but those who show a disposition to do something for themselves have not been encouraged and assisted as they should have been and would have been, had we been able to establish them on their separate homes. It is true that there is no Crow, not even the best and most progressive, who does not prefer his wild life to that of the white people, but there is a considerable number who are sensible enough to see that the old times are past and can never return. We can reason with such men, and they are now ready to locate on their permanent homes, and have been for a couple of years or more.

If any agent would try to locate the entire Crow people at once he would make a dismal failure of it; but let him take those who are already well-disposed, give them a fair start with the moneys now due them, and he will succeed; and the remainder of the tribe, seeing the first prosper, will soon be anxious to follow after.

In most other respects, aside from our failure to locate the Crows upon their homesteads, our affairs have moved along satisfactorily. A few cases of horse-stealing have been reported by the whites against the Indians, and by the Indians against the whites. We have not suffered nearly so much from the raids of northern Indians as last summer. A number of parties have trespassed on the reservation by cutting timber, but not so many as we expected would do so.

There has been very little drunkenness. A few Indians have drank a good deal of whisky, not in the vicinity of the agency, however. But the great majority of the Crows have no taste for it; they dislike it. I am able to prevent the use of intoxicating drinks very easily in the vicinity of the agency, but it is seldom I have to exercise my authority in this respect.

In respect to learning our language and sending their children to our boarding school, the Crows appear to be more backward than those tribes that have been the fiercest and most warlike. It has taken a great deal of talk and persuasion to get the few scholars we have. Except in regard to numbers the school is a success. We have now but 8 boys and 7 girls in our boarding school. Since my last report we have sent 3 of the largest boys to Carlisle, Pa., 1 little half-breed girl to relatives in Ohio, and 1 boy was compelled by his parents to run away, so that now we have a less number than at the beginning of the year. We had the misfortune to lose our dormitory by fire on the night of the 1st of the present month, and expected also that half our children would not come back to us in consequence of the fire, but have succeeded in getting them all to return. We immediately crowded the employés of the agency closer together to make room for the children in the quarters, but cannot find room for a larger number than we now have. We have 6 Indian children attending our school in addition to those who live with us in our home, and the children of employés. After we shall have removed to the new agency we expect to *require* the Crows to send their children to school.

It seems to me that the things the Government ought to do to settle this Indian business are few and simple; that is is only the agent and his employés who have the difficult, wearisome task; that if the agent has the disposition to do right and knows what is the right thing to do the Government ought to allow him to go ahead and do these things in the same way and with as much energy as he would if it was his own private business. If they have not such an agent they ought to get one without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. ARMSTRONG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT.
August 13, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I now have the honor of submitting this my seventh annual report.

I much regret to record the fact that the inclemency of the weather during the month of May had a very injurious effect on seeds planted, many of the more tender vegetable seeds, such as beans, corn, melons, squashes, &c., having been entirely destroyed by frost. Again, the cold and constant rains of the spring were followed by scorching heat, and the grain harvest will be extremely light.

Quite a number of Indians are at present engaged in putting up hay, a fact which will doubtless be considered a stronger evidence of their advance towards civilization than the harvesting of their *grain, which has also* now commenced. During the pres-

ent year a large increase of acreage has been sown, and were the results, which, of course, can only be approximated in the accompanying statistical report, such as to repay them with an abundant harvest, the Indian farmers would have been greatly encouraged as to future efforts. I fear, however, no retrogression, as the inhabitants of this reservation have evidently proved to themselves that farming, even with light crops, affords them a more comfortable and reliable, if not more pleasant, livelihood than hunting and trapping; and nothing has so much conduced to this end as the distribution by the Department of agricultural implements.

In connection with education, there are two schools—one for boys and one for girls—located some 18 miles north of this agency, at St. Ignatius Mission. These are conducted according to a contract with Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, director of the Catholic Indian missions, and under the present management are in a flourishing condition. Still better results, however, may henceforth be expected, for, as appropriations have been increased, attendance will be increased accordingly, seeing that ample provisions are now being made for the accommodation of children; and I have no doubt that our schools, as institutions for the industrial education of Indian children, will continue to bear, as I believe they have heretofore borne, a favorable comparison with those of any other agency.

Two new school-houses are now in course of construction, one of which, being for boys, the missionaries at Saint Ignatius are building, entirely at their own expense, while the other, for girls, is being built by the Sisters of Providence, those parties having the educational charge of the children. The new building for boys is in the shape of an L, each arm being 66 feet in length and 22 in width or depth. There are, besides, an addition of 14 by 14, and a two-story porch or veranda 14 feet wide and 90 feet long. The main building is to be three storied, of which the first floor is to consist of a chapel 39 by 22, a recreation-room 27 by 22, two class-rooms 22 by 22 each, and an infirmary 14 by 14; the second floor of two class-rooms, each 22 by 22, a museum 27 by 22, two private rooms each 12½ by 22, and a clothes-room 14 by 36; and the third floor of a dormitory 110 by 22. For safety in case of fire it has been determined to erect two staircases, one at each end of the building, which, when completed, it is computed will cost not less than $7,000. The new structure in connection with the present school for girls is also to be a building of three stories, 50 feet in length by 45 in breadth, while in height the first story is to be of 10 feet, the second of 11, and the third of 10. A corridor 6 feet in width, and having three rooms on each side, will bisect the first story, the six rooms composing a parlor, a sewing-room for the girls, and four apartments for the use of the Sisters. The second story will likewise be divided by a corridor, having on one side a chapel, and on the other a dormitory, while another large dormitory will form the third story. The two lower stories will be connected with the school-house, now in use, by passages 15 by 15, when the whole will present a commodious and healthy institution.

With regard to missionary work, which is under the supervision of Rev. L. Van Gorp, S. J., of Saint Ignatius Mission, everything appropriate is being done for the spiritual welfare of the Indians, who, added to this, have gained much in temporal matters through the aid, precept, and example of their spiritual advisors. Several priests and brothers of the order of Jesuits are stationed here, the Mission being one of the oldest in the Territories, having been established under the Apostlelate of Father De Smet, whose zeal and perseverance have, here at least, been well emulated. Several Sisters of Providence have also established themselves at Saint Ignatius Mission, and it would only be an unnecessary repetition of words to try to portray the great and lasting benefits conferred by their Christian teachings, their physical and moral cleanliness, and their habits of industry, or to describe the civilizing influence wielded by them over the Indian girls who are so fortunate as to be placed under their gentle and charitable care.

With reference to industrial pursuits, in addition to the cultivation of land and the erection of a number of houses, many Indians have been engaged in furnishing piles, ties, and cord-wood for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and have been well pleased by the fair wages paid them, and the means thus opened to procure the necessaries and some of the comforts of existence. These Indians are excellent herdsmen, and pay great attention to their stock, each owner of any number having his own brand, which is respected quite as much as is the case among white herdsmen. The high prices lately paid by beef contractors connected with the railroad afforded the Indians an excellent market for surplus steers, but very few were induced by the most tempting offers to part with their cows.

Of the Indians under my charge, it is undeniable that there are some who still prefer to lead more or less of a nomadic life; but even of these very few are criminal, and very few are paupers. With regard to criminals, I think there are few populations in which, compared in number, a smaller number of offenses against law occurs; and as to paupers, I believe that if the amount of assistance afforded these Indians by the United States Government be compared with the poor rates of many of the States, such a comparison will not prove unfavorable to the Indians. On the other

hand, there are a few whom it is almost impossible to prevent from wandering about the country, leading vagabond lives, seeking for opportunities to drink and gamble, and of such I have just had a vivid experience.

While away from the agency, under orders to locate the northern limits of the reservation, some forty Indians arrived from the Columbia River country, consisting of Spokanes, Lower Calispels, Umatillas, and Nez Percés, who evidently visited this region on a gambling excursion and for a spree. Having induced five young men of this reservation to join their carousals, they encamped just across the southern border of the reserve, where, having procured whisky, of which they imbibed freely, they proceeded to terrorize a few railroad employés, threatening death and destruction if their wishes, which seem chiefly to have been centered on fire-water, were not complied with. A traveler also was halted by three Spokanes and three Nez Percés, and compelled to yield up his pocketbook, containing $210. As soon as the news, which was conveyed by startling telegrams, reached me, not knowing the extent of the *emeute*, I sent a dispatch to Major Jordan, at Fort Missoula, for assistance, and started for the scene of action. On my arrival there I placed under arrest, for selling whisky to Indians, a white man, who, having done so off of the reservation, was turned over to the county authorities. With the military command which had come at my request, I then followed the Indian offenders to the reservation. Those, however, who had been engaged in the robbery, made their escape; but I went with the soldiers and "rounded up" all of the alien Indians on the reservation, and, under a penalty of imprisonment in case of disobedience, ordered them to their homes. They left without delay. Peaceful pursuits followed the departure of the "visitors," and perfect quiet now prevails.

Before concluding, permit me to make, in connection with the foregoing, the following comment. While not being surprised that strangers on the ground should become excited and create unnecessary commotion on account of such behavior on the part of a few drunken Indians, and while being still further from having any desire to palliate such actions, I desire to call attention to the fact that such a disturbance might at any time take place in a town of medium size and scarcely be heard of in the next street, while, on the other hand, judging from past experience, occurring as it did, to some extent at least, in connection with an Indian agency, there is a probability of more or less attention being attracted thereto over the length and breadth of the land, and of occasion being taken therefrom to criticise, in not the most complimentary terms, the Indian Department, its servants, and their charges.

As a proof that the Indians of this reservation, while undoubtedly brave, are also law-abiding, I refer with pride to the fact of the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad through their lands, and against their strongest wishes, without any annoyance or opposition being offered to the railroad company that for a moment could be termed serious.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.,
August 13, 1883.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to hand you my fifth annual report.

This reservation is bounded on the north by British America, on the east by the one hundred and eighth parallel of longitude, on the south by the Missouri River; the western boundary has never been fully defined, but is supposed to run to the one hundred and eleventh parallel of longitude. This area of country comprises a tract embracing both mountains and prairie, adapted to mining and stock-raising on the mountains and prairies, and to agricultural pursuits on the margins of the various streams. It covers an area of probably 5,000 to 6,000 square miles.

In former reports I have given a more favorable account of its capacity for agricultural pursuits than I can indorse at this time. Two years of almost complete failure of the crops would necessarily change a man's views somewhat. I now believe that the result would be too uncertain to justify a private individual in attempting to raise crops here without the aid of irrigation; with that the result would be certain, and probably in three years out of five he would be fairly successful without irrigation.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

There are some 950 Gros Ventres *and 750 Assinaboines.*

SUPPLIES.

The supplies heretofore have been sufficient for their wants, taken in connection with the game they have been able to kill; but a new era is dawning upon them. The buffalo is practically extinct, as is also all other game. The crop is nearly a failure, and the food problem assumes a new and unpleasant aspect. Congress, in its wisdom saw fit to reduce the food supply at this agency $7,000, when in point of fact it ought to have been increased that amount. The facts are these: Unless game comes into this reservation, these Indians are liable to be in a starving condition before the winter is over.

RELATION WITH WHITES.

Their relation with the whites is all that can be expected or desired. No outrages and but very little horse-stealing have been perpetrated the past year.

MORALS.

I can see no difference in the state of the morals of my Indians, and I can see no immediate prospect of any improvement. The influence of the whites upon them is bad, and still through contact with whites and civilization will come the agencies that will gradually work reform in their morals.

AGRICULTURE.

I am pleased to state that there is a visible increase in their adaptation to farm-work. They have shown a greater willingness, in fact, I may say, desire, to till their crops than ever before. I doubt if many fields in the older States could show better culture than do the fields at this agency, but I am sorry to have to state that it looks as though all the seed and work had been thrown away. There has practically been no rain this summer; all small grain is a complete failure. Corn and potatoes and other vegetables may make something if rains come soon. I am, however, of the opinion that more attention should be given to farming operations. By this I mean more land should be broken and greater efforts be made to raise wheat and vegetables.

The determined attempt that is being made to open a portion of the reservation to settlement will probably be successful at no distant day, and for that reason I would not recommend the expenditure of much more in improving at this location. It will be necessary very soon to build new agency buildings, and when the matter of rebuilding is determined, it should be done at some more available point; and in determining that point care should be taken that the place should be selected where irrigation could be accomplished easily and successfully.

ILLICIT TRADING.

Illicit trading has been confined principally to parties who make their headquarters on the Missouri River. There is a bad set of men there, who ostensibly are there to conduct wood-yards, but who are really a set of men (with honorable exceptions) who are ready to trade whisky or steal a horse, as occasion offers. These men are well known, but for some reason they manage to carry on their business with but little interference by officers of the law. It is a well-known fact that where one horse is stolen by an Indian, ten are stolen by whites.

INDIAN POLICE.

Indian police are moderately successful, but would be more so if led by a good, reliable white man. However, I manage to get considerable assistance from them in the way of keeping order in the camp, and in some cases intimidating whisky traders.

SCHOOL.

A day school has been in operation, and with moderate success, but really a boarding school is the need of the hour. At this time with a day school it is impossible to keep scholars at their studies steadily and long enough to insure satisfactory results. The work of educating Indians is slow at the best, therefore the best means attainable should be employed to accomplish desired results.

This reservation is essentially a grazing country and should be used for such purpose. On the rich feed that grows all over its plains, coulies, and mountains, thousands of head of cattle can range summer and winter. It would be but a short time before the lands would be covered with cattle, sheep, and horses, whenever the Indian title to the lands is extinguished, and one of the first things that should be done, in my opinion, should be to get a herd of cattle for the Indians. I believe they would make capital herders, and would in a few years replace, to a certain extent, with beef herds *the wild buffalo that* used to roam this country in uncounted numbers.

On the whole, I think my Indians have made fair progress the past year, but not to the extent that I could wish, and the reasons are obvious. The amount of land broken, 200 acres, is not sufficient to furnish more than a small fraction of the work they are able to do, and I could not utilize all their labor if I had more land, from the fact that from the small appropriation by Congress it becomes an absolute necessity that a large portion of them should be hunting game, in order that their supplies shall remain for their support during the inclement months of winter; and as long as Indians follow the chase they will not readily learn to grow corn and potatoes. But game will soon be a thing of the past, and unless they can rely upon the products of the soil, or more liberal aid from the Government, the time is close at hand when starvation will be upon them. I am in hopes that arrangements will soon be made with them to relinquish a large portion of their country and receive from the Government therefor a liberal yearly stipend. The Indians are fully aware of the situation, and are anxious to make some arrangements of the kind indicated.

I am sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. L. LINCOLN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT.,
August 10, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs at this agency. For more than two years I have lived at this agency, and occupied the position of superintendent of the industrial boarding school, which has afforded me opportunities of becoming familiar with the condition and affairs of this agency, and am better prepared to write my first annual report than had I entered upon the duties and assumed the responsibilities of agent as a stranger, unacquainted with agency affairs.

The Indians at this agency are peaceable, well disposed, and easily governed; there has been a gradual growth towards a civilized life; the advancement is slow, but steadily increasing. It is no longer considered a disgrace by the Indian to wear the costume of the white man, as in the past; neither is it an indignity to engage in manual labor. Many of them, even the young men belonging to the "Grass Bands," show an inclination to abandon the former customs and habits of their forefathers and adopt the better ways of the white man. They plainly see that there is but one way to better their condition, viz, to take hold of the implements of civilization, such as the ax, the hoe, and the plow, and follow up civilized pursuits, instead of the old trails of the buffalo of the past. They are submitting to the inevitable very kindly. I am aware that it is an utter impossibility to civilize, educate, and Christianize a nomadic people while wearing blankets and breech-clouts. In the past these Indians have been provided with only a sufficient amount of ready-made clothing to accommodate a few of the many that call for white men's clothing.

Heretofore this people was expected to hunt and provide for their own subsistence for at least two-thirds of the year, the Government furnishing supplies for about one-third. While the buffalo roamed in large herds over these vast plains it was an easy matter to subsist, and, according to the Indian ways of living, they lived in luxury and there was no incentive for them to work; but now the game has practically disappeared, for between the Indians and the many white hunters the buffalo are a thing of the past in this Northwest. Neither the Department nor the Indians anticipated such a sudden disappearance of the game; therefore no adequate provision has been made for their subsistence during the present fiscal year.

FARMING.

There were about 1,000 acres of land planted by the Indians this last spring, notwithstanding the almost entire failure of crops last year. They took hold of the work with the greatest zeal, and with the expectation of realizing much from their labor; but the drought came on and everything was dried up, and a total failure of crops is the result. When my predecessor saw the inevitable, he urged them to go and hunt, which the majority did; but not finding enough game to subsist upon, they came back discouraged and heartsick. With no crop, no game and, as yet no supplies, the wolf of hunger is in every lodge. The situation at present is anything but pleasant, but I have hopes for the future.

If I could have a few thousand dollars' worth of provisions as an extra ration, and a small appropriation to pay a civil engineer, I could turn thousands of acres of this now desert and waste land into beautiful farms, which would in two years' time more than pay for the outlay. The soil is here, the water-power and Indian muscle can be utilized, which will make permanent and profitable improvement, and but a little help from the Government will be needed. This is the only way to solve this problem

of agriculture; and two failures out of every three crops demonstrate this fact, viz, that agriculture at this agency is a failure, and that all the time, labor, and expense used in this direction are lost.

SCHOOLS.

There are five schools at this agency. One Government day school at Wolf Point, under the entire supervision of the Government, which has been in operation for six years. There is a desire on the part of the Indians to have a boarding school at this place. Under the management of Mr. F. A. Porter, the school at Wolf Point planted and cultivated 5 acres of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. The regular attendance for the past year has been very good.

The industrial boarding school is located at Poplar Creek, and is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Although I was its founder, and also its superintendent up to the time of entering upon the duties of agent, I do not deem it egotistical in me in saying that the school is a grand success. I can say no more in favor of the school than my predecessor said in his last annual report, except that the school has been progressing in every department. The school has now more scholars than it can accommodate, but the present number could be doubled if there was more room. There are now 66 scholars in the school, and we have been compelled to turn many away on account of there being no room for them. The scholars are apt, studious, and industrious. The boys during the last spring planted and cultivated over 40 acres of land, but on account of the drought they realized nothing from their labor. More room is essentially necessary for the comfort, convenience, and sanitary condition of the school. The present buildings are entirely inadequate to meet the growing necessities of the school. They are built of logs, poorly planned and poorly finished. It would be economy on the part of the Government to provide more rooms and better facilities for doing the work, as the only pleasant phase and outlook on an Indian reservation are the schools.

There are three mission day schools at this agency, under the supervision of the Rev. G. W. Wood, the Presbyterian missionary, and an indefatigable worker. The school at Poplar Creek is taught by the Misses Dickson and McCreight, of the Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, and the ones at Deer Tail and Grantville by educated Indians. They are doing a good work, and are laying the foundation of virtue and intelligence among this people. The average attendance has been good. In order to secure a regular attendance, the Government has issued the scholars rations, thereby reaching their intellect by the way of their stomachs.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police at this agency are very efficient, and are improving. They have, as a rule, always been ready and willing to perform any service that they have been called upon to do. I would respectfully urge upon the Department the necessity of recommending to Congress an increase in their pay; and also that it would be beneficial to allow them a compensation for the use of a horse. This compensation should be stopped if they did not keep their horses in a proper condition for service at all times. The 25 policemen allowed this agency are sufficient for the protection of the agency, and are all the force that I shall require.

MORALS.

The morals of this people are very low, as they have been so long in contact with the always very-degraded element that is found on the frontier; so that virtue among them is a rare thing. Among all the demoralizing elements that they come in contact with, none is greater than the Army. The military is in close proximity to the Indian camps, and it is an utter impossibility to prevent them from becoming demoralized and the women made prostitutes of, as long as they are permitted to visit and remain within the limits of the garrison.

Another element of demoralization is the traffic in intoxicants. Where and how it gets into the Indian camps seems to be, as yet, an impenetrable mystery. It is, indeed, a rather uninviting field for missionary work, since the moral atmosphere is overcharged with the hostilities of hell; but we hope, pray, and labor that the peaceable fruits of righteousness will ultimately prevail.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of this people is very good, except the prevalence of diseases contracted by immoral practices. There has been no epidemic of any character during the past year. There is no hospital, but one is greatly needed at this agency.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. E. SNIDER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.,
August 27, 1883.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my annual report. This is a consolidated agency, composed of the Omahas and Winnebagoes, two separate tribes, speaking languages entirely distinct and dissimilar, and with habits, temperament, and aims of life totally at variance.

The Omahas are a staid people, attached to their land and desirous of making homes for themselves. They enjoy the peculiar privilege of never having been removed, and having lived for the past two hundred years or more where their present reservation is situated. As in most Indian tribes at the present time, the Omahas are divided into two parties; one progressive, desiring education, law, and looking toward citizenship; the other, conservative, clinging to old customs, and strongly opposed to changes. The progressive party, while not in the numerical majority, have in their ranks men of strong mind and firm purpose, and to the efforts of these men is very largely due the present peculiar and promising condition of the people.

When making the treaty of 1866 the Omahas caused an article to be inserted providing for the dividing up of the reserve into individual farms. Already a number of families had broken away from the central village and begun to build log cabins and work on farms, and about ten years ago a scattering very nearly general was effected, and some three hundred and fifty certificates of allotment were issued to heads of families and single persons. This move was followed by increased prosperity. Wagons and farming utensils became the sole issue, and each year new land was broken and the farms increased in size, until this year the Omahas have about 6,000 acres under cultivation, raising 15,000 bushels of wheat and the promise of a large crop of corn, not to mention vegetables. In the breaking up of the old village the people still clung to the timber, and made their farms in the little valleys that border the streams, and few of those who took out certificates for 160 acres found all those acres arable land. This hindered the development of larger farms, while the distance from market reduced the profit on corn, wheat, potatoes, beans, &c., which had to be hauled from fifteen to thirty miles to meet the railroad.

Another cause operated to check the courage of the Omahas. During the forcible removal of the Poncas, a few years since, many of the Omahas visited their relatives in the camp of the Poncas, and learned how unstable is the hold of the Indian upon his land. This led to an examination of their certificates of allotment, which were taken to white lawyers, and the Omahas, who had cherished those certificates as patents, suffered a great disappointment in finding them legally worthless. The terror of the Indian Territory was constantly in their minds and they knew no peace.

Two years since it chanced that a student of ethnology, Miss A. C. Fletcher, of Peabody Ethnological Institute, Cambridge, Mass., came to live and study among the Omahas, and becoming interested in the welfare of the people, and sympathizing with their love of home and land, and their distress that they were not secure in the midst of their own fields, determined to help them. Gathering careful statistics of the labor of the people, a petition to Congress was framed, based on the idea that these Indians had practically homesteaded their lands, having worked from five to fifteen years on their farms. Growing out of this effort was the passage of a bill, approved by the President August 7, 1882, and published in the last report of the honorable Commissioner. During the past three months the work of carrying out the provisions of the bill has been placed in the hands of Miss Fletcher, who labored to secure the land, and the progressive courage manifested by the people is surprising. Realizing that nearness to the railroad and its market will enhance their profits, and that the rolling prairie of the valley of the Logan is the place to make farms which will yield handsomely, a large proportion of the Indians, including nearly all those of the progressive spirit, have selected in this locality, some already having broken land preparatory to crops and setting out cottonwood trees, and the starting of a new home far away from the scenes of the old village life. A few have crossed the railroad, the line of demarkation between the new limits of the reserve and the land to be sold, and have cast their lot directly among the white people.

The outlook for the Omaha tribe is propitious. Education and labor will solve their difficulties. The close proximity of the white settlements will give to those going out on the Logan the invaluable object lesson of seeing how work should be done, an advantage absolutely necessary to assured success, and impossible to obtain in the seclusion of a reserve. The conservative class are gradually accepting the situation, and it is believed that before the work of allotment is completed still greater numbers will be added to the industrial element in the tribe. The influence of the children at Carlisle, and of the married couple at Hampton, is to make the people prize more highly the opportunities offered on the reserve for sending children to school.

SCHOOLS.

The schools for the Omahas for the past year have been quite successful. The children have advanced rapidly in the knowledge of books and the more important

knowledge of industrial and economic labor. The Indian child, when properly taught, advances as rapidly in learning as the average white child, and excels in writing and drawing. The increasing usefulness of the schools was the result of the authority granted me by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to establish compulsory attendance. When the subject was first presented to the Indians it was received with great disfavor, but by bringing it before them at every council, and answering all their objections, they at last consented to try it. Then, by advice of Major Haworth, I appointed two of the councilmen as inspectors, to visit the schools at least once a week for one month, to be succeeded by two others for the following month. By this means we interested the councilmen in the schools, and they became anxious to have all the children in attendance; and when an Indian refused to send a child to school, they took it as an offense against themselves, and used the police to enforce their wishes. So far the plan has worked to perfection. The schools are both filled to the limit of their capacity.

The school in charge of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church is doing a very fine work among these people, both as an educational institution and as a center for moral and religious instruction by precept and example. The plan and management of this school have been very excellent and highly successful. It is hoped that the usefulness of this school will not suffer by experimental changes of doubtful utility.

The industrial boarding-school under charge of the Government is occupying a large field of usefulness. The children are taught successfully all the branches necessary to make them intelligent and prosperous citizens.

The Winnebagoes, although belonging to the same great family as the Omahas, are as unlike the latter as a Frenchman is unlike a Saxon. Frequent removals have produced the unhappy result of destroying love of locality. The Winnebago has little home feeling on his reserve. His natural indifference to farming adds to the difficulty. Lithe of frame, active in mind and body, skillful as a laborer, and with something of the incipient artisan in his flexible fingers, the Winnebago is not likely to become exclusively a farmer and find his self-support in that direction. Not only has he suffered from being torn up from home after home, but his native religious customs have never been met by persistent missionary efforts. As a consequence, the people are nearly all under the control of their own religious teachers, and there is little outward respect shown the Sabbath, and dances, all more or less religious, are frequent. In view of the situation, it is difficult to manage the people so as to bring to pass for them not only material prosperity, but a lifting of their minds out of the old ruts. These Indians are industrious; their value as laborers is known to the people living near the reserve. They are light-hearted and kindly, and possess qualities which, if properly trained, and proper opportunities offered for the legitimate exercise of these powers, will make the Winnebagoes useful members of society.

One thing the Winnebago needs to learn, and that is the ubiquity of law, and that it will mete out punishment to the wrongdoer. It is particularly needful that he feel this in the case of offenses committed against one of his own members or other tribes. All Indians are well aware that the law guards the white man, but as between Indian and Indian he has no such knowledge. To the offender there is only the agency trial and being locked up a while in the block-house, all of which lacks both terror and dignity to him; whereas, a trial by the white man's law, and being shut up in the white man's jail, has a very different effect on his mind. An act of Congress approved February 21, 1863, provides that the Winnebagoes "shall be subject to the criminal laws of the State or Territory in which they may hereafter reside." It is to be hoped that the Department will see the importance of providing the means of prosecuting a few Indian offenders, for the sake of the moral effect it will have on the tribe and the civilizing lesson it will give them.

The Winnebago industrial boarding-school is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. The attendance is quite satisfactory, which is the result of the same system of management as with the Omahas. The councilmen, as school inspectors, evince great zeal in bringing into the school all available children, and in pursuing those who straggle off to their homes. This plan seems to be the only available one to reach these people. If we had rations or annuities in ever so small a quantity to bestow for good conduct, or withhold for disobedience, it would be a very easy matter to fill the schools and correct all evil practices; but we have absolutely nothing to bestow or withhold. These Indians are as independent of the smiles or frowns of their agent as any other community of people; hence the importance of reaching them by the only means at our disposal.

The police force is an important branch of the service, and could not well be dispensed with. By carefully selecting men of character and influence, they become an efficient element of strength to assist the agent in all his plans for the advancement of the people, but especially are they indispensable in the proper conduct of the schools.

The miller and sawyer at the Omahas, and the carpenters and blacksmiths at both

agencies, are Indians, and are as efficient and reliable as any mechanics we could employ. The mills at both agencies need new machinery to improve the character of the flour.

There is one custom among the Indian tribes which tends more than all others to keep the people impoverished and to promote idle dancing, and that is the visiting of parties of Indians for the express purpose of begging presents of horses, blankets, and various other gifts. Indian hospitality knows no other mode of entertainment, nor will the tribe learn any other way of receiving guests, until a steady and strong pressure is brought to bear to prevent these begging visits. The two tribes under my care have suffered serious loss, particularly the Winnebagoes, on the occasion of such visits. Public opinion, custom, and the bantering habit of the Indian force a man to part with property he cannot spare, which throws the man back in his efforts toward civilization. So strongly is the subject forced upon me, and so firm is my conviction of the evils resulting from these expeditions, that I would be glad if the Department would issue an order forbidding the issuing of passes to visiting parties, and authorizing the agents to arrest and turn back all parties of visitors without passes. I should be glad to have the Indians under my charge thus sent back to their reserve, and to have the authority to protect my people from being robbed in this manner. I do not claim superiority in respect for my Indians over those of any other tribe, for no doubt when they are away from home they accept gifts with great facility; but the whole practice is inimical and should be stopped.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. WILKINSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.,
Eighthmonth 6, 1883.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions, I submit my seventh annual report of affairs at the consolidated Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agency of Nebraska and Dakota.

The Santee Indians are a part of the great Sioux Nation. They were removed here from Crow Creek Agency in 1866, where they had been temporarily located after removal from Minnesota in 1863. The Flandreau Indians are a part of the Santees, who became dissatisfied with their titles for land at Santee Agency and went to Moody County, Dakota, took up homesteads under special act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875. The Government has looked after them; has extended care and assistance when it has been needed. The Poncas are a part of the Ponca tribe of Indians who were removed to Indian Territory, became dissatisfied with their location there, and returned to their old homes in Dakota.

The Santee Reservation is located in Knox County, Nebraska, bounded on the north by the Missouri River, is 12 miles wide and from 12 to 18 miles long, according to bends in river; it contains 115,000 acres of land, about one-third of which can be used for agricultural purposes. There are a number of high bluffs and deep ravines through the reservation which cannot be used for agricultural purposes. There is more or less sand mixed with the soil. That which can be cultivated is considered good soil for raising wheat, corn, oats, rye, &c. The land has been surveyed and allotted in severalty to a number of families. They have cultivated this year 1,043 acres to wheat, 420 oats, 920 corn, 25 rye, 124 barley, 175 potatoes, &c.; crops of all kinds are very good, better than last year, except corn, which has been neglected. Three hundred and twenty-eight acres of land broken this year, making a total of 3,035 acres under cultivation, against 450 acres in 1872.

The acreage has been gradually increased from year to year, and the rations withdrawn in accordance with their ability to support themselves, always pinching the lazy ones or those that were behind the harvest. The issue of rations has quite recently been entirely discontinued to all except to children attending school and 100 old infirm persons, whom we must continue to support the same as among whites. All wear citizens' dress, and as the young grow up who have attended school, they, as a tribe, are better calculated to transact business of all kinds with their white neighbors who are gathering around them than the older Indians are. I hope in a short time to be able to recommend the opening up of the reservation and place the Santee Indians as citizens upon the roll of civilization with the rest of mankind.

The Santees have been well supplied with farming implements and stock. I have quite recently issued 220 head of American horses to them that were purchased for them from funds arising from the sale of land that belonged to them in Minnesota. I have also built 50 houses, *14 by 28, for them, to be* paid for from the same fund. There has *been a gradual advance, like a child growing* to youth and manhood; those who

are with them from day to day scarcely note the change, but when we compare the present with ten years ago or less, we find the acreage under cultivation has increased more than fivefold; that the quantity raised of wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, &c., for subsistence has increased in proportion, so that we have no fears as to the ability of the Santee people to support themselves as citizens. The rations, as I have said, have been entirely withdrawn, whereas a few years ago large quantities of beef, flour, sugar, coffee, &c., were issued weekly. The Indians have learned trades, and now have charge of blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, harness shop, mill, and herd. Indians are now manufacturing brick for sale, conducting the business on their own responsibility. Joseph Kitto, for a number of years the Indian blacksmith, is now running the engine at the mill, and I believe will be successful. I also employ Henry Jones (Indian) as issue clerk. I find him very efficient and correct in his work. John Jones is blacksmith, Solomon Ross herder, Francis Frazer miller, Joseph Redwing harness maker, and Samuel Wolf brick-maker.

The agency buildings consist of 2 school buildings (combined), 4 stables, 9 dwellings (frame, log, and brick), 2 grist-mills (frame and chalkstone), 5 workshops, 1 council house, 2 warehouses, 1 machine house, 1 saw-mill, 1 slaughter-house, 1 ice-house, 1 jail, 1 physician's office, and 2 granaries. The chalkstone mill was about 10 miles from the other buildings; it was run by water power, which was very expensive to keep dam in repair; the building and machinery were in bad condition; it was therefore abandoned and a new frame mill built near the agency, to be run by steam.

There are two missions at Santee, the "Protestant Episcopal" and the "American Missionary Association." The Episcopal mission has 3 churches, in which religious services are held by the Rev. William W. Fowler and Indian ministers. The first principal church is located near the Government buildings, and presided over by Mr. Fowler, with the assistance of a native helper, who aids in preaching, teaching, &c. The second chapel is located about 10 miles south from the agency buildings, in a prosperous farming community; the work is performed by an Indian under the care of Mr. Fowler; they have a large congregation, and meeting is well attended. The third church is located 5 miles east in a somewhat isolated locality; the services are looked after by an Indian. The Indians have nearly abandoned this part of the reservation on account of bad location. The mission contemplates moving the building to a more central or convenient part for the Indians. W. W. Fowler reports the attendance of the churches very good; that there are 199 Indians who are members of his church; that 490 have been baptized, and that the religious influence is very perceptible throughout the tribe.

This mission have a male and female school at Santee and a school at Springfield, Dak., for both sexes, the male school under the care of W. W. Fowler, the female school under the supervision of Amelia Ives, taught by Mary S. Francis. They generally have about 35 scholars. Much credit is due this "Saint Mary's School" for the efficiency and progress that is made for general good in teaching the English language and instructing the girls in the industrial arts, so that they may become good housekeepers. Hope school, at Springfield, Dak., is a boarding school 3 miles from Santee; they get their supplies from Santee. It is under the care of Mrs. E. E. Knapp; they have about 25 children, who are brought from various agencies to be educated; the children are well cared for. The school is a good one, and a credit to the mission and those who have charge of it. The English language is taught entire.

The American Missionary Association have within the last year bought the mission property that belonged to the "American Board of Foreign Missions," consisting of two churches and a number of dwellings and school buildings. Rev. Alfred L. Riggs has charge; he has been in the mission work for a number of years. He reports a general advance of the school in every way for the last year; that they have introduced several new branches of study in the higher grades, and that they have graded and organized the school more complete. He states that the scholars have learned more of application at study and work, and that the attendance has gained in regularity; that the educational sentiment is growing in the community and among the patrons of the school in other communities, so that now he has little trouble in keeping the scholars in school. This school I think a very desirable one; the children are boarded in four separate buildings, one building for the large boys and one for the small boys; also one for the large and one for the small girls. The children are all brought into one school-room. School has been maintained 10¼ months; 114 children have attended a portion of the year; average attendance, 76. The children are well cared for, and instructed in industries of various kinds.

Of the church work Mr. Riggs says that the condition of the native church connected with the mission is good; that they have maintained Sabbath service under the charge of the native pastor, Rev. Artemas Ehnamani, and his assistants at two points, the mission chapel and Bazil Creek out-station; that the church has contributed during the year $106.60 for pastor's support; for missionary to the wild Indians, $55.58; and for sick fund and miscellaneous purposes, $66.15, a total of $228.33; that there are 162 Indian members of church.

The Government industrial boarding school, under supervision of agent, is taught by Samuel H. Seccombe, who has a general oversight of the school. Rebecca F. Hobbs is matron, and has a general care of the girls; 58 children have attended school a part of the year (34 males and 24 females); 47 was the largest number attending during any one month. The boys are taught the various kinds of manual labor. Mr. Seccombe reports that, contrary to previous years, the pupils remained in school until the final exercises were completed; that the school numbered 50 during the last two weeks of school; that an increased interest is apparent in the attendance and labors of the school; that in the manual labor part there is quite a creditable improvement; that there were eight girls who could take the material and with no help from the seamstress fit, cut, and make a dress that would be well-fitted and tasty; that nearly every girl in school, from eight years and upwards, understands running a sewing-machine and doing all ordinary work on it; that the smallest girls in school, with one exception, can neatly and correctly set and clear tables, wash and wipe dishes, make beds and darn stockings, while many of the large girls can do nearly all plain cooking; that the boys are becoming more accustomed to the details of farm work, such as plowing, harrowing, planting, and cultivating; the larger boys do the milking, take care of horses, cattle, and hogs.

The school-room work has been marked with much progress; the studies for the year have been reading, penmanship, drawing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, language, and object lessons. One of the greatest successes has been in getting the children to talk English. This was accomplished by making the language compulsory among the children in attendance at the school. At first the Dakota was not allowed to be talked in the buildings; second, not allowed to be talked about the buildings. The orders being encouraged by all the employés, the good effects began to appear and the English language to predominate. We believe as the children learn to talk English they become more interesting and interested scholars, and unconsciously assume with the English language the civilization and refinement that is associated with it.

The subject of allotting land in severalty to Indians has occupied considerable of my reports for the last six years, and it now gives me pleasure to state that an arrangement has been consummated by which the Santees are allowed to get patents for 160 acres of land for each male person, under article 6 of the Sioux treaty of 1868. They are required to have previously occupied the land for three years, and made improvements thereon to the value of $200. Considerable of the reservation has been resurveyed and allotments made to about 100 persons, 50 of whom have filed their applications for patents. The treaty provides that those who receive patents will be citizens of the United States and be amenable to all the laws the same as white citizens except for taxes, &c., upon the land obtained under this treaty as provided for by special act, which exempts the land so received from taxation and forbids a transfer of it within the period of twenty-five years. This will gradually place the Santee Indians upon the roll of civilization; and I believe if they comply with the requirements of the treaty and get their patents, they will be fit subjects to thus be enrolled.

The Ponca Indians under my care number about 170 souls. They are located on the the old Ponca agency in Dakota, about 15 miles from Santee, along the Niobrara River, which is very bad fording on account of quicksand bottom and swiftness of current; horses often get fast in crossing. They have under cultivation 169 acres to wheat, 212 to corn, 31 to potatoes; have broken during the year 116 acres. Their wheat and potatoes are very good.

I have a warehouse, a blacksmith shop, and dwelling-house for their use, and for Samuel Sullivan, the superintendent; he understands the blacksmithing and wagon making trade. I have two Indians working under him. This I hope will be a help to them as farmers in keeping their tools and machinery in proper repair, and be a center of attraction which I hope will cause them to stay at home and attend to their business. They are very much in need of a school to educate their children. They have a fine location. Help and kindness has been extended to them by the Department. They are making a start, and I see no reason why they should not soon be a happy and prosperous people. Their land has not been surveyed nor allotted to them n severalty, but they are nicely located, so that when the proper time comes for the allotment it can be done without any special removal.

The Flandreau Indians are recognized citizens of the United States. They have patents for their land, and are generally conducting themselves like white people. They have under cultivation wheat, corn, oats, barely, potatoes, &c. They have a day school supported by the Government for their benefit. They number about 300 persons. They have fin - locations along the Sioux River about 140 miles north of Santee. I have been told that some of them have sold all or a part of their land to white people, but at present I am unable to give correct figures about the matter. They have two churches in which religious services are held by native ministers. Within the last year they have received 128 oxen, 10 bulls, 325 heifers, 320 hogs, and 50 sheep, two-thirds of which have been disposed of, all paid for from money due them from sale of

land in Minnesota; some have kept the property, others have disposed of it to white persons at a sacrifice. I find it a very difficult task to have some of the Indians keep and take proper care of their stock. The Government employs for them a physician, a teacher, and an Indian as superintendent.

In closing my report I can assure you that there is no doubt in my mind of the final ability of my Indians to make an honest living for themselves. What we need is proper legislation enacting laws covering the peculiar cases arising among Indians, and I will venture to make some suggestions for improvement as coming under my observation:

(1.) Section 2139 of the Revised Statutes forbids the introduction of ardent spirits under any pretense whatever into the Indian country, stating that every person (except an Indian in the Indian country) who sells, exchanges, &c., shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars. This section should be so changed as to hold the Indian amenable the same as the white person; then the agent could arrest and have punished the bad Indian who goes out and brings the liquor into the Indian country. This I think very important, and I hope will not be overlooked.*

(2.) Then, again, we find all the United States laws bearing upon trade with the Indians, &c., make special mention of acts committed in the *Indian country*. The words "Indian country" should be defined in some way, so that there would be no doubt as to what was Indian country. Indians go outside of their respective reservations and trade off property that has been issued to them, and I find trouble to get officers to attempt to execute a law about which there is so much doubt. The words "Indian country" should be stricken out, or the lines drawn clearly, defining what is meant by the "Indian country." In the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country we draw the lines, so far as the introduction is concerned, immediately around the reservations, but when an Indian goes out and disposes of his property we try to make it appear that the "Indian country" includes all west of the Mississippi. I wish we could reverse it and have no ardent spirits this side of the Mississippi.

(3.) There should be an act making education compulsory upon all Indians, the school facilities should be furnished and the law put in force requiring all children of proper age to attend school a certain number of months each year.

The new rules governing Indian offenses has been put into operation by organizing the court and having parties brought before it for trial. Too short a time has elapsed to note much of the effect, but from what I have seen I am satisfied it will be a great help to us.

Allow me to express my thanks to thyself and the honorable Secretary of the Interior for the kindness extended to the agency which I represent during the past year.

I am thy friend,

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEV.,
August 11, 1883.

SIR: Herewith is submitted annual report for 1883. The Nevada agency has under its supervision two tribes of Indians, the Pah-Utes in western and northwestern Nevada, and the Pi-Utes in southeastern Nevada. The Pah-Utes are of medium stature, well-developed, strong, and intelligent. Their reservations are for much the larger part arid sage-bush lands, not to be cultivated without irrigation. Only a small part of the whole lies so as to be susceptible of irrigation; about two per cent. of the land lying low enough to bring the water from the rivers on it.

The Indians are very earnest to farm all available land, and make efforts and sacrifices to build irrigating works to water the land. Last year they built a bridge and dam, and the present year have rebuilt in great measure the dam and strengthened the ditch, built flumes, cleared up new land, fenced it, broken it, planted it, and the crop, not yet all harvested, promises fair. More are eager to have allotments for next year, and there seems to be established the fact that there is not arable land in sufficient quantity to allot to each family the small amount of fifteen acres.

Yet they (the Indians) have remained peaceable and have worked out by the day, or month, or job, and earned a fair living for most of them. Their fishing at Pyramid Lake is of great value to them, as it affords them employment for half the year, and last year the sales were something over 75,000—the average price, 7 cents; amount, $5,250. These were actual sales to outside parties. Then there was other labor performed, which was not paid for in cash, but only in permanent works for future use, as the irrigating works. There was constructed by them at Pyramid Lake reserve 2 miles of

---

**This change has been made.* See page 269, Supplement to Revised Statutes.

main ditch, which would have cost by contract $1,500 per mile = $3,000, and six miles of subordinate ditches that would average a cost of $300 per mile = $1,800. They have also hauled 225,000 pounds of freight from Wadsworth, and have received no cash for any of this work, but only their rations and feed for their teams while doing the work.

The past season has been very dry, and the utility of the irrigating works have therefore been made especially manifest this year, and the success of their using the irrigating works has brought others to call for an allotment close by the farms already in successful operation.

These Indians seem endeavoring to conform to the existing order of things, and are making efforts to learn the use of tools in every line; especially they take to blacksmithing; quite a number of them shoe their ponies, and can mend some of the iron work on their wagons. They are encouraged to keep on, and it is expected that a number of them will soon be capable of doing most, possibly all, of the patching and repairing required on the agency.

The portion of the tribe at Walker River have started to build a fence around the arable land, and then expect to farm it in small ranches. Those farmers there are good examples to the rest, as they have had good crops on some part of their farm produce each year.

The Pi-Utes have been more backward in taking hold, and only this year has any considerable interest manifested itself among them. They now seem to realize that they must take hold and do something more than they have been doing, and they are making inquiries looking toward this end.

The schools of the agency, of which there are two, were well attended last year, the one at Walker River being a day school and new; yet altogether unaccustomed as they were, and strange as it seemed to them, several of the scholars made rapid progress, and it is hoped that this year will make even a better showing.

The other school is a boarding school, at Pyramid Lake, and when first opened was full, but the measles breaking out it was deemed wise to send home those that were sick, and some others that were frightened, so that the attendance was less for the last two months. The scholars are eager to learn some of the lessons, and some things it is very hard to get them to take properly. That is the way that white schools and scholars would do. They commenced farming a little, but the ground was new, incomplete fences, new ditches and all the discouraging circumstances of a new farm in a new country; and they made this year only a start, with enough of promise to make it reasonable to look for a fair result this ensuing year. The parents take much interest, and are willing at all times to go with teams to haul lumber and material and supplies for the school, and also to keep clear the brush, level the land, fence it, and whatever work may be necessary.

Two more of the Indians have put up frame houses at their own cost, and more would do so, but find it difficult to raise the money necessary to buy the material. The Indians at Walker River take much pride in their herd of cows, and the herd is in good condition, having plenty of feed. It is hoped that this will soon add largely to their means of livelihood. There would thus seem to be indications of a change of movement in their minds toward looking at things in a manner more like civilized life, and a tendency in them to copy after the habits of their white neighbors, so that as education spreads more among them they come to leave their old habits as of no use to them any longer, and try to earn a living in ways more civilized.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH M. McMASTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV.,
August 20, 1883.

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions I have the honor to herewith transmit my second annual report for your examination, giving a brief account of the improvements made and the work performed upon the reservation farm during the past year by the Indians and white employés, regular and irregular, with such other facts and information properly connected with the subject matter of this report.

Great progress has been made by the Indians of this reservation in the arts of industry. Full the major portion of the men are capable of performing almost every kind of farm work, some doing one kind of labor and others performing another according to their taste or talent. There are among them good teamsters and expert herders of horses, cattle, and sheep. They can plow, sow grain by hand, make and cultivate gardens, irrigate grain, mow, cure and stack hay, and cap, stack, and thrash grain, dig ditches, and make fence, build cellars and corrals, and chop and cord wood. As a matter of course it is understood that many of the Indians do this kind of work

in a slow way, and while some are quite expert others are not so proficient from the want of longer experience or natural ability. I have some five or six Indians who make adobes, and one of the number can lay them almost as well as a white man.

The blacksmith informs me that Little George, who is an apprentice and helper in the shop with him, learns blacksmithing faster than the average white boy.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A new adobe addition has been built to the present agent's residence on the west side of the same, being 38 feet long by 18 feet wide and 10 feet high, one story, with a hall running the entire length of the building and 3½ feet wide; also three rooms 12½ by 12 feet. This building has five windows, one front door (main entrance) and seven inner doors. I have also erected a farmer's house, built of adobe, one story high, 14 by 26, containing two rooms, two doors, and two windows. These buildings were necessary for the accommodation of the agent and employés. I have also erected two wooden buildings for the use of the two head chiefs, Captain Sam and Captain George. Notwithstanding the great cost of transportation of lumber, the high price paid for skilled and unskilled labor, the entire cost of these four buildings does not exceed $2,000, which, considering the above facts, is remarkably cheap. All of the unskilled labor was performed by the Indians, at the rate of $1 per day, they performing their day's labor regular like the white man, from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., taking one hour at noon.

The Indians of this reservation have been remarkably industrious and cheerful during the past year. They have erected 1½ miles of wire fence (two strands), planting new posts 10 feet apart and 6 feet high, also about 1½ miles of pole fence. In addition to this they have erected three new stables for the use of their cows and ponies. These stables are 30 by 12 feet each. Three new corrals for horses and four cow corrals; also five cellars for their milk and butter in the summer and their vegetables in the winter. They have repaired all of their old irrigating ditches and made crossings over the same. The work of building the above-mentioned stables, corrals, and cellars would seem to be of little moment to those unacquainted with the difficulties to be encountered and the distance to be traveled to procure the necessary timber for that purpose, from the high and rugged neighboring mountains; but when these facts are taken into consideration the work of erecting these farm improvements becomes of considerable importance, and is worthy of recording as a matter of industry on the part of the Indians. They received no help from the Government except a few pounds of nails and a few feet of lumber to make doors, they purchasing out of their own earnings padlocks for their cellars.

CROPS.

There has been plowed and sown about 230 acres of barley and wheat, of which amount there is about 80 acres of barley; but I regret to say that the total area of acres will not average a half crop, from the fact there is a local weed known as the tar weed which has taken possession of a large portion of the ground sown, and entirely kills all kinds of vegetables or growing crops that it comes in contact with; otherwise we should have had not less than 100 tons of wheat. I cannot now estimate with any degree of certainty as to the amount of wheat we may eventually realize from the present year's crop, as we may encounter unfavorable weather before we shall have cut, thrashed, and housed the same; but with reasonable good luck we ought to have not less than 60 tons of wheat and 40 tons of barley.

For the first time in the history of this reservation each lodge or family has planted and cultivated a separate garden for themselves, consisting of lettuce, cabbage, radishes, onions, corn, turnips, parsnips, beets, pease, and potatoes, all of which were growing nicely and promised an abundance of garden vegetables for fall and winter use; but this high expectation of myself and the Indians has been blasted by the visitation of an immense band of grasshoppers, the vanguard arriving here about the 1st of August, eating everything green clear to the ground, except the potatoes, which they only partially attacked. The Indians feel discouraged, this being their first general effort at gardening. The Government furnishing last spring an abundance of all kinds of garden seeds, hence a general effort was made at gardening under the supervision of the farmer.

Quite a number of the lodges have put up small stacks or ricks of hay, from 10 to 20 tons each, aggregating from 190 to 200 tons, for the use of their cows and ponies during the most severe portion of the winter. The women of the most civilized lodges have so far advanced in the knowledge of household duties as to be able to make good, sweet butter and cheese; others are now following suit, and are breaking cows for that purpose.

EDUCATION.

The boarding school, heretofore maintained under charge of Professor Wilson and his assistant, was closed in the early part of August, 1882, and from that time until the 4th day of May, 1883, no school was opened for the reception of Indian scholars.

At that time it was opened as a day school, under charge of Rev. James J. Callan, a teacher of high educational qualifications, who, from his long experience as a teacher and civilizer among the Indians, was deemed the most eminently fitted for the important factor in humanizing, christianizing, and elevating them from their normal condition to a higher and more noble one. No work on behalf of this class of persons is so effective and so productive of good results as those flowing from the reservation school, when conducted, as it is now, by a faithful, competent, and conscientious teacher whose whole heart is in the work, and whose sympathies are with the Indians and with the purposes of the Government. Too much credit cannot be given this gentleman for the remarkable advancement the children have made during the last three months in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and vocal music. The Indian chiefs and parents have manifested unusual interest in school matters; consequently the large attendance at the day school. The scholars themselves are as anxious to attend school as we are to have them taught; a pin could be heard to drop upon the school floor, so quiet are they during school hours in studying their lessons. Their decorous conduct during school hours is an example worthy to be followed by white children, with credit to themselves. The average attendance since school opened has been 28; number of scholars enrolled, 33; books used are Sheldon's Primer, Monroe's First Reader, Franklin's Primary Arithmetic, Cornell's Geography, Spencerian copy books, and the Testament. The children, at the request of the teacher and agent, have given up painting, and the boys have allowed their hair to be cut, and they appear at school neat, clean, and tidy. On the opening day the teacher requested all those present having clean hands to hold them up; at this announcement they all looked at each other for a moment, boys and girls, and made an instantaneous dive for the door, and in a moment there was not a pupil in the schoolroom, but the whole band could be seen rushing furiously towards the river, about 250 yards distant, where a general wash was indulged in, and in about 30 minutes they all returned with clean hands and faces, since which time they have been exceedingly clean in their persons. For a moment the teacher was dumfounded; he thought he had lost his school. They have developed an extraordinary talent for vocal music; they can be heard during the evening hours at their camps or lodges singing the tunes they have learned at school. A boarding school is very much needed at this reservation, and I most sincerely hope that your honorable Department will make arrangements for the reopening of the same at an early date. I venture the opinion that a more advanced Indian school cannot be found on any of the reservations for the number of days that the school has been open for the attendance of scholars. The progress of the scholars has been most rapid and gratifying since last May, particularly in reading, writing, and vocal music. I believe in economy in all public or private affairs, but in school matters, having in view the education of the people, thereby bringing the masses up to a higher moral standard, I would favor, as a matter of economy, a liberal expenditure of money for school and industrial institutions, even to what might be called extravagance by the more economical.

TRESPASSES.

We are much annoyed by persons passing through the reservation, in transit, with their bands of horses and cattle, to Idaho, Washington Territory, and Northwestern Oregon. The stock belonging to these persons eat and tramp down the grass reserved for pastures for the Indian ponies and Government horses; also pasture for the Indian cattle. Many of the parties in transit have heavy-loaded wagons, which are fast wearing out our badly worn-out bridge which we are continually repairing, upon which a new floor must soon be laid; our irrigating ditches are tramped in and filled up by the passage of the wagons and stock above mentioned.

REMOVAL OF SETTLERS.

In accordance with your instructions, Mr. Levi Harris, Harry Boyle, and David Coates, who were tenants-at-will upon the public domain, the same being within the limits of the reservation—occupying the most desirable portion of the reservation for the raising of grain and hay, and for pasture purposes—were removed by the military authorities of the United States, under charge of Lieutenant Brown, from Fort Halleck, Nev. The removal of the parties in question was effected on the 23d and 24th of May, 1883, who soon thereafter returned by permission for the purpose of taking and carrying away all of their personal and movable property. We are now in full possession and enjoyment of the reservation, a thing long desired by the Indians, and which has heretofore kept a large number from locating here. The removal of these persons from the reservation and your recent order for the survey and establishment of the boundary lines of the same has elated the Indians at this timely act of justice towards them. *They now feel as if this* was their home, which inspires them *with confidence in the good faith of the* Government towards them.

The number of Indians as permanent inhabitants thereof is about 350. They have during the past year enjoyed unusually good health, only six deaths occurring since my last report—three men, one woman, and two children—making the total death rate for the past year a fraction less than 2 per cent., against 22 deaths for the year 1882, out of a population of 250, it being over 8 per cent. The great change for the better in the sanitary condition of the Indians is principally due to the fact that they have all been well fed and clothed during the past year by your honorable Department, and by reason of the past winter being unusually mild in February and March.

POLYGAMY.

I am happy to report that polygamy, one of the greatest obstacles to civilization, is fast disappearing among the Indians of this reservation. The teacher and myself lecture them upon this subject almost every Sabbath after Sunday school is over, and our lectures to them seem to meet the hearty approval of the chiefs and headmen, some of whom have recently discarded their extra wife. None of the young men who have espoused wives during the past year have taken more than one. There is but one genuine believer of polygamy on this reservation; this Indian is called Dr. John, who arose at one of our meetings to combat our views upon polygamy, which caused us to reflect a moment before answering him. His language was as follows: "You say heap wives no good, white man only one wife, me no savva all this talk. I see some white man have five, maybe so ten wives" (at the same time holding up one hand and then both to indicate the number). "What for you talk Indians have no two or three wives, when all same your Big Chief at Washington let Mormon man have plenty squaws to heap work all time? I no savva this talk." This little speech from Dr. John took us both back for a moment; we, however, soon rallied, and explained to him and our Indian audience the peculiar relation of the Mormons to our Government. This reflection of Dr. John upon the apparent inconsistency of our Government on this subject is worthy of note and needs no comment by me.

TREATY.

As the present treaty with the Western Shoshone tribe expires during the month of October, 1883, I deem the present occasion a proper one to most respectfully urge that your honorable Department will at your earliest convenience take such steps as may in your judgment seem just and proper for the future maintenance and protection of these wards of the nation. Although they have made rapid progress towards self-support, they are nevertheless still unprepared to be left alone to provide for themselves, particularly the old and decrepit men and women, and young children. Their hunting and fishing grounds are partially destroyed by the white man, hence their annual sources for support have been cut off. They have lately inquired of me what the Big Chief at Washington would do for them, or if a new treaty would be made. I replied that I did not know what would be done, but that soon the Big Council at Washington (meaning Congress) would talk the matter over and do something for them, but how much or what way they would do it I did not know, but they could depend upon one thing, and that was the Government would act justly and honorably by them, and continue its watchful care over them until they could fully provide and protect themselves.

POLICE FORCE.

It is due to the police force of this agency to say that they have been very proficient and obedient during the past year, always promptly reporting to me anything unusual occurring upon the agency, or the presence of strangers, either white or Indians, upon the reservation. The peaceable and obedient dispositions of the Indians of this reservation, I am happy to say, has caused us but very little trouble and given our policemen but little to do. But two arrests have been made during the year: one for leaving the school and the reservation without leave (a sixteen-year old boy); the other arrest was an Indian, by the name of Jim Hull, who assaulted and beat over the head with a stick most unmercifully the wife of Captain Charley. Upon being arrested he confessed his guilt before me and the Indian judges, and was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment in the county jail. The prisoner was escorted to Elko by Captain Buck and Elko Jack. The policemen, while in the performance of their duty, dress in their uniform, and take great pains in appearing clean and neat; and, taking the force as a whole for the year, they have been quite efficient in preserving peace and good order among the Indians, and in taking care of the Government property.

During the year no Indian has been murdered, or killed by accident, on the reservation. Since my last report one Indian woman, by the name of Susan Bill, was *found dead in a deep mining* shaft at Mountain City, 13 miles from reservation.

Upon making inquiry in relation to the matter among the whites at Mountain City, and among the Indians at the reservation, I was unable to gather any facts pointing to any particular party as being guilty of the murder, the whites claiming that the Indians were the guilty parties, but could show no proof to establish their allegations. On the other hand, the Indians not only strenuously denied being guilty of the charge, but asserted, with equal earnestness, that Susan Bill was killed by some white man. As I could get no positive information, one way or the other, I was obliged to allow the matter to drop.

INTOXICATION.

The love for strong drink and the playing of cards are two social evils that exist among the Indians to a greater or less degree, and they are hard to overcome or entirely eradicate from among them. These evils have been the curse of all grades of humanity and in all ages of the world, and doubtless will continue to be so long as men exist. The only practical common-sense effort that can be made is to lessen these evils by degrees, for an attempt at a sweeping reform in any one or both of these evils only results in a failure to accomplish the purpose in view. Good examples by the whites for any moral purposes are more effective with the Indians than moral persuasions followed by bad examples.

No case of intoxication has occurred upon this reservation, but several have occurred at Tuscarora and at Elko. Nevertheless, I am glad to be able to state that cases of intoxication are growing less and less every year, and that the percentage of drunkenness among Indians is much less than among the same number of white men. It is very hard for the county officials to put a stop entirely to the selling of liquors to Indians, as it is only the lowest and most degraded beings, such as Chinamen and Greasers (the mixed order of Mexicans) that sell liquor to Indians. The Chinamen are the hardest to convict, as they keep it secreted in their low dens of infamy and disgusting filth, and when one of their number is arrested on suspicion it is impossible to have them testify against each other. They will not absolutely tell the truth when the truth will convict and cause punishment to be vested upon one of their own people. * * *

ADOPTING CITIZENS' DRESS.

All of the Indians of this reservation have adopted citizens' dress; the only exceptions to this general rule are when a wandering or stray Bannack or Snake pays us a visit from the Bruneaus.

The most of the young women of this tribe have learned during the past year, through the untiring zeal of Mrs. John S. Mayhugh, to cut, fit, and make their own garments, and to make sweet yeast bread from hop yeast, also butter, and to keep their houses and wigwams clean, and to calculate time by their clocks, most of the lodges having clocks, having purchased them from their own earnings. This Mrs. Mayhugh has done without the hope of compensation and reward, excepting that flowing from a conscientiousness of having performed an act of love for her less favored sisters. Many of their dresses are made and fashioned with good judgment and taste, and to some extent in the prevailing style of dress, as they are natural imitators. Many amusing incidents could be related by Mrs. Mayhugh in her experience and intercourse with these daughters of the mountains.

The Indians are fast discarding their Indian names and adopting the Christian and surnames of the whites. I have taught the Indians to speak of each other's wives as Mrs. Bruno John, Mrs. Black Hat, Mrs. Nosey, Mrs. Captain Sam, Mrs. George Washington, Mrs. Elegant Price, Mrs. Ruby Bill, &c., in place of, as heretofore, my squaw, Joe Buck's squaw, &c.

AREA OF RESERVATION.

Having noticed some criticism from respectable quarters as to the policy of the Government in setting apart large areas of lands for the use of the Indians, a few words in relation to this matter may not wholly be out of place in this report, so far as the same relates to this reservation, which contains 243,200 acres in a compact farm of 20 miles square. It is nevertheless true that not more than one-sixth of this vast tract is of any value for agricultural or pastoral purposes. To demonstrate this fact and to disabuse the public mind, particularly in the Eastern and Middle States, that this seeming extravagance on the part of the Government in allowing a few hundred Indians to occupy so much of the public domain to the exclusion of white settlers is unfounded, it is only necessary to state a few facts to dispel this poetic illusion. While it is true that the reservation does contain 243,200 acres of land it is also true that there is not more than from 1,400 to 1,500 acres that is adapted to the raising of kernel crops, and about 1,800 to 2,000 acres for hay purposes after considerable reclamation work has been performed. There may be also about from 35,000 to 40,000 acres of tolerably

fair pasture land for summer and fall use, but the balance of this large area (200,000 acres) is absolutely worthless for any purpose except as the home of the coyote, man-eater, rattlesnake, horned toad, centipede, and tarantula. The iron-bound mountains on the immediate east of the reservation buildings and the lava desert plains on the west, cut up with deep cañons and gorges, make up the major portion of the 200,000 acres above described. The only pleasant portion of the reservation to look upon is along the Owyhee for a distance of 16 miles from the point where the river leaves the mountains on the east, flowing to the northwest, entering the low lava hills, losing itself as it were in the deep cañons, where it seems to be crowded for room in its struggle for exit in coursing its way to the Snake, thence to the Columbia, finally into the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 1,200 miles.

EMPLOYÉS.

I find it very difficult to secure and keep good, sober, and moral employés at the reservation, for the reason that the salaries paid by the Government are too low when compared with the prevailing rates paid for the same kind and character of services. The common laborer receives from $2.50 to $3 per day. Mechanics or skilled laborers are paid from $5 to $6 per day, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, engineers, machinists, painters, &c.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN S. MAYHUGH,
United States Indian Agent, Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HEADQUARTERS MESCALERO AND JICARILLA APACHES,
South Fork, N. Mex., August 15, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report, with accompanying statistics, in accordance with printed instructions received from your office, dated July 13, 1883.

THE RESERVATION.

In accordance with the Executive order of May 19, 1882, and in compliance with the request of the Interior Department to the honorable Secretary of War, Lieutenant Cecil of the Thirteenth Infantry was detailed, and during the year has completed the survey of the exterior lines of the reservation, a large number of the Mescaleros accompanying him, building stone monuments, blazing trees, and thoroughly marking the line upon the ground. At Three Rivers, on the northwest corner of the reservation, Lieutenant Cecil discovered that township 10, range 11 east overlapped the reservation some 4½ miles. As this township had been subdivided it gave settlers a pretext to locate on the Indian farms at Three Rivers, and several locations were made thereon. In March last, when I acquainted your office with these facts, all of said township was promptly withdrawn from further settlement, pending the decision of the question. I mention these facts for the reason that I have had much trouble with the Three River band of Mescaleros to keep them from forcibly ejecting the settlers from their lands, assuring them that the Government would protect their rights and remedy the error of the Government survey.

In this connection I wish to refer to the visit made by a delegation of fifty of these Indians to the tertio-millennial celebration at Santa Fé, N. Mex., in July, where they had an opportunity of an extended talk with Hon. John A. Logan, Congressman W. M. Springer, Payson and Laird, and other distinguished gentlemen. As this was the first time the Mescaleros have had an opportunity to see anything of civilization, it was an event of great importance to them; and to the gentlemen named above they presented their claims and requests for a patent for their reservation. It is my opinion that this visit to Santa Fé will result in great good to the Indians. They were kindly received by the citizens, and, I think, returned to the reservation with a better idea of our civilization than they have heretofore had.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Indians have made rapid progress in this direction during the past year. When I first came to the Mescalero Agency there was not a single Indian who could plow; now there are 20 of them who can handle a plow in a skillful manner. I estimate they have from 250 to 300 acres of land in corn this year, every acre of which is cultivated by the Indians themselves.

I am sorry to have it to say that about one-half of this land is rented from Dr. J. H. Blazer, whose mill property and farm lies within the reservation lines. Being without work oxen or teams to break land for the Indians, I consented to the Indians renting the above mentioned land, for which they pay one-third of the crop.

LAW AND ORDER.

There has been but very little complaint of these Indians violating any law during the past year. The Indian "Carpio Monte," who last year killed Nicholas Acosta, and was arrested by the Indian police and turned over to the United States marshal for prosecution, was taken before the United States court at Las Cruces, New Mexico, at the last March term. The case of this Indian was presented before the grand jury, and on Indian testimony he was indicted, and on Indian testimony before a jury he was convicted and sentenced to be hung. All this goes to demonstrate that these Indians can and will punish their own criminals.

The Mescalero Apaches are a restless and turbulent people, and require firm government; and the Indian police of their number have, during the entire year, preserved good law and order among them. The manufacture of "Tiswin" and intoxication has been entirely unknown during the year.

The depredations committed in the Rio Pecos and Rio Penasco in Lincoln County, New Mexico, last fall and winter, was the work of two Mescalero renegades and a small band of renegade Comanches. Last November these Indians attempted to visit their families at the agency; they were fired upon by the Indian police, and the next day thereafter nine of the Indian police accompanied Lieutenant Gale, of the Fourth Cavalry, in pursuit of them. The Indians captured their horses, saddles, and blankets, which were afterwards sold for the benefit of the Indian police.

Finally, to show you that these "terrible Apaches" with whom the Government has had so much trouble are acquiring a better reputation, 10 of their number, at the request of General McKenzie, U. S. A., have enlisted and are attached to the various cavalry companies in Southern New Mexico, and have gained for themselves a good reputation for reliability.

MISSIONARY AND SCHOOL WORK.

Padre Sombrano, a Catholic missionary of Lincoln County, New Mexico, has visited the agency in the interest of that church, and has baptized 173 of these Indians. He is the only missionary ever on the reservation.

The day school is fast becoming a creditable institution at the agency. It has frequently been visited by army officers and others passing through the agency, and they speak of it very highly and are agreeably surprised at the aptitude of the Indian scholars and their desire to learn.

By the time this report is in print the boarding school will be in readiness with accommodations for 30 pupils.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

During the past year I have expended the sum of $5,000 in the erection of buildings for the agency. There is now a good dwelling-house and office accommodations, warehouse and small boarding school, and by another spring, when I will plant trees and have the inclosures completed, this agency will begin to assume an air of respectability and look somewhat more like civilization. The Mescaleros were delighted with these improvements, and did much work carrying the adobes, &c. They say now that they think the talk of moving them each year will cease.

SUPPLIES AND ISSUES.

Supplies of excellent quality were promptly delivered at the agency by consignment during the year. While the quality of supplies was good the quantity has been entirely insufficient for the support of these Indians. The annuity goods furnished by your office have been first class in every particular, and the quantity in my opinion was sufficient. Subsistence supplies were issued each week on Wednesdays, the annuity goods being issued quarterly.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

W. H. LLEWELLYN, *Agent:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following notes concerning the health of the Mescalero Indians during the last twelve months. Although the number of cases of illness reported in this period is larger than in the previous year, it does not represent a less degree of health, as I believe the cases were not fully reported before, while most of the cases in the latter period were not grave.

The small-pox prevailed in the vicinity of this agency since November, 1882, but no case occurred among the Indians or employés. The Indians showed great zeal in seeking vaccination and I vaccinated nearly all in the tribe who had not been vaccinated the winter before.

In May and June an epidemic of roseola struck the tribe, over eighty cases occurring among persons of all ages; as the symptoms were light and of brief duration no alarm was felt.

I think there has been a very marked increase in the promptness with which the Indians seek medical aid, and in their knowledge and practice of the methods of treatment of disease as used among the better classes of whites, their principal "medicine man" being among my most zealous patients. The mortality has been very small, five deaths among 500 persons, several of these being from old age and one from violence. On the whole the health of the tribe has been good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCES H. AYKINS,
Agency Physician.

CONCLUSION.

The Mescalero Apaches have many singular customs; it is a fixed law with them that the mother-in-law and son-in-law never visit each other and never see each other if it can possibly be avoided. I am not prepared to say whether this is a step in the direction of civilization or not.

They are firm believers in witchcraft. Shortly after my first coming among these people they burned an old woman accused of practicing the black art. I did not learn of this until last spring. In May last great preparations were made to burn another witch; I visited their camp with the agency physician and informed the principal men that I would hold them personally responsible if their intentions were carried out. Up to the present time they have refrained from committing this terrible crime. Many people will doubtless be shocked, but when we reflect that these Indians are but a little over a century behind our Puritan forefathers, we should not regard this custom which these savages still retain as such a strange thing after all.

WILLIAM H. H. LLEWELLYN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

JICARILLA SUBAGENCY,
Amargo, N. Mex., August 10, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in Department circular letter dated July 13, 1883, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of affairs at the Jicarilla Subagency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

The last census, which was taken September 25, 1882, showed the following population of the tribe.

Men	156
Women	230
Boys, of school age	78
Girls, of school age	49
Children, five years or younger	234
Total	747

This was no doubt a very correct census, as there was a good opportunity to count them, and every effort was used to have all members present and to have none counted more than once. The list of names now shows that the number has increased some during the year, and gives a total at the present time of 755.

There seems to have been but very little sickness among the tribe during the year and but few deaths, almost all of which were during our severe winter.

All supplies that were received during the year were of the very best quality, but the amount of almost every article was so limited that complaint came from Indians on every side both relative to hunger and comfort. Early in the fall they began to inquire when they would receive their annuity goods, and were especially anxious for their tenting, as the tents they had were already one year old and badly worn, besides many families having absolutely none, and every appearance of a hard winter coming upon them. All the annuities that were received were very late in reaching here, so they were obliged to endure about half of our exceedingly severe winter with, I may say, no protection. There were 6,000 yards of tenting estimated for to furnish them protection, for which we anxiously awaited, but not one yard was received; so the entire tribe was obliged to do with their old tents, and many of them, as I have

already stated, were obliged to live under a pile of brush of their own crude architecture, while the snow buried around them to the depth of 3 feet on the level, and the thermometer standing as low as thirty-five degrees below zero. It is certainly wrong for a government to pretend it is caring for a tribe of Indians when it places them in such a country and under such circumstances and then give strict instructions that the tribe must stay inside the lines simply because, as people state, they are blessed with a reservation and all their wants cared for by the Government.

Relative to the subjects of agriculture, education, missionary work, &c., there is simply nothing to be said, as there is no such work going on. It is true they have planted a few small pieces of corn, and in fact all that could be, but yet it is so little that it is not worth mentioning only for the fact of giving them credit for trying to do anything under their circumstances, as they were obliged to scratch up all the ground they planted by means of a few old hoes and shovels they chanced to have, then carry the water out to the ground in buckets.

Owing to the consideration that the instructions from the Department are to move this tribe of Indians to the Mescalero Reservation, it is to be hoped that when there they may receive the aid from the Government which is necessary, under which circumstances I am certain there will be more to form an annual report out of one year from this date.* Trusting that our removal may meet with success, and that it may be a grand step towards placing these Indians in a condition to become self-sustaining, and thereby free the Government from the burden of continuing to care for them for years in the future,

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. REED,
Farmer in Charge.

WILLIAM H. H. LLEWELLYN,
U. S. Indian Agent, Mescalero and Jicarilla Apaches.

NAVAJO AGENCY, FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ.,
August 14, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your office dated July 13, 1883, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Premising that I did not take charge until the 1st of January last, that I have been without adequate assistance to perform the work of the agency, that I was much of the time without funds, that the labor demanded of an agent here under present conditions is such as to prevent his performing *any* of his duties in a satisfactory manner, I will say that this report must needs be incomplete. It would require the descriptive powers of a Scott or a Dickens to portray the wretched condition of affairs at this agency in language such as to present a faithful picture of it to the mind of one who never saw it.

This reservation is situated on the elevated table land known as the Colorado plateau, and lies partly in New Mexico and partly in Arizona. It is about 105 miles square, and embraces something over 10,000 square miles of the most worthless land that ever laid out doors. It is wholly a sandstone mesa country, with occasional patches of valley land susceptible of cultivation by the rude Indian methods. It is almost waterless, in fact a barren rocky desert. What water does exist is alkaline, and nearly all of it is such as any well regulated animal east of the Rockies would refuse to drink; still it is the only kind available for these people and the white workers amongst them. Many a civilized stomach "goes back" on its owner on its first introduction to the "sheep water" of the Navajo country. The face of the country is almost entirely rock. Rock everywhere. No soil, as such, simply the sand and débris accumulated in the lower spots by ages of erosion and the action of water since the "early days" when the world was new. An Illinois or Iowa or Kansas farmer would laugh to scorn the assertion that you could raise anything in the sandy beds which form the planting grounds of this people.

Seventeen thousand Indians manage to extract their living (in addition to the mutton which forms the staple article of food) from these spots, and that, too, without any Government aid. If they were not the best Indians on the continent they would not do it. The United States has never fulfilled its promises made to them by treaty. It is safe to assume that it never will. As I have resigned and am about to leave here, and will probably be relieved before this report is read, I may be pardoned for resuming my rights and privileges as a citizen and speaking plainly of the gross wrongs perpetrated by the Government on the Navajos and on the Navajo Agency. Whether that treatment is due to ignorance, malice, or neglect it is time something was done

*The removal was effected in October. See page LXV of this report.

to remedy existing evils, and I should feel lacking in the performance of a plain duty if I failed to point out a few of them.

The character of the country, as already briefly described, makes it incumbent on these Indians to depend almost entirely on their flocks for a livelihood. They are purely a pastoral people, and necessarily so. Their sheep and goats furnish their staple food, and from the sale of wool they procure the other necessaries, flour, sugar, and coffee. These comprise almost their entire range of food supplies.

Heretofore little in the way of aid has been furnished by the Government for the sick, indigent, and helpless Indians, the agent being compelled to see them suffer under his eyes and to close his ears to their requests, or else supply the much-needed articles at his own expense. Coming, as I did, fresh from business life, and knowing the failure of the Government to fulfill its obligations to them, I for a time did my best to supply their needs. I spent some $800 in that way. I thought I could do for the United States what I could for any honest business man, firm, or corporation in the country—that is, make up for its omissions; and that, upon proper representations, the money would be repaid. I found, however, that the United States does not pay anything it can avoid. I was compelled to stop that, of course, in self-preservation. How any man could turn a deaf ear to the sufferings I witnessed here last winter—to the cries of hungry women and children whose only support had perished, owing to the severity of the winter, and who were thus deprived of all means of livelihood—puzzles me. But that impersonal myth, the Government, neither sees nor hears these things; and if any of its officers has humanity enough in him to heed them, he pays the expenses. I do not state this for my own benefit. I shall not be here when any action is had on these matters, if it ever is. What I have done is done. The money it cost me is dead loss. An institution which does not fulfill its written obligations cannot be expected to sustain its officers in an action dictated by any such weak sentiment as humanity. But, for the sake of the unfortunate individual who has to wrestle with this work hereafter, I desire to call your attention to the need of strengthening his hands and of sustaining him in doing the right.

When I came here there was not an ounce of hay or grain at this agency; there was not an ounce of provisions of any kind for issue; the thermometer ranged as low as 20° below zero (and we are over 7,000 feet above the sea); there was not a horse that could walk 2 miles without falling down from sheer fatigue caused by hunger and age, and I was compelled to buy food for them at my own expense rather than see them die of starvation. This at an agency for 17,000 people. There was not a house that would keep out the snow or the rain. The roofs leaked, the water ran in on the floors (the floors are below the level of the ground). In a word, the agent and employés who were to lift up these people to a higher plane, to carry out the civilizing policy of the Government, were expected to live in a lot of abandoned adobe huts, condemned by special, regular, and annual reports as unfit to live in fifteen years ago, condemned by every one who has ever seen them since, and repeatedly damned by all who have been compelled to occupy them. They are full of vermin and utterly unfit for human habitation. I have had to tie my children in chairs to keep them out of the water, on the floors, in mid-winter. I have seen my wife, a delicate lady, and who was at that time nursing a baby, walking around with wet feet on the floors of the agent's palatial quarters in a freezing atmosphere, and there wasn't a dry room or a warm room in the house. I have seen, as soon as the weather began to moderate, the snakes come out of the walls of those same palatial quarters. You wonder we *kick*. Of course we do. I sent my family away and sent in my resignation (the first time) in June because I felt that the conditions *never would* be bettered. It is not to be supposed that the Government would pay any more attention to the matter *now* than it has heretofore. Through all the weary years since this agency was located here those who did this work before me have begged, pleaded, implored for a place to live in, but all to no purpose. Why don't the Government give an agent here as good a shelter as it gives a mule at Fort Wingate?

I was told repeatedly by influential and well-meaning friends, verbally and by letter, to "hold on," "be patient," "we can't do it all in a month," "just wait till Congress meets," &c. You have heard it all repeatedly. The meeting of Congress would have been very consoling, no doubt, had I buried one of my loved ones as the result of this experiment. My family is not enduring this now, thank God; but the conditions are not bettered a bit (only that the weather is warmer), and the family of the agency physician *is* putting up with it in the hope that something will be done. I predict they won't stand it all next winter. "Wait till Congress meets." Wait until an indifferent Congress gets good and ready, and if this one doesn't wait for the next. But don't forget to wait. The same old song for the Indian, too.

Last winter I promised the Indians I would go amongst them and visit the portions of their country which I had never seen. I have always felt that it was an agent's duty to make himself personally familiar with the entire country covered by his Indians; to know their wants, their habits, their resources, the climatic conditions; *the amount and kinds of* stock owned by them; the number of families, the number

of children of school age. In short, an agent ought to know his Indians. These Indians range over not only the country embraced within the limits of the reservation as defined on the maps, but far into the adjoining lands. They are found to the south of Zuñi, as far east as the Rio Grande, on the north in Colorado and Utah, and to the west as far as the Little Colorado, as well as on the banks of the main Colorado. Many disputes have arisen between them and the surrounding whites. Many are rankling to-day. The Navajos cover more than 15,000 square miles of territory.

When I announced my intention of visiting the country they inhabit, and of examining into all the matters of interest to them, it was joyfully received by the Indians, as well as by the whites, who had been patiently waiting for some authoritative determination of the questions so long unsettled. Fifteen thousand square miles of mountain country is a good deal of ground for any one man to cover, in the few breathing spells one gets while doing the clerical work for 17,000 nomadic Indians, in quadruplicate. I managed to make fourteen trips amongst the tribe during the six months from January to June, in spite of the onerous conditions placed upon me by Congress; but in denying an agent for these Indians any clerical assistance, that body prevents his performing any of the higher duties of his office almost as effectually as if it forbade his doing so.

I have had no police. Navajos cannot be had for any such sum as $5 a month. The right to fix the pay of police should be vested in the Secretary of the Interior, and not be arbitrarily named by men who have no conception of the duties required. I have had to go after red horse-thieves and white; to remove unlawful traders from the reserve; to recover stolen stock; to chase criminals; and to do it all myself—be agent, clerk, chief of police and entire force, hostler, courier, everything, to be able to cope with, single-handed, and to wisely treat all the questions arising between 17,000 Indians and their white neighbors; and to personally watch over and guard every item of Government property at the agency while doing this; in a word, to be (were it possible) a hundred miles from here settling a dispute, and to be quietly making up papers and guarding the dish cloths and tin cups at the same moment.

The reservation lines have never been surveyed. Oh! how often I have written those words. And how much they mean to the man in charge here. How in the world am I to be always right on questions of jurisdiction, guarding this immense tract with its restless occupants? Must an agent continue to assume (as I have had to) that the reservation is right where he happens to be? There isn't a mark on the ground.

This work is a bricks-without-straw task all the way through. If a man has the mental and physical qualities demanded, the patience to endure, he can take those to a much better market—and he need not travel far. Any man who fills the bill here is worth $3,000 a year "and found." He is entitled to a good, comfortable house to live in, furnished: at least as good as an ordinary mechanic occupies "in the States." I do not believe the Government will get the right man for less. It could not keep me for a quarter of a cent less. But I consider myself "discharged, cured." I plead for the future worker in this field.

The Government ought to do something for the development of water on this reservation. There are places where the supply of water is barely sufficient for the needs of a few, and where, I think, a small sum properly expended would develop sufficient water to irrigate considerable land. In other places water has cut a channel through the loose sandy soil, into which it finally sinks, until the present beds of the little streams are 30, 40 feet below their former levels. These places are abandoned. Suitable dams would cause them to become productive by enabling the Indians to irrigate, and induce the natives to make permanent homes.

Since I came here I have freed some twenty persons from slavery. A regular slave system has been in active operation amongst these Indians from time immemorial. I determined to put an end to it. The slaves are descendants of war captives and of persons sold into slavery from other tribes. The original bondsmen were Utes, Comanches, Apaches, Moquis, Jemez, and from other tribes. Some were Mexicans captured in infancy. It is estimated that there are some three hundred slaves in the hands of the tribe. My plan was to prevent any concert of action in opposition to the freeing of the slaves, by taking each clan or gens and dealing with it singly. By judiciously fostering the jealousies and rivalries I found existing between them, I have so far succeeded in doing my work without open resistance, although some pretty violent talk was indulged in; and I was paid a visit one day by forty of the worst in the tribe, armed to the teeth, and prepared for a fight. I carried my point, however, and freed the very slaves they swore they would not surrender. This work ought to continue. Slavery should be eradicated.

Upon taking charge of the agency, numerous complaints came to me in reference to horse stealing by the Indians. I set myself to work to stop it, and by active measures and doing my work in person I have been able to do something toward that end. I have taken away from the Indians forty-six head of stolen horses and over five hun-

dred sheep. Of the horses, fourteen were returned to their owners; and of the sheep, all but thirty-two. The balance of the horses and the thirty-two sheep were sold at public auction, under instructions from your office, after being advertised for three months under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, the proceeds, after defraying expenses, being turned over to the county treasurer of Apache County, Arizona, by the justice of the peace who made the sale.

The agency farm was abandoned this season for the dual reason that we were without proper implements to work it and that I am of the belief that Government farms on Indian reservations are not the best thing for the Indians. The ground was turned over to the Indians, being divided into plots for them; and, under the intelligent supervision of the agency farmer, Mr. W. R. Fales, the water from Bonito Creek was conducted to the right spot and the whole farm systematically irrigated. The result is as fine a field of corn (Indian) as one would wish to see, and a due proportion of melons and pumpkins.

The wool clip this year will amount to about 800,000 pounds. The wool does not come up to its usual standard this season in either quantity or quality. The decrease in quantity is attributed to the very heavy loss of sheep during the severe winter of 1882–'83. Many of these poor people lost every head of sheep they had. Some lost 50 per cent. One man I know who had a flock of one thousand head saved but thirteen. Losses of two, three, and five hundred were frequent. The fiber this season is neither so long nor so fine as usual. The method of shearing amongst the Navajos is crude, barbarous, and wasteful in the extreme. They catch a sheep and throw him down, the shearer sitting on the animal or holding it in any manner to suit his convenience. He proceeds to hack (rather than clip) the wool from it with a case knife, a piece of tin, or any other instrument which can be whetted on a piece of sandstone. The result is, the sheep is sheared in chunks, so to speak; and not half the wool is realized that should be. The fleeces will not average more than a pound apiece. The wool is never washed. Navajo sheep are very "scrubby." The bucks are permitted to run with the flocks the year round. No care is taken of them other than to keep them from straying from the herd. In a flock of, say, five hundred, one will see a hundred and fifty bucks. Goats and sheep breed together to some extent, strange as it may seem. The result of such shiftless, improvident methods is easily apparent to any thinking person. They have too many sheep. The number could be reduced fully one-half (I believe, two-thirds) with benefit to the tribe. It has been urged that they be encouraged to reduce the number by the introduction of some blooded bucks and by issuing of the product to such of the Indians as proved deserving and who were willing to improve their condition and methods; they being required to take care of the high grade stock and to use their present "scrub" animals for food until the desired object was obtained. The result would be a better grade of wool, plenty of grass (such as it is) for the reduced number where now there is very scant picking; six, eight, and ten pounds of wool to the fleece instead of a scant pound, as at present; better wool, and consequently better prices for it. Out of all this would grow the care of stock, shelter for them in winter, selection, the idea of accumulation, permanent homes, desire for education, education itself, and ultimate civilization.

I think this would bring with it the turning of the excessive amount of horses and ponies they have into cattle, with its consequent benefits. They have an enormous number of useless ponies; out of all proportion to their needs. One Indian I know (and he is a young man, too) has over four hundred head. These animals are consuming grass and water that ought to be raising beef or mutton. And the continued use of them only tends to confirm their owner in habits of indolence and improvidence. As the Navajos measure a man's wealth by the number (regardless of quality) of horses he has, a radical change in their modes of thought must be brought about before much improvement can be made in this regard; but it can be done by persistent effort I feel sure.

The agency school was conducted during the past season under contract with Dr. H. Kendall, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and was in operation at the time I took charge, with an attendance of about 80 pupils. It was managed as an industrial boarding school, though no system of teaching industrial occupations was in operation or could be under the conditions existing. This was owing to the usual failure of the United States to perform its agreements in connection with the Indian work. The Government, by its failure, compelled the opening of the school in an unfinished building, without suitable appliances; without even a woodshed or a water closet; with a roof on its kitchen and dining room that was about as good as a sieve as a protection (it certainly was no better); *sans* everything almost that was needed for success in a school of this kind. Make bricks without straw, ye workers in this field. "Wait for Congress," and keep on waiting. But as sure as you do you'll get "left." The school is not a success thus far, and the United States Government is to blame.

We have a saw-mill, which I am told cost $10,000 to place in position. The only

covering for this valuable and useful machinery is the sky. It lies there exposed to the snow and the rain, to the sandstorm and the blizzard, rusting, rotting, and with a fine forest of pine timber within rifle shot. I have begged, implored, clamored for money to cover its nakedness. It makes me angry every time I look at it. I have offered to start it up at my own expense (the money to be refunded to me) and to net $500 a month to this tribe without the cost of a dollar to the United States. This, too, must "wait for Congress." It may be law, but it isn't business.

The interest I take in this work is my only reason for stating these matters. The indifference, the neglect of the legislative branch of the Government in regard to this important work, is not conducive to serenity of disposition. I have found in the honorable Secretary of the Interior and in your office a most earnest desire to do all that was possible to elevate this people. The history of mankind shows that the advances from barbarism to civilization have been by a series of steps or jumps rather than by a gradual forward movement. The Navajos have been standing still, in a transition period, for some time. They are ready for a jump. Shall it be a forward one? It can be made so by wise action, and where they set their feet when they alight there they will remain for a time. If this generation is given the proper impulse the next will be a wealth-producing factor in the civilization of the Southwest.

Congress ought to do something to enable such of these Indians as are willing and of the right caliber to take up land without being compelled to pay for it. It ought to devise means to protect them against being swindled. I know a most deserving Indian who selected a ranch one hundred miles from the reservation twelve years ago. He has lived there ever since quietly, has raised seven children, has built a house and corral. Four years ago he went to Santa Fé to get a title to his land. He paid some scoundrel $160 for a worthless paper, the man representing himself as the United States land agent. I reported these facts and sent the paper the Indian had received from this swindler to your office, but nothing was done. That sort of work discourages others who are willing and who have both the desire and the ability to become independent men.

The Navajos are, in my judgment, the most independent, self-reliant Indians we have; and I believe that in native shrewdness and intellect they are superior to any other tribe in the country. They are all armed and well armed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. RIORDAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, August 8, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration my first annual report for the A. D. 1883, which is as follows:

The Pueblo of Zuñi is in good health. Its crops are very promising; has a very good stock of sheep, cows, horses, goats, and donkeys; works wool, and its crops depend on rain. It is unclean and superstitious, but inclined to learn.

The Pueblo of Ácoma is in good health. Its crops are not very good on account of drought; owns a good number of sheep, cows, horses, and donkeys. It is industrious, works wool for its clothing, improves in its habits, and is disposed to learn.

The Pueblo of Laguna is well. Has good crops; owns quite a number of all sorts of animals, which it cares for with careful attention. Its habits seem to improve, and it welcomes education.

The Pueblo of Isleta is well. Its crops, under the immediate irrigation of the Rio Grande, grow abundantly. It raises corn, wheat, beans, pease, oats, beautiful grapes, apples, peaches, &c. It has a considerable number of animals—the fruit of its industry. It is improving its habits, and highly appreciates education.

The Pueblo of Sandia owns very good lands along the shores of the Rio Grande; raises fruit and grain enough to live. It has some animals. It does not show any noticeable sign of improvement, but, on the contrary, is of a fanatic disposition. It is in good health.

The Pueblo of Santa Ana has very good crops bordering on the Rio Grande; raises many kinds of fruits, grain; grows horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and donkeys, and works wool. It is superstitious and ignorant, but promises to learn. The small-pox was there, but has utterly disappeared already.

The Pueblo of Zia plants little. It enjoys good health, and has a considerable number of animals. It is superstitious and unclean, but promises to learn.

The Pueblo of Jemes owns a rich soil and has very abundant crops of all kinds. It possesses a good stock of animals, and is well. Its habits are antiquated, superstitions, immoral, and *ignorant; it is disobedient* and lazy.

The Pueblo of San Felipe raises grain and many sorts of fruits, enjoys perfect health, and owns some animals. It is habitually superstitious, but wants to learn.

The Pueblo of Santo Domingo is a large one, having extensive and beautiful lands, and a great number of animals. It raises an abundance of grain, is in good health, and its habits are filthy, fanatic, and immoral. It is slow about education.

The Pueblo of Cochiti raises a great deal of all sorts of grain; works pottery, has good herds of horses and donkeys. It is filthy and immoral, but favors education.

The Pueblo of San Ildefonso is a very small one; most of its lands are owned by the whites, who have obtained them by purchase. It has draught animals, raises enough for its living, is obedient, and wishes to learn. The small-pox has killed about thirty of its little ones lately.

The Pueblo of Pojoaque is almost extinct. Its best lands have been sold to the whites and the few remaining Indians hardly live. They are well.

The Pueblo of Nambé owns good lands and is well. It is lazy, antiquated, and superstitious. It scarcely lives, but seems to favor education.

The Pueblo of San Juan is a large one, has good lands, grows horses, donkeys, and a few cattle. It works pottery for sale. The small-pox has found its way to this Pueblo and made victims of all those whose parents did not believe in vaccination, on account of their stale superstitions. It is very disobedient, abides by its old habits, and wants to keep them.

The Pueblo of Picuris is small, and the greater part of its lands has been sold to the whites. It has very few animals and its habits are filthy, vicious, and retrograded. It is not inclined to learn.

The Pueblo of Taos owns a beautiful tract of land on the lap of the Sierra Madre and at the gap of the Cañon of Taos River. The small-pox is there now, and has wrought a great havoc. These Indians are superstitious, fanatic, and vicious, being yet in their old darkness, and go more on their ESTUFAS (secret chambers) than on education, but some inclination, however, can be seen in them for education.

The Pueblo of Tesuque is small and its soil very dry; raises very little; owns some cows, horses, and donkeys. Its habits are antiquated and cares not for morality.

The Pueblo of Santa Clara is very poor, fighting always among itself, and its habits are unclean and superstitious. In its disposition bad and lazy.

There are three schools under my care; one at Zuñi, one at Laguna, and one at Jemes. These are supported by the Government partly, and partly by the Presbyterian church. The teachers at these schools have to struggle with the laziness and little application of the Indians; progress, however, is there visible.

I would wish to have been more concise in this report, but could not, as I had to refer to every Pueblo, ever so slightly. From the time I took charge of this agency I have visited the Pueblos, spoken to the Indians of each respectively, and had the opportunity of making them understand the necessity of a change of life. I have patiently noticed their actual condition, habits, and disposition, and I would consider myself happy, if, with the aid of Providence and the Government, I could see these Indians respect the moral law and social order, as well as make them understand the love and fidelity that each husband ought to have for his wife, and vice versa; the duty of parents to bring up and care for their children properly, and, above all, to appreciate and care for the virtue of their maidens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PEDRO SANCHEZ,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY,
Randolph, August 20, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of affairs at this agency.

The year past has been an uneventful one with the Indians under my charge. Crops have been good, and the Indians have been generally well supplied with subsistence from the products of their own farms. Some, however, work off the reservation, and, for such as desire to do so, plenty of work is found at good wages.

A good demand exists, and is growing constantly, for the services of Indian girls as cooks and household assistants in the best families in the vicinity of the reservations. Such especially are sought after as have had a course of training in the industrial schools. Good wages are paid them and they soon become very efficient. Many Indian parents fully appreciate the advantage to their daughters of residing for a time in white families, and progress in housekeeping among them is very noticeable from this practice. If it were more common for the Indian boys to work for white farmers *l seasons each before* undertaking farming on their own account, I think their

improvement in agriculture would be more rapid. And yet they are making constant progress.

During the year a number of stump machines have been procured for the Seneca Indians, by direction of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. These have proved a great help to the Indians. They are kept in almost constant use, and many fields, which before were filled with large numbers of unsightly stumps, are now smooth, and the whole surface is brought into cultivation.

Many of the Indian women keep up the old custom of working in the fields, planting, hoeing, and harvesting, either alone or with the male members of the family. But among the more advanced this practice is rapidly becoming obsolete, and as the women learn the art of housekeeping more perfectly, they find their time fully occupied with household matters, and abandon the field work to the men.

The fight against the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians has been kept up during the past year. But the work of suppressing this evil is truly Herculean. The appetite is so strong in many cases that the victim will procure the drink at any cost, and too many stand ready to furnish it. Fine and imprisonment are risked unhesitatingly, and the difficulty of procuring evidence sufficient to convict is such that but few can be punished.

The schools upon the various reservations in my charge have in general been well sustained through the year, and the attendance has been good.

Upon the whole I think very satisfactory progress is being made by these Indians toward that citizenship which they all look upon as inevitable at some not very distant time.

Very respectfully,

BENJ. G. CASLER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NORTH CAROLINA CHEROKEE AGENCY,
Nantahalah, N. C., August 20, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Indian service of this agency.

One thousand members of this tribe live within the Qualla boundary situate in the counties of Swain and Jackson, North Carolina; these are mainly of full blood. In the counties of Graham and Cherokee about 600 reside, half of whom are full blood, and the other half being more or less mixed. In the counties of Buncombe, Yancy, Madison, and Clay, are near 400, none of whom are of full blood.

The Qualla boundary contains about 50,000 acres, mostly mountain land. Through it pass two beautiful streams—Ocona Lufty and Soco. Along their banks and at their confluence some fine bottom land is situated, nearly all of which is under cultivation, and yields abundantly of corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and garden vegetables. The mountain portion of this land, which is by far the greater portion, is an excellent range for cattle and sheep. The Indians, however, are but little benefited by this, as only a few of them own stock except for farming and dairy purposes. The mountain portion also has an abundance of excellent timber on it.

These Indians own about 30,000 acres in detached tracts outside of the Qualla boundary, the larger portion of which lies in the counties of Cherokee and Graham, much of which is occupied and cultivated by them. The title for these lands is held by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in trust for the tribe. Some of these lands have been entered by white men and are now occupied by them, they claiming that the grantor to the Indians had never acquired a title from the State of North Carolina for the same. This has thrown a cloud upon the title of a portion of the lands belonging to the Indians and has given them much annoyance.

The condition of the persons composing this tribe compares favorably with their white neighbors. There are nine ministers of the Gospel, full-blood Indians, in this band, who "break the bread of life" each Sabbath to well-attended congregations at some eight or nine different points. Denominationally they are Baptist and Methodist. Well-attended Sabbath schools usually precede church services. They use no instrument of music in their churches, the human voices constituting this part of their devotion, which is rendered in a most beautiful manner. Among them there are some intelligent minds, and had they enjoyed our civilization earlier would probably now have been occupying higher spheres in life; but what the fathers have failed to achieve can be reasonably looked for among the children of the present generation, who are now enjoying excellent educational advantages, through the beneficent acts of Congress, and a fund of their own set apart for this purpose by the wise forethought of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Of the members of this tribe there is only one demented person, and suicide is

seldom if ever heard of among them. The physical condition of this people may be regarded as at a standstill, and the increase, especially among the full bloods, is very slight. None of the full-blood Indians residing in this State are wealthy. A few of them, however, own individual farms outside of their lands in common, and all of them are self-sustaining and producing sufficient for support, except a few lazy ones. There is much room for improvement in their social order of things. Taken as a whole they are orderly, peaceable, sober, law-abiding, and tolerably industrious. The State dockets of our courts present only a few cases of violations of law by these people.

The crops of this year will not exceed those of last year except in wheat, which is probably double that of any previous year.

At five different points schools are conducted, under the supervision of the Society of Friends, during ten months of the year, and are well attended. These Indians at this time seem to be much interested on the subject of education; they desire to learn the English language, and many of the younger ones speak and read it very well. These people enjoy the benefit of much missionary work from neighboring ministers of different denominations. Mr. Thomas Brown, the superintendent of the schools here, is an excellent worker in this field. The main industry of this tribe is agriculture.

In conclusion I will say that, in my humble opinion, the prospect looks favorable that at no great distance in the future the people in this band will be fit subjects for useful and intelligent citizens.

A census and new roll of this tribe have just been completed.

Respectfully, yours,

SAM. B. GIBSON,
Agent North Carolina Cherokees.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON,
August 11, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with Department regulations and instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my twelfth annual report of this agency.

The condition of the Indians at this agency has not materially changed since my last annual report. I may safely say, however, that they are constantly improving in morality, and establishing upon a firmer basis the truths of religion, and gradually advancing in the social and industrial habits of life, and a majority of them are capable of becoming citizens.

In the agricultural sense of the word, the past year has been one of general reverses; and notwithstanding the fact that the acreage is greater this than in any preceding year, the Indians will not thrash one-third the quantity of grain that they did last year. Last fall they seeded down large tracts in fall grain, which was all killed by the exceeding hard frosts of the winter. By their own endeavors and the assistance of the Department they were, however, enabled to resow their fields this spring; but, owing to the summer droughts, quite a portion will never be cut, while other fields will have to be cut for hay on account of the meadows being destroyed by the inclemency of the past winter. And unless we have a liberal fall of rain here early this fall to start the grass, which is now perishing for want of moisture, the Indian cattle will be in but poor condition to withstand the rigors of winter.

A general cause of complaint with the Indians of this agency for some months back is that the whites are intruding upon their lands and allowing their cattle to run across the supposed line on the agency. In order to put an end to such actions I deem it advisable that the east boundary line of the reservation be resurveyed. The Indians are also desirous of having deeds made to them for their lands in severalty. Upon examination I find it impossible to do this without the aid of a surveyor, and I hope the Department will allow the estimate forwarded, that I may be able to fulfill their wishes in that regard. Many improvements are retarded by them, not knowing definitely where their boundary line will be by the new allotment, and this work cannot be completed any too soon for the advantage of the Indians.

According to Department instructions, I nominated three of the most intelligent and impartial Indians of this agency to act as judges of the Indian court, with one additional to act as sheriff for the court. As we have no Indian police at this agency now or at any other time, and there is no necessity for such officers at this agency to preserve law and order, I deem it but just that the judges of the Indian court be allowed the salary of policemen; otherwise there will be difficulty in securing any one to act in the capacity of judges, as the officers of the previous court here established have been paid without expense to the Department.

I have to report the continued prosperity of the schools under the able and efficient supervision of the Benedictine Sisters. The average attendance at the boarding-school at this agency for the past fiscal year has been fair, and the moral tendency of the

instructions has proven very beneficial, and the progress of the pupils in their studies and industrial habits has been to a high degree satisfactory.

The missionary labor on this agency, under the supervision of the Rev. A. J. Croquet, is in a flourishing condition, a new church 33 by 82 feet having been erected by the Indians, with assistance from Catholic Church, at a cost of $3,000. Divine service is held every Sunday morning and evening. Judging from the attendance, much interest is manifested in the services and teachings of the missionaries. Father Croquet has been resident priest here for twenty-two years, and during twenty-two years he visited Siletz Agency frequently every year as missionary, but never received any compensation from the Government. Father Croquet labors with great zeal, and now, after twenty-two years' service, sees the fruits of his labors in the fact that every adult Indian and child belong to the church and comply with its requirements in their daily lives.

The sanitary condition of this people is good, and, now that a physician is allowed this agency, I feel confident that they will increase in population.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Department to the verified petition of the Indians located at the mouth of Salmon River, forwarded to the honorable Secretary of the Interior February 19, 1879. Also the petitions verified and forwarded to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs under date of August 11, 1876, asking that they be attached to and form part of the Grand Ronde Reservation. When these Indians were moved to Salmon River from Neztucca by Commissioner Simpson, as an incentive to their removal he promised them the benefit of the school at this agency; that they were to have the same privileges of the saw and grist mills as the Indians located here; that they were to have their troubles settled here by the same laws that govern the Indians of this agency; and that efforts would be made to have the Salmon River country attached to and form part of the Grand Ronde Reservation. These promises were made to them before their consent was obtained to their removal to their present location. The reasons calling forth these petitions are: 1st, their location at the mouth of Salmon River is but six or eight hours journey from Grand Ronde over a good wagon road, while to reach the Siletz agency they have no road or trail, but two days' journey, the greater part of which they have to cross Siletz Bay and up the Siletz River, and during winter is very perilous in an open canoe. 2d, they have, since the establishment of this agency, been accustomed to visit here, are acquainted and intermarried with the Indians of Grand Ronde, and have to come here to obtain supplies and find a market for their products. The only road leading in and out to Salmon River is through Grand Ronde Agency, where the Neztuccas, Salmon River, and Tillamook Indians are located. Under the circumstances their wishes are reasonable, and I see no reason why the promises made them by the Government should not be fulfilled.

The Indians belonging to Grand Ronde Agency, when first moved from the Willamette Valley, were moved and located at the mouth of Salmon River, in 1855 and 1856, between Siletz and Salmon Rivers. They were afterwards moved to Grand Ronde, their present location, with the privilege of hunting, fishing, and pasturing stock at all times in Salmon River country. This country was under the jurisdiction of Grand Ronde Agency, but lately the Indians of this agency are forbidden to visit Salmon River, by order of F. M. Wadsworth, United States Indian agent, Siletz Agency. * * *

During the year the agency has been visited by Inspector Gardner, Archbishop Seghers, and other personages of note, and all, I believe, express themselves as satisfied with the progress made by these Indians in the religious, social, and industrial habits of life.

During the months of May and June we erected a substantial bridge over the Yamhill River, between the agency and mills, with a span of 125 feet. Nearly all the work was performed by the Indians, with but little cost to the Department except material. The statistical report called for is also inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
August 10, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my fifth annual report of Indian affairs at this agency.

HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

The past year has been marked with no striking events, but with general peace and prosperity. The summer has been unusually warm and dry. In consequence of this the hay crop is not as large as usual. Grasshoppers and crickets have swarmed upon the eastern portion of the reservation, doing considerable damage both to pas-

tures and meadows. The "black leg" has again appeared among the Indian cattle, and has destroyed a considerable number of this year's increase.

The killing of an Indian doctor by one of the tribe, who claimed to have had grievances sufficient to justify the act, his capture while fleeing northward, his subsequent trial by a jury of his own people, his conviction by that jury, and his execution by tribal authority, forms the most important event of the year, and has left a lasting impression upon the minds of the people in favor of law and order.

The opening of a new boarding school, located at Yainax, 40 miles distant from the agency, was an event of great interest among the Indians in that locality; so great that it has been found that the building, though 72 by 34 feet and two full stories high, could only accommodate about one-half the number of pupils who applied for admission.

It was also found that the school building at the agency was much too small to meet the demands of the people. Permission and funds were obtained from the Interior Department to erect new buildings at the agency to accommodate from 80 to 100 pupils. This building is finished upon the outside and about one-half completed upon the inside. It is also two full stories high, and on an average 40 feet wide and 90 feet long. It is an imposing building, and one of the finest of its kind in southern Oregon. It is hoped that it will be ready for occupancy and use during the early part of the winter.

Our boarding schools have been quite prosperous during the year, and have been crowded to their utmost capacity. During the forenoon of the day the children are in the school-room, where they are successfully taught the usual branches pursued in primary schools. The afternoon is devoted wholly to industrial pursuits, mechanical and otherwise. In these pursuits the children manifest much interest and are making commendable progress. With the enlarged and improved building and other accommodations now in progress of completion, we hope to be able another year to report an attendance of 150 pupils.

AGRICULTURE.

So far as frostiness of climate is concerned the present summer has been favorable for the raising of grain and vegetables. Last year an effort was made to raise potatoes for the agency school at a sheltered place upon the southern part of the reservation called "Modoc Point." One-half of an acre was planted upon the shore of Klamath Lake, and the result was a decided success. This year we have planted nearly an acre, and the prospect is fully as good as last year. There is a probability that there will be a yield of from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds. There is in this piece of land that I have selected for a school garden about 4 acres of good soil. Considerable work will need to be done in fencing the land and in removing the encumbering rocks. This place is 13 miles distant from the agency school, and yet it is the nearest place where vegetables can be successfully grown nearly every year. There is, adjoining this school garden, a tract of good agricultural land of about 2,000 acres, lying between the lake and the high range of mountains on the east, that is too dry for grain raising, &c. Could this land be irrigated it would be productive and of vast benefit to the Indians. It is thought by some persons that a portion of the water of Sprague River, about 4 miles distant, can be turned out of its channel, and by an irrigating canal made to fertilize and make productive this body of land. It is my purpose to investigate the feasibility of this plan, and may report upon it at some future day. Year after year these Indians have made efforts at grain raising. Occasional success has inspired them with new hopes. I have no doubt that they would succeed as agriculturists had they suitable lands for cultivation.

At Yainax, 40 miles east of the agency, our school, under the control of Mr. William T. Leeke, the teacher, has made a fair beginning in cultivating a school garden. About 3 acres of oats were sown, which have produced a good crop of grain hay, which would, no doubt, have yielded, had it been threshed, about 100 bushels of oats. They have also put in about one acre of newly-broken land to the hardy kinds of vegetables with fair success. Should the season be favorable, another year will doubtless produce much better results.

INDIAN POLICE.

The order which required that but one ration should be issued to a policeman has driven from the force some of our best men. Others remain through the solicitations of the agent. The wonder to me has been that any remain. How men who are poor and have families to support can be induced to give their time to the service for $5 per month, two or three suits of clothes per year, and one ration per week, is more than I can tell. And yet such is their interest in the welfare and good order of the people that some of them continue to do so. With all these difficulties they are doing good service for the Government.

The saw-mill has cut about 750,000 feet of lumber during the year. One-half of

this amount has been expended for Government purposes. The remainder has gone to the Indians, and been largely used in improvements upon their ranches.

The Indian apprentices are making good progress in their trades, and will, in time, make fair mechanics. They lack, however, one essential to success, viz, a good common-school education.

The Indians under the control of the agent are about 1,000 in number. They are comprised mainly of Klamaths, Modocs, and Snakes, with a few Pit Rivers and others. The Klamaths and Modocs number about 800; the Snakes about 150. The remainder are Pit River, Rogue River, and Molalla Indians. The Klamaths and Modocs were originally one people, and speak the same language. They are, by intermarriage, rapidly becoming one people again.

THEIR SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of these Indians is generally good, and they are, I believe, slightly on the increase as to numbers. The number of deaths has, this year, been unusually large, and has been mostly either children or people past middle life. A large percentage of these deaths occurred during the winter months, and was the result of chronic cases.

THEIR SUBSISTENCE.

Fully two-thirds of these Indians subsist by raising cattle or by working for outside parties at cutting wood and rails, making hay, and general farming. They earned last year over $3,000 by transporting supplies for the military at Fort Klamath and for private parties. The balance subsist largely upon the natural products of the soil and the waters of the reservation.

THEIR HABITS OF LIFE.

To say that they are mainly industrious and good workers, that they are frugal and judicious in the expenditure of their money, that they are nearly all free from the vice of intemperance, or liquor drinking, that they have all adopted the costumes, and most of them the modes of living of the whites, is only saying what is known by those acquainted with them to be strictly true. Their progress in civilization is uniform and general, embracing nearly all the persons and families belonging to the tribe.

THEIR SOCIAL CONDITION.

Occasionally there are family difficulties, and difficulties between different members of these tribes, but these are yearly becoming less frequent. I know of but one Indian among them who has more than one wife, and no case of the purchase of a wife has been known during the last three years. They are longing to understand and appreciate the marriage relation, and most of them desire to be legally married.

WHAT THEY HAVE OVERCOME.

Years ago many of them were intemperate, but have entirely reformed. Many of them were formerly engaged in horse-racing and gambling, but a case of this kind very seldom now occurs. A few years ago they were all under the influence of and afraid of their medicine men. But few of them now apply to these doctors for treatment, and many do not fear them. They have not for several years practiced any of their Indian dances known as the sun dance, the war dance, &c. Still they have many of their Indian ways, traits, and superstitions, which can only be overcome by years of civilizing influences and by the teachings of the school-room. Give them the years of protection and fostering care which many other tribes have had, and they, in my judgment, will be second to none in all that is required for citizenship.

Yours, very respectfully,

LINUS M. NICKERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 13, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency. The time that I have been here is so short that I cannot make a report as complete as I would like. Many things will have to be estimated that, had the report been due at a later date, could have been given from actual count.

AGRICULTURE.

The great liberality of the Government in providing these Indians with the necessary farming implements has resulted in great good. I find a strong desire among

them to make homes. The young men desire to take land. The old lines and corners are so nearly obliterated that it is hard to get the matter of allotments as it should be to prevent trouble among them. The old maps on file in the office are of a poor quality, and so incomplete that they cannot be relied upon. Some work in the line of surveying and making maps is greatly needed in order to establish permanently the lines, so that each one may know where to do permanent work. With the proper encouragement these Indians will soon all, or nearly all, be established in homes of their own and be cultivating the soil.

The crop of hay is housed in as good condition as could be desired, but is not as large as that of last year, for two reasons: 1st, their fields have been run too long in hay and need breaking up and re-seeding, having become foul and run down; 2d, this has been a very dry season, no rain having fallen since the middle of May.

Good wheat can be grown here if properly put in, and that in the fall. Oats are more certain. Some of the finest fields of oats are now being harvested that I have ever seen. Some lots will yield from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Many fields are light, owing to the slack manner of putting in.

Number of acres under fence, 2,500; under cultivation, 1,440; acres of new land broken, 18; new fence and old repaired, 1,513 rods.

The amount of grain now being harvested I have estimated as follows, viz: Oats I placed at 30 bushels per acre, 850 acres giving 25,500 bushels; wheat will not be over 15 bushels per acre—1,700 bushels; potatoes will be very light owing to the continued dry weather 20,000 bushels; turnips, 1,000 bushels; hay, 500 tons. There are a great many small gardens, but poorly cultivated. We hope to overcome much of this. We also have a garden of from 3 to 4 acres connected with the boarding-house, cultivated by the school-boys, under the direction of our efficient farmer, F. M. Stanton. I have carefully read the last annual report of my predecessor, and have carefully studied the situation, and I really cannot give so flattering a report as his. It is true the season has been against us, and many fields now sown in grain are very foul and need to be summer-fallowed. There is an abundance of good land here, and when rotation in crops is taught them we will be able to enlarge the figures.

Our old thrashing-machine has been repaired, and is now doing very fair work. Our new machine has just arrived and will be in running order in a few days.

TRANSPORTATION.

The greatest portion of our supplies come by schooner to Toledo, 8 miles from the agency, from which point they are transported in wagons by Indians and the Government teams. During the fiscal year ending June 30 the Indians transported with their own teams 105,829 pounds, and earned by such freighting the sum of $351.64. To say that the work has been well done is but just to those doing the work. I would join with Mr. Swan in urging that the supplies be forwarded at an earlier date, if it can be done, so as to reach us before the fall rains set in, for the reason that when these commence it about doubles the work and expense.

INDIAN POLICE.

On the first of July I reorganized the police force; some of the old ones I dropped from the force, adding new ones. I retained the old captain as a private, and promoted the acting sergeant. He was soon convicted of giving whisky to another Indian, and was removed from the force and also punished by confinement and hard labor. I then again promoted the sergeant. The force is now doing good service with a very few exceptions. I am satisfied that a course may be pursued here that will give us a good police force. Of course some changes will have to be made to effect it, but it will come in time. The greater portion of complaints brought are for wife-whipping.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians will compare favorably with the whites on this coast, with one exception, and that is the one great curse of venereal diseases, which does fearful work among them. Our resident physician, Dr. F. M. Carter, however, speaks hopefully in regard to the matter, and thinks he sees a slight change for the better. I can truly say that our physician is doing his duty and is endeavoring to help me in my efforts to bring this people up to a fair standard of health and cleanliness.

Number of births, 41; deaths, 29; number of Indians who have received medical reatment during the year, 500.

MILLS.

We have a good saw-mill and flouring-mill, but cannot run them for want of money. *The great need just now is* lumber; many, very many, wish to build. In fact, there

is a constant demand for building material, and we cannot give it. In my opinion a great mistake was made here in making these mills steam power instead of water power. If they had been provided with water power the Indians could have used them without assistance. As it is, the saw-mill cannot be run without an engineer and head sawyer, and we must ask the Department for funds to work with. Now, we need much in this direction.

BUILDINGS.

The Government buildings are in a sad condition. We need lumber to rebuild, to make and repair fences. The much-talked-of "*Alsea houses*" are not completed, and there is no lumber to complete them. Out of fifteen that were promised the Alsea Indians, only ten have been completed. A great many of our young men would take land and go to work making homes for themselves if they could get lumber to build with. I have allowed the agency trader to use the mill to cut a few thousand feet of lumber for the erection of a store building. I have notified him that I will have to use the Government building now occupied by him for a commissary, as the shed now used for that purpose is not fit to store anything in.

INDUSTRIES.

The Indians' chief industry is farming, and I am agreeably surprised to find a very strong desire to know how to do better farming. Willing to learn, they quickly take to the trades needed here, but do not become first-class mechanics, for the want of the necessary facilities to make them so.

EMPLOYÉS.

Of white employés, we have a clerk, physician, farmer, teacher, assistant teacher, matron, and a cook. Of Indian employés, an interpreter, a teamster, carpenter, ferryman, mail-carrier, seamstress, and laundress—and, up to July 1st, we had also a shoemaker. Our police force consists of one captain, one sergeant, and ten privates. I am happy to say that at this writing all of these employés are working together in unison and hearty co-operation, and giving me as good service as I could ask.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Upon this hangs the destiny of this people. Without earnest and patient work in this direction, we can accomplish but little for the upbuilding of the Indians. The old are dying off, the middle-aged are set in their habits and ways. The young are susceptible of development under careful training. About the 1st of November, 1882, the school buildings connected with this agency were destroyed by fire, and, to the great sorrow of all concerned, the children were left without a place to pursue their studies, and many of them without a decent home to go to. After a short time an old and deserted mill was fixed up for a boarding-house, in which about 42 children were crowded. With a great deal of patience and care they were managed. A part of the old agency house was converted into a school-room; and in these very narrow quarters the educational work is going on. At the present our scholars are taking their much-needed vacation. We shall take up school again the 1st of September. We were for a time much elated to think we should have new buildings, in which we could place some 90 or 100 children, but there seems to be some doubt now as to having them for the present. We earnestly hope that every difficulty may be overcome, and that we will be granted the privilege of putting up new buildings.

I believe we can accomplish much good in this direction, as in this part of the work special attention is given to teaching the girls to sew, to cook, and to do everything pertaining to good housekeeping, and, as proof of the efficiency of the work, quite a number of the girls have been sought after to go out and do the cooking for the hands during harvest. The boys are taught the care and management of horses and cattle, also the planting and raising of all kinds of garden, as well as farm work in general. The Department has kindly given me funds to put an apprentice in one of the shops, which I shall do shortly.

CHURCH WORK.

The teacher, Rev. T. B. White, has charge of this branch of the work, holding religious services on each Sabbath morning and evening. The attendance at church is good; in fact, with our limited room, I may say all come who can get a seat. There is quite a lively interest manifested. The church record was lost in the fire last fall, so that it is impossible to report the exact number of members, and it is only as we can find them out by actual contact that we can tell who are church members. But I am happy to say that since I have been here the church work is taking on an encouraging look.

MINES.

There are some beach gold mines on this reserve, and much feeling and speculation is had in regard to them. Parties have applied to me with propositions which I could not consent to. I have told them that I had no authority to allow them to work them, and have referred them to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

CONCLUSION.

We are happy in the fact that we have a good square Christian man as trader to these Indians, keeping such goods as are needed, and with fair prices.

Some of the cows purchased by the Government and distributed to the Indians by Agent Swan have been sold by those to whom they were given. I have forbidden any further sale of such cows. Several were sold and butchered before I was informed of the manner in which they came in possession of them. In such cases I have required the Indian to buy another one in the place of the one sold or butchered. I have also forbidden them to sell their stock cattle, as there is plenty of room here for many more cattle than they have now, and, if managed well, in a few years they will have plenty of cattle to sell. There is a general disposition to get horses, and not being able to get first-class ones, they take up with cheap and inferior stock. The horses here belonging to the Government are getting old and worked down, as are many of the work oxen.

There are at present, by actual count, 637 Indians on the reserve. The census of 1880 shows 998 belonging here; of that number, about 360, composed principally of the Siuslaws, Coos, and Umpquas, are scattered along down the coast all the way between here and the California line. Many of them desire to return to the reservation, but have not the money necessary to make the trip, and I am not provided with funds to send for them. I think steps should be taken looking toward their return to the reservation.

Very respectfully,

F. M. WADSWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Umatilla Agency, Oregon, August 10, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office dated July 13, 1883, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency, to embrace the 10th of August. On the 1st day of May, 1883, I assumed charge of this agency, relieving R. H. Fay, my predecessor, in accordance with instructions of April 6, 1883.

The Indians have been actively engaged during the past few months in work of various kinds, such as fencing, splitting rails, cutting cord-wood, farming, &c., and on the whole they have done as well, if not better, than ever before. They see more and more the necessity of depending on their own exertions for a living, and there is no doubt but what they will succeed, more especially, surrounded on all sides by the whites as they are, they will be compelled to take land in severalty and live like their neighbors.

I have issued, in accordance with instructions from the Department, a fair amount of agricultural implements, at which my Indians seem to be much gratified, and I am satisfied that they will take good care of them, more particularly as I have impressed upon them your orders and the consequences that will ensue for a violation thereof.

The late order from the Department appointing Indian judges, although but a short time since, has been productive of good results. There have been only 5 cases which have come under their surveillance and punished by fines, which were all promptly paid. This mode of punishment I am compelled to adopt, as, until I can get sufficient lumber sawed, I have no place for confinement. I am under the impression that the Indians will not give much trouble, as they perceive that their own judges are in earnest to carry out the wishes of the Department.

Surrounded as we are on all sides by the whites, the greater part of whom look with longing eyes on this reservation, it is not to be doubted that every means will be resorted to in order to get a chance at this land, which is, perhaps, about the best in Oregon. The most effective weapon for this purpose is, of course, whisky, or some other intoxicant. Notwithstanding all our efforts, viz: the United States judge, marshal, commissioner, and myself, there are cases of this nature which we are unable to discover with certainty. The punishment inflicted in the few cases brought before the United States district judge at Portland, Oreg., have been punished in most instances by fine of from $10 to $25. In my opinion, where a person is convicted of *selling liquor to Indians*, in addition to a fine, a term of imprisonment should be

exacted, and the fine should be enough to reimburse the Government, cost of transportation, &c. I am pleased, however, to notice that the cases, so far as the Indians are concerned, are but few for the past three or four months, of this nature, and accompanied with no aggravating circumstances, except in one instance, last May, where an Indian was killed at McKay Creek—a case of justifiable homicide, according to the decision of the court here. Whisky was the cause, as well as the cause of the murder of a white man on this reservation last February. Four Indians are now undergoing sentence of 10 years in the Oregon penitentiary for this offense. All the facts were reported to the Department at the time of the occurrence.

During the month of July I, together with my employés, was working at the saw-mill (17 miles from here), fixing the mill-race, flume, and dam, which we succeeded in placing in proper working order. Owing to the fact that the number of my employés (exclusive of physician and school employés) has been reduced to three, I will not be able to accomplish the work I intended. The half-breeds or mixed bloods and Indians have hired a sawyer, whom they pay themselves, to saw sufficient lumber for their present needs. This is a move in the right direction, and will tend to develop the resources of the Indians here, without in any way (except so far as the use of machinery is concerned) being an expense to the Government.

The boarding-school constructed last year has been in progress since January 1, 1883, and so far the results are satisfactory; although so far 45 is the number of scholars, yet I hope to be able to raise the number to 75. On the 12th of May last I issued to the boys an ample supply of clothing, generously furnished by the Government; also some to the girls, to their great gratification, as well as their parents. There are at the Forest Grove school some 18 children of this agency. With some few exceptions the report of the superintendent, Mr. Minthorn, is favorable.

The police have been zealous and efficient in the performance of their duties, and look after everything on the reservation with vigilance. I trust my recommendation for a subsistence allowance, as shown in my last estimate of funds, may meet with approval.

The health of the reservation is good; although a good many cases appear in my sanitary report, yet there are none of a very serious character.

For official courtesies extended by the honorable Commissioner and his officers, for the short period I have been in office, my thanks are due; also for valuable assistance rendered by the district attorney and the United States Commissioner. Statistics enclosed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. SOMMERVILLE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 14, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending July 31, 1883.

INDIAN POPULATION, ETC.

As no regular census has been taken during the year, I can only arrive at the total number of Indians by referring to the records of the births and deaths as far as such items have been reported. From these I find that there were 19 births and 30 deaths; excess of the latter over the former, 11. To this add 15 Piutes, who have either removed to the Yakama Reservation, or ran off to their former country; there is a total loss of 26. This taken from the 835 reported last year leaves 809, made up as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Warm Springs	192	233	425
Wascoes	123	127	250
Teninoes	35	40	75
John Days	26	23	49
Piutes	7	3	10

Among these are included the 5 mixed bloods.

There are at least 700 persons who wholly wear citizen's dress, and 109 who do so in part. About 80 persons can read, and quite a number can write in English. The latter is the only language taught. No papers or books have ever been published in

the Indian language. Many who can read cannot or will not speak in English, so that there are only about 40 Indians who can use the English language well enough for ordinary conversation. We have been so accustomed to the jargon language that we understand them much better in it than when they try to make us understand in English. But for all this I look with no favor upon the jargon language, and always regretted the necessity for its use.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, ETC.

I report 140 children of school age. Of this number there have been in school 80. Of these 70 were in school one month or more. Two schools have been carried on upon this reservation—one at this agency called the "day and boarding school," and one at the Sin-e-ma-sho Valley, about 20 miles northwest of this agency, called the "Warm Springs Industrial and Boarding School." In the former school was kept during eleven months, though but 202 days school was taught. The average attendance during the time was 20$\frac{3}{4}$. Largest attendance was in December last, whi h was 36$\frac{7}{18}$ out of 50 scholars enrolled. From the first of November to the first of May a noonday meal was given to all the Indian scholars. Hence the name, "day and boarding school."

At the industrial school, sessions were held in every month of the year, though but 190 days school was taught. The boarding-school commenced August 29 of last year, with 7 scholars. This number increased up to 26 boarding and 4 day scholars, in January of this year. The average attendance was 15$\frac{7}{11}$. Largest average was in January last, and was 26$\frac{13}{30}$ out of 30 scholars. There were employed in this school one industrial teacher and one matron, until last June, when an assistant teacher was employed. At the agency school there was one teacher, and for six months a matron also acting as assistant teacher. At the latter school industries were taught only to the girls, as most of the boys were too small; and, had they then been old enough to perform labor, there were no facilities for carrying on industrial labors. The girls were taught cooking, housekeeping, and plain sewing. The industrial school has a garden of about 14 acres, which is doing quite well, notwithstanding the long-continued dry weather. None of the principal garden products are sufficiently advanced or matured to form a correct estimate. The boys have been taught carpentering, gardening, and the cutting of wood with ax and cross-cut saw. The girls were taught cooking, sewing, and housekeeping. It has been difficult to keep the children at this school. Their parents and friends do not fully appreciate the advantages of the training we aim to give, and too often take the children's part, when they run off home, on account of having been corrected, or from getting homesick.

APPRENTICES.

During the year I have had but two, one assistant blacksmith and one assistant sawyer. These two now fill the positions of blacksmith and sawyer, formerly filled with white employés. They give good satisfaction, and, while in some respects they cannot fill the positions as well as skilled white mechanics, they can do all that is really necessary in their line of work, with a little oversight on my part, or of some of my white employés.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORTS, ETC.

From these reports I find that 600 cases were treated, mostly among the Wasco and Tenino Indians. The Warm Spring and John Days are not convenient to the agency, hence seldom call for a physician, though they frequently procure medicines for the more common ills, but in severe sickness they invariably call in their Indian doctors. For a time I had hoped that they would abandon their belief in their medicine men, but it is ingrained into their very being from earliest infancy; and though they sometimes declare they have given up this belief, yet the very next critical case finds them flying to these men for assistance. The agency Indians are, in a measure, reclaimed, but have not altogether abandoned their belief. It is doubtful whether the present generation ever will be fully reclaimed. My principal hope is with the rising generation, though many of them will grow up with more or less of Indian superstitions instilled into their minds.

The mortality has been very large during the year as compared with the past, as there were 30 deaths; of these 20 were near the agency; two were accidental; a majority of the balance were chronic cases or old people.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This has been carried on almost entirely by myself and employés. Services have been maintained throughout the year, at both this agency and the Sin-e-ma-sho *Valley upon* nearly every Sabbath. The world's week of prayer was duly observed,

at which time I had the help of Rev. Mr. Dick, from the Willamette Valley. Quite a number professed Christianity and united with the Church. No contributions have been made during the year by any religious societies or other persons. The church building, 24 by 40 feet, which I reported as commenced last year, has been so far completed that services are held in it every Sabbath, and have been since the first Sabbath in July last. Most of the work has been performed upon it by my own hands, often in weariness and painfulness. I did it as my last legacy to the Indians I loved and whom I have so long helped.

CRIMES COMMITTED.

The year has been quite free from the more aggravating crimes. The few of the latter that we have had to deal with were nearly always brought about by intoxicating liquors. One Indian doctor was murdered last spring by an Indian whose father had been killed by this doctor, as he boasted. Two other men were in the tragedy, but there was no proof that they took part; but all three were drunk, and the drunken doctor was strangled by one man while the other two looked on. The murderer is now bound over to appear next September in the circuit court for Wasco County, to answer to the charge of manslaughter. I report but six Indians arrested and punished by civil law, and all for being drunk. Personal encounters are very rare among Indians. I report only three cases. Indians punished by an Indian council, 15, the causes being mostly for stealing horses or wives of other men. The court for the trial of Indian offenses has not been fully organized, hence I cannot say how it will succeed. I have great confidence in its ultimate success when fully carried out. I report no crimes as against the Indians by the whites, nor contrarywise. At least two whisky sellers have been arrested for selling liquor to these Indians; but as only nominal fines were imposed, there results but little fear of the law.

LANDS CULTIVATED, ETC.

By the Indians, I estimate 2,000 acres as having been cultivated; by Government, but 12 acres, and these were sown for grain-hay. The season has been the dryest known for years; in fact, there is no record of its equal since the settlement of this country. For all this, the crops are turning out much better than last year. This is owing to the bountiful rains in April and May, which so well saturated the ground that the crops in most places got a splendid start. Had the favorable weather continued the year's crop would have been the largest ever harvested, for all a scarcity of seed-grain prevented a much larger acreage from being sown. I estimate 3,500 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of oats as the probable yield of the principal grain products. Gardens generally look well, and there will likely be 1,000 bushels of potatoes with other vegetables in smaller quantities.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

No allotments to any persons have as yet been made. A part of the reservation was surveyed years ago into lots suitable for allotment, as provided for by treaty of June 25, 1855, but nothing more has been done. Each passing year will make a satisfactory allotment more difficult.

STOCK OWNED.

Number of horses is estimated at 5,800; cattle, 500. During the year upwards of 200 head of cattle have been sold off or butchered for home use; so that there is no gain. But two men have sheep, of whom one has 200 and the other 100 head; the latter purchased this summer. The broken character of this reservation makes it better adapted to stock, and especially sheep, than anything else. The winters are milder than at any other point east of the Cascade Mountains. Last winter, while the mercury was marking from 10° to 30° below zero in other localities, at this agency the lowest was 6° below, and but little snow on the ground; so that stock all wintered in good condition, and we had fair beef all the time right off t e ranges.

THE MILLS.

The saw-mill has cut upwards of 139,000 feet of lumber, mostly for Indians. During most of the time it has been run by an Indian.

The grist-mill was run but little, as compared with former years, for there was but little wheat to grind. What time it was run an Indian had charge of the work, and my miller for the present year is an Indian.

FISH, FURS, ETC.

The run of salmon has been unusually good, and most of the Indians have secured a liberal supply of salt and dried salmon. But few furs are taken now-a-days, but

during the hunting season last fall a large number of deerskins were taken, and the total sales were upwards of $1,000. Unlike many of the white hunters, the Indians save all they can of the deer they kill. No doubt sometimes they kill deer too poor to save; but as long as dried venison, &c., is a necessary article of diet, they are not, as a usual thing, going to wantonly destroy game, simply for their hides or skins.

HOUSES OF INDIANS.

There are 75 frame houses occupied by Indians and 22 log houses. Seven frame houses were built during the year, all by the Indians themselves. None of them are very costly, but are good, comfortable buildings.

INDIAN FREIGHTERS.

The Indians have hauled with their own teams upwards of 40,000 pounds of freight, mostly Indian supplies, from The Dalles. For their work they have received near $400 in cash.

SUBSISTENCE OF INDIANS.

Fully nine-sixteenths of this is obtained by the labor of the Indians, for themselves or others, in civilized pursuits, and seven-sixteenths by fishing, hunting, root gathering, &c. There is an increasing demand for Indians as sheep herders, stock herders, assisting in gathering up and branding stock, especially cattle. Quite a number of men devote nearly the entire working season to gathering up stock and helping drive them to the various markets, especially Portland, Oreg.

EMPLOYÉS.

My present force of white employés consists of one physican, one clerk. two teachers, and one assistant teacher. All the rest of the employés are Indians. While we miss the society of those of our own race, it seems best for the future of these Indians to throw them upon their own resources as rapidly as possible. Knowing that this is the wish of the Government, I have bent all my energies in this direction, and expect that success will crown my efforts. The year has been one of progress. The seed sown will yield an increase some time in the future years. I cannot hope to see the full fruition. Others will reap the richer harvest from these years of toil, but to me there is joy in knowing that my own hands have gathered in some of the ripening grain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TONKAWA SPECIAL AGENCY,
Fort Griffin, Texas, August 10, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883:

Since making my last annual report there have been no important changes at this agency. The tribe of Tonkawas is in camp a few miles above the town of Fort Griffin, and they depend partly on the rations which are issued them by the Government and partly on hunting and fishing for their subsistence. The game is very scarce in this vicinity, and in consequence they often suffer for want of food. The amount appropriated by Congress for their support during the year 1883 was only $3,000, and the same amount was appropriated for their support the present year. They are on no reservation and own no lands of their own, so they can do very little towards supporting themselves. The soil and climate are not suitable for agricultural purposes, and the only way in which they could be made self-supporting here would be to supply them with cattle until they could get a start. The lands in this vicinity are being fenced, and it will be only a short time before this tribe will be compelled to leave here, if not removed by the Indian Department.

These Indians claim this country as their original home, and manifest a dislike to leave it; but if they could be furnished a good reservation in the Indian Territory, remote from that of the Comanches, their mortal enemies, there would be no trouble in securing their removal. I have several times called the attention of the Department to the condition of these Indians, but no action has been taken toward their removal.

The Government owns no buildings here, and the office, storehouse, &c., are rented from private parties.

There have been no cases of crimes being committed by Indians against Indians, Indians against whites, or whites against Indians.

There have been four cases of whites selling liquor to Indians, and all have been or are being prosecuted. One was convicted, and the other three are to be tried in a few days. This is the principal source of annoyance at this agency, and I find it almost impossible to keep the Indians from getting liquor in some way. A few more convictions, however, will have a good effect on the liquor-sellers.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is not good, and the number of deaths is largely in excess of the number of births, the former being eleven and the latter only four. Our reason for this is that there is no physician here authorized to care for them, and treat them when sick, and they are not able to pay for such medical services themselves. At the present rate it is a question of only a few years when they will become entirely extinct. There are no schools nor churches here, and as a consequence they have made no progress during the year in the direction of education and Christianity.

These Indians are perfectly peaceable and law-abiding, and no trouble has ever occurred between these Indians and the white settlers. The Tonkawas have ever been the friend of the white man, and they have many times suffered at the hands of their neighbors, the Comanches and Kiowas, on account of that friendship; yet, notwithstanding all this, they are more poorly provided for by the Government than any other tribe of Indians in the country. Their lands have all been taken from them, and none have been given them in retnrn.

In conclusion, I would respectfully recommend that some steps be taken for the removal of these Indians, after the present year, to some suitable place in the Indian Territory, when, with a little assistance for a few years, they can become self-supporting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS CHANDLER,
Second Lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OURAY INDIAN AGENCY, UTAH,
August 13, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with your letter of instruction, dated July 31, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of affairs at this agency.

During the last year I have ridden over most of the reservation, and find after careful observation that the bottom lying along Green and White Rivers contains all of the farming lands within the lines of the reservation. There is not a stream outside of the two mentioned that has running water in it two months during the year; the fact of the matter is, it is nothing but a desert, and it is just an utter impossibility for an agent to keep the Indians inside the lines of this reservation, as on three sides it is bounded by mountains where there is plenty of water, grass, and game.

DISPOSITION AND CONDUCT OF INDIANS.

The Tabequache band of Utes as a class are a well-disposed people, who express a desire to please Washington in every way except in going to work and having their children sent away to school. They are as fat as pigs, and most of them are the personification of laziness. They spend three-fourths of their time in lying down or sitting flat upon the ground. When awake they spend their time gambling, horse-racing, and hunting There are some exceptions to this general rule, as I have some Indians that are good workers. As a class, they are good-natured and friendly to the whites and Mormons. They do not class the Mormons as white men; they know too much about them.

DRUNKENNESS.

I have never seen but one Indian under the influence of liquor at this agency, but I am reliably informed that some of my Indians get drunk at Uintah. It is no trouble for them to get all the alcohol they want from the Mormon settlers through the country.

EDUCATION.

In regard to education and schools, I am sorry to say there has nothing been done whatever. I have used all the arguments and inducements at my command to get some of my Indians to send *some of their children to* some Eastern or Western indus-

trial-school, but have always been met by the same reasons for not sending them, viz: "Why is it that Washington does not build a school-house here, as he agreed to when we sold him our lands in Colorado? If we send our children away to school squaw heap cry all the time. Ute squaw heap like her papoose. Ute boy no understand white man house, mebbe so die." But their main argument is that Washington has always promised the Utes a school-house and never built one, but when he does, they will send their children to school.

BUILDINGS.

The dwellings are nothing but log huts, not fit for a white man to live in; they are full of vermin, and it is impossible to get rid of them, as the houses are built of cottonwood logs, with the bark left on. Just imagine the agent's house with a 7-foot ceiling and no ventilation, sitting on an eminence that is as destitute of vegetation as the Dry Tortugas, with the sun pouring down upon it for fifteen hours per day and the thermometer at 105 in the shade, and then going in there to sleep; and my house is the best on the reservation. My employés and myself have been sick a great deal this summer, caused principally from having to sleep in these sweat-boxes, and the way it is proposed to fix up old Fort Thornburgh for the new agency is not going to help matters much.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There have no improvements of a permanent kind been made at the agency during the year, notwithstanding there has been a very large amount of money expended for that purpose which was worse than thrown away. As far as the agent is concerned at this agency in the matter he is utterly powerless to do anything, as the agency for the last year has been continually afflicted either by commissioners or special agents who have spent a large amount of money and accomplished absolutely nothing. I do not know whether other agents are afflicted in this way or not, but any that are have my sympathy.

AGENCY FARM.

My employés fenced, plowed, and planted in wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., 40 acres of land which was virtually labor thrown away, as the $20,000 irrigating ditch that was recommended and constructed under the personal supervision of the Ute commissioners is an absolute failure, and as I expected to get my supply of water from it of course the farm is a failure also.

INDIAN FARMS.

There are ten of my Indians who made a start at farming this spring and have raised small patches of wheat, oats, potatoes, corn, &c. There were at least thirty more who had their locations selected and were ready to go to work, but there was no water forthcoming, and they did not put in a crop. I do not think they will ever farm very extensively, but most of them, in time, will cultivate small farms.

CRIME.

There has been no crime committed by these Indians or against their persons during the year on the reservation whatever. There was one of their number killed on Miguel Mountains, in Colorado, last October. It was impossible for me to get any definite information in regard to it, only that he was killed. The Indians themselves think he was as likely to have been killed by Colorado Utes as by white men, and I am inclined to the same opinion. On the 7th of August, 1883, there was a white man by the name of William Redman, of Middle Park, Colorado, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He was found by Harry Golden, of Snake River, and Andrew Strong, of Blue Mountain. A thorough investigation of the facts by myself and other white men found this to be the cause of his death.

SETTLERS.

There are two Mormons who claim ranches on this reservation: A. C. Hatch and P. Dodds. These ranches are the headquarters for all the cow-boys who want to hold cattle on the reservation. I understand Hatch is moving a large band of horses and cattle to this ranch; also, that he is going to cut hay on about two hundred acres of Indian land this summer. On December 23, 1882, I wrote to the Department, stating the facts in the matter, and was informed that it would require further report. This Hatch ranch is not one day's ride from this agency, and it is just as easy for an officer who has the authority to report on it in three days as it is to wait one year. My Indians talk about this matter a great deal, and are considerably worked up over it.

STOCK.

These Indians now own five good blooded stallions, of about 1,200 pounds weight each, that will have the effect of improving their stock wonderfully in the next three or four years; they are better pleased with this purchase than by anything that has been done for them. In the coming October they will have 800 good American cows, which is one of the best investments ever made of Ute money. If they are branded with the I. D. brand and their calves branded the same so the Indians cannot sell them, it will not be many years before they would have a herd so large that the sale of the steers every year would keep them in blankets and provisions. And if the Ute Indians of this tribe are ever to become self-supporting, it will be by making them rich in the increase of stock in spite of themselves. But there will have to be some measure adopted to keep them from selling their young stock, as there are plenty of white men standing ready to rob them, and if an Indian wants money he will sell his shirt if he can.

MISSIONARY.

There has been no missionary work done here except by the Mormons, and that was of a very practical kind, consisting of helping some of the Indians take out a water ditch for the purpose of irrigating their crops. The Unitarians are very anxious to do something for these Indians, but I am obliged to answer all their inquiries with there can nothing be done here now, as there is no place for a missionary to stop, which is much to be regretted, as I know that a good minister would have a good influence over the Indians as well as the white employés.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is remarkably good. There have only been five deaths reported during the year. There is very little venereal disease among them and no new cases at that. They receive and use a great deal of medicine from the agency physician, in whom they have great confidence. The medicine men have very little power among them now.

THE INDIANS.

The Indians on this reservation are what are known as the Tabequache band of Utes, and consist of 720 males and 640 females.

STATISTICS.

The annual statistical report of the agency is herewith inclosed.

In conclusion, I will say this is not a rose-colored report, but it is a true report of affairs at this agency.

Very respectfully,

J. F. MINNISS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH,
August 14, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with Department instruction, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of this agency and the Indians under my charge. I assumed charge of this agency on the 21st of July. Owing to the short time I have been here, my report will be based more upon the condition of the agency and the habits of the Indians than upon the progress made during the last year.

This reservation consists of a table-land 6,300 feet above sea-level, sloping gradually toward the south, and containing over 2,000,000 acres, of which over 300,000 is arable. It is well watered by the Du Chesne and the Uintah rivers with their numerous tributaries. It is one of the most healthy and fertile districts in this section of country. From its natural slope, its many rivers, and its fertility, much more of the land is available for cultivation than the Indians in their present state of civilization and slow progress will be able to cultivate for many years. The cañons on the outskirts of the reservation produce plenty of wood and timber for the use of the agency and for the Indians. The streams afford good fishing and the mountains good hunting. Its natural facilities make this a wise location for an Indian reservation. The agency buildings are *situated near the upper part of the* reserve, commanding a view of a

large part of it. They are sufficient to meet the present needs of the agency with the exception of a school-house. They are in good repair. Most of them are framed, though a few of the older buildings are made of logs.

The Indians on this reservation now number 965 Uintah and White River Utes—nearly half and half. I find that it would be more satisfactory to the Indians and save the agent much trouble if these two tribes could be consolidated. The White River Utes receive more subsistence supplies and more annuity goods than the Uintahs. These two tribes come to the same agency and are treated differently in the presence of each other. The system as it is now conducted is calculated to cause jealousy between the tribes, and ultimately result in serious trouble. The chiefs of both tribes wish to be consolidated. I confidently hope it will be done as soon as possible.

Notwithstanding the friction resulting from this cause, I find that many of the White River Utes who are reported never to have done any farming before this year have followed the example of the more thrifty Uintahs and cultivated small patches of land here and there. This shows the disposition of the White Rivers, though no material results will be derived from many of their small farms this year.

Most of the Indians live in their "wickiups" and cook their food in the most primitive ways. Cooking-stoves have been issued to some of them, but after a short time they abandon them and return to their camp-fires. The majority of the Indians dress in leggings and blankets. My statistical report will show that only 23 of the tribe dress wholly in citizens' clothes and 31 in part. The Indians cannot make any dedecided advancement as long as they use one hand to hold their blanket around them while they are trying to work with the other. As a class they are indolent and poor, and do not look out for their future wants. They are very friendly to the whites at the agency, and are disposed to consult the wishes of the agent in all matters pertaining to their welfare.

They have under cultivation 223 acres of land planted to oats, wheat, corn, and potatoes. My farmer who is now harvesting their crops reports that they will have an excellent yield of oats, wheat, and potatoes, but that the corn crop will not mature. The seasons are too short for maturing corn. We estimate that their wheat crop will round up to 2,300 bushels, oats to 1,710, and potatoes to 900 bushels. Besides this they have built 3,647 rods of good fence during the past year, inclosing their small farms and pastures. The farmer superintended nearly all their agricultural works, and is pleased at the combined results of the efforts of the Indians and himself.

In the matter of stock raising the Indians have a decided preference to ponies over cattle. Four or five Indians of the Uintah tribe own nearly all the Indian cattle on this reserve. Their influence among the tribes is measured by the number of ponies they possess, and as long as this custom obtains among them they will raise ponies in preference to cattle. Nor are their ponies as good as they might be. They train the best for racers and riders, and leave the smaller and poorer ones for stock horses. The result is that not one in twenty are fit for work horses.

I am not able to give a full report of the school. My statistical report shows that the average attendance during the eight months of school of last year was 17 pupils. Perhaps this small number is due to the fact that there is no suitable school building here. I confidently hope that a new school building will be erected here as soon as possible. My teacher reports that the pupils who attended school during the last year made decided improvement. He says that while the Indian pupils are not as bright as white children, they possess a very fair degree of intelligence. The school, heretofore under the control of the Presbyterian Board, during the past year, has been conducted exclusively by the Department. The school employés consisted of a teacher, matron, and a cook. Rations have been furnished from the commissary for the Indian pupils. The cost of each pupil during the past year has been $105.74. Much prejudice exists among the older men, and especially among the medicine men, against the children attending school. Whenever the older men do consent to allow the children to attend school they consider that they have conferred a special favor upon the agent and the teacher. The younger men, who are brought more in contact with the whites in the settlements in the vicinity of the reservation than the more conservative old men who stay at home, see the advantages which the white people have from their schools, and consequently urge their children to attend the agency school. I cannot help thinking that the prospects for the school this year are better than they ever were before.

The police force at this agency numbers seven in all—one officer and six privates. They are very efficient in quieting little quarrels among the Indians. Their presence is always a guarantee of good order.

On the evening of the 19th of July the Chinaman cook was assaulted by two white men who demanded his money, and on refusing was brutally beaten over the head. The Chinaman succeeded in arousing some of the employés to come to his assistance and the robbers made off. The Indian police were summoned as soon as possible and put upon their trail. They followed the trail of the robbers about 12 miles by

moonlight, and then lost it, but instead of abandoning the search they camped where they lost the trail, and in the early morning succeeded in finding it again and soon came upon the robbers, arrested them, and brought them back to the agency. The criminals were turned over to the United States marshal and are now in jail in Salt Lake City awaiting the action of the grand jury in September. I give the details of this capture to show how persistent the police are in performing their duty. In this connection I may say that this is the only crime known to have been committed on this reservation during the past year.

Whisky has been brought in several different times by Indians and on one or two occasions brought to their camps by white men. The introduction of whisky is a matter of serious annoyance to the agent. It is much easier for Indians to obtain whisky now than it was before the country around the borders of the reservation had been settled. I do not think whisky is sold to the Indians openly. One Indian who had been fined by the chiefs for selling whisky to other Indians, said that a white man, whom he did not know, sold it to him in the dark. Nearly all the Indians love whisky, and it would be a hard matter to make them turn informers.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is very good. Nearly all of them come to the agency physician when they are seriously sick. The influence of the medicine men is gradually giving way to the services of a skillful physician.

Referring to their moral condition, they love gambling and horse racing, but they are honest and virtuous. Nearly half of them belong to the Mormon church; not from any special piety of the Indians, but the Mormons have always endeavored to curry favor with them.

In conclusion, I think the prospects for steady advancement are brighter than they ever were before. The Indians must for several years to come depend largely upon the Department for their support, but they are gradually learning the art of self-dependence. Colorow and his little band of followers who would not come to this reserve to live have expressed to me their intention of permanently settling here without compulsion. The agent and the Indians are one in purpose, and the employé force is as good as I could wish.

Respectfully submitted.

ELISHA W. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 15, 1883

SIR: I have the honor to submit my eleventh annual report of the affairs of this agency and the condition of the Indians under my charge.

NON-TREATY INDIANS.

No treaty has ever been made with the Indians belonging to this agency. The reservation west and north of the Columbia River was set aside for them without their being consulted in the matter; consequently the Indians who have always lived upon the east side of the Columbia took but little interest in the reserve, and but a small number, comparatively, have removed to it, each tribe continuing to occupy their former locations, which, for the different tribes, are widely separated.

NO GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS FOR USE OF AGENCY.

No provision ever having been made for the erection of agency buildings upon the reservation, although the necessity for the same has frequently been urged by me in my annual reports and in special letters to your office, the residence of the agent was with the approval of your office located at a point most accessible and convenient to the different tribes as at present located, viz: The Colvilles, numbering 670, at a distance from the agency of from 22 to 30 miles, on the east side of the Columbia River, west of the agency; the Lakes, 333, at about the same distance, upon the west side of the Columbia River; the Okanagans, some 330, about 150 of the tribe being across the line in British Columbia, are located along Kettle River to Soozoos Lake, 135 miles distant: the San Poels, 400, on the San Poel River, 100 miles distant; the Methows, 315, living upon the Methow River, are about 100 miles distant; the Spokans, 685, Upper Band living upon the Little Spokan and adjacent prairies, 50 miles distant; the Middle Band in the vicinity of Spokan Falls, some 60 miles distant; the Lower Band on the addition to the Colville Reserve set aside for the Spokan Indians, 35 miles distant; the Cœur d'Alènes, 425, are on the Cœur d'Alène Reservation in *Idaho Territory, 110 miles distant;* the Calispels, 400, on the Calispel Bay,

near the Pend d'Oreille River, 35 miles distant from the agency; some 60 or 75 of the Calispel and Colville Indians live in the immediate vicinity of the agency. It may be inferred from the location of the Indians as above given, that their management is a matter of some difficulty, but their peaceful disposition was favorably commented upon by General Sherman in his late visit to this section, who volunteered the remark that the Indians of this agency at least had not given his department any trouble.

NECESSITY FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ON RESERVATION.

Although, as shown, the residence of the agent is centrally situated as regards the location of the different tribes, I remain unchanged in my opinion that Government buildings for agency use should be erected upon the Colville Reservation at a point on the Columbia River accessible to the greater number of the Indians of the agency, as the larger number of the different tribes will always be on the east side of the range of mountains between the Columbia River and the Okanagan River.

There should also be a small residence, stable, &c., erected on the Cœur d'Alène Reservation for the use of the resident farmer there.

NECESSITY FOR REMOVAL OF INDIANS TO RESERVATIONS.

I would renew the recommendation in my last annual report bearing upon the removal of the Upper Spokans to the Cœur d'Alène Reservation, referred to in my letter to your office of February 15, 1883. It would also be advisable to remove the Calispels to either the Cœur d'Alène or Flathead Reservation; they were originally from the latter place. There will, of course, always be some individual members of above tribes who will prefer taking homesteads and remaining where they are, and in such cases provision should be made for the necessary fees to enter their land. The funds, $500, placed to my credit by telegram for payment of homestead fees of Indians at this agency were not received until the 28th of June, 1883, too late to be available. I would recommend that provision be made for payment of said fees for the present fiscal year.

TRESPASS UPON TIMBER, CŒUR D'ALÈNE RESERVATION.

Much annoyance has been occasioned by white settlers trespassing upon the timber of the Cœur d'Alène Reservation in consequence of the undefined boundaries of the reserve, which, however, will be remedied when the survey authorized will be completed.

FAILURE OF CROPS.

Owing to the unusual dryness of the entire season the crops will fall far below the average of last year, although there have been a number of new farms taken and an increased acreage under cultivation; the Cœur d'Alènes in particular have suffered severely from the drought, and it is anticipated that there will not be half the yield of former seasons.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT CŒUR D'ALÈNE RESERVATION.

The new boarding school erected by the Sisters of Charity, at a cost of $4,500, at the Cœur d'Alène Indian reservation, referred to in my last annual report, has been completed, and is a large and commodious building, well adapted to accommodate 50 or more boarding pupils.

COLVILLE MALE AND FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The buildings for accommodation of the male and female boarding schools at the Colville Indian Mission have been enlarged and improved during the past year. The attendance of the boarding scholars at the three schools of this agency has been very regular during the past year, and at the annual examination the proficiency of the pupils was favorably commented upon by the large number of white settlers who were in attendance. More attention than formerly has been given to the industrial pursuits of the pupils. The larger girls and boys are very diligent in assisting in the dairying, cooking, farming, gardening, and general work incident to the conduct of the school.

AGENCY POORLY PROVIDED FOR.

The agency was visited last November by United States Indian Inspector Gardner, who commented upon the poverty of the agency equipments, and, I understand, recommended that they should be materially improved by the purchase of an ambulance and additional animals. He also visited the schools and professed himself as very favorably impressed with their management and the proficiency of the pupils.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work among these Indians is still carried on by the Jesuit Fathers, who have labored among them forty-three years past with a degree of success worthy of all praise; and much of the general good rendered to the public and to the Government by their influence over the Indians will never be known.

REDUCTION OF THE EMPLOYÉ FORCE.

The continual reduction of the employé force of the agency from year to year until we are at last deprived of even an interpreter, although there are eight different dialects spoken by the tribes of this agency, would seem to imply great proficiency on the part of the agent or that very small results are desired. It can scarcely be expected that an agent can perform the office work required and the necessary correspondence with your office, and at the same time give the proper attention to some 3,500 Indians, scattered over a tract of land equal in area to at least two of the New England States; and if some of the Indians complain of being neglected it should not be considered very surprising.

The practice of allowing parties having no connection with the agency to go among the Indians, without the knowledge of the agent, with authority from some official source, to inquire into their wants and make them promises which the agent would have no authority to do (and which would require an act of Congress to comply with) is calculated to impair the service and to render the Indians dissatisfied, and to destroy the authority of the agent. Too little has been done to strengthen the hands of the agent, and too much license has been given to persons to interfere with his work.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIANS.

Although there has been much to contend with in the management of this agency from the meager appropriations, the lack of the necessary employés, the want of mills and suitable buildings, the encroachments of whites upon their domains, and the difficulties attending the land titles of the Indians, the most incredulous will have to acknowledge that there has been a steady progress made in the right direction among the greater number of the tribes. They have maintained peaceable relations with the whites; they have abandoned their nomadic habits, and from the pursuit of game and fur-bearing animals they have turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. They have learned to appreciate the advantage of education for their children, and are fast becoming a self-sustaining and independent people. With fair dealing towards them by the Government there is no reason but to anticipate that their offspring will become good citizens and useful members of society.

The statistical report is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEAH BAY AND QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
Neah Bay, August 15, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular-letter of July 13, I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, being my first report for Neah Bay and Quinaielt agencies consolidated, and my sixth report as Indian agent.

This agency is located on the straits of Juan De Fuca, just inside of Cape Flattery, and the tribes and bands of Indians belonging thereto are scattered from the straits to the Columbia River, a distance of 200 miles by the coast line, and inland at Gray's Harbor and the Chehalis River, a distance of 50 miles. With Indians so widely scattered it is a very difficult matter for the agent to visit them as often as is really necessary for good government.

NEAH BAY AGENCY.

On taking charge of the consolidated agency September 17, 1882, I found the population of the Neah Bay Agency reported as follows: Makahs, 701; Quillehutes 318; and a school population of Makahs, 139, Quillehutes, 109. These numbers were reported by me until I could take a correct census, which was carefully done by the agency physician and myself during March and April last, and there are 507 Makahs and 236 Quillehutes; total, 743. The census also shows 88 children of school age of the Makah's and 48 children of school age of the Quillehutes.

On the 1st of October I had 43 scholars attending the industrial school. This number was increased to 58 during the winter and the average attendance has been 50. The school room is 21 by 24, and is well crowded with that number of scholars. Sixty is the outside number that can be accommodated unless the buildings are enlarged, but as 200 of the Makah Indians live from seven to fifteen miles distant from the agency it is not likely that more than 60 scholars can be had for the school. I am aware that a greater number have been reported by a former agent as attending school regularly, but facts will not justify the reports. The teacher, J. H. Forrest Bell, has, in addition to his duties as teacher, supervised the manual labor of the boys, conducted a Sabbath school regularly, and preached a short sermon every Sunday evening. I deem it of great importance in the work of improving the Indians to teach them a due observance of the Sabbath, and Mr. Bell has been a faithful helper in this work. He is a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and through his efforts a large number of useful presents were sent to the scholars by the Episcopal Board of Missions of New York, evidencing to the children that people living at a distance were interested in their improvement and welfare. All of the school employés have been faithful and attentive to their duties and a gradual improvement has been made.

The sanitary affairs have been looked after by the agency physician, Dr. Robert Lyall, and there is a perceptible improvement in cleanliness and a gradual lessening of the Indian methods in caring for the sick. Some of the old and fanatical ones still try to maintain the influence of their medicine men, but it is a rare thing to find them attempting to practice their tomanous.

I have endeavored to establish an Indian court as directed by the rules governing the court of Indian offenses, but so far I have not been able to find suitable Indians, who are willing to serve in that capacity. All offenses are examined into by myself or, in my absence, by the agency physician, and the offenders are punished by confinement in the agency jail and at hard labor, in proportion to the nature of the offense committed. I have no serious trouble in governing them, and am satisfied, that with firmness and fair and honest treatment no serious trouble need be apprehended.

There has not been any serious offenses committed by the Indians of Neah Bay Agency since I have been in charge, and the credit for good behavior is, to some extent, due to the vigilance of the Indian police. As a rule they have been prompt to perform every duty required of them. Those who have been negligent were promptly discharged.

The Quillehute Indians are 30 miles from the agency by land and 40 miles by water and so difficult of access that I cannot make frequent visits to them. The route by land is along the ocean-beach at low tides and over the spurs of the bluffs, and can only be traveled on foot. In my visits to them I have taken advantage of a smooth sea and made the trip in a canoe. These Indians are anxious to have a day school, and I have repeatedly urged to have their request granted. There would be an average attendance of 25 scholars, and I again respectfully request to have a school for them.

The Makah and Quillehute Indians depend almost entirely on sealing and fishing for a living. The sealing this year has been a comparative failure. From the best information I can gather not more than 5,000 seals have been taken, and the average price paid will not exceed $3 per skin. Under the rules of sealing one-third of the catch is given the schooners furnished for sealing purposes, and this leaves but $10,000 for the Indians, a falling off of $15,000 of the amount reported last year.

But little can be done in the way of farming, for the land at both locations is of very inferior quality and constant fertilizing is required to produce a respectable crop. I have given every possible encouragement to farming, assisted them in plowing, and furnished seed in many instances, but the late spring rains prevented seasonable planting, and the dry summer has hindered the growth of vegetables to that extent that the harvest will be very small.

QUINAIELT AGENCY.

Robert M. Rylatt has been the teacher at Quinaielt Agency since October 1, 1882 and has had general charge of the affairs at that place since that time. I have visited there regularly at the end of each quarter to pay the employés and make up the reports and returns, and found that reasonable progress was being made in the school and in general work among the Indians. The task of taking full charge of the agency and teaching the school is a laborious one, and Mr. Rylatt is entitled to great credit for the faithful performance of his duties. The other employés have also been faithful and attentive to their duties, and are entitled to a share of the progress made.

Dr. J. B. Price, agency physician, sent in his resignation in May, to take effect June 30. Circular No. 101 prohibits the agent from selecting a physician to fill the place. On the 4th of June I informed the Department of the vacancy, and after waiting until the 15th of July for an answer, or the appointment of a physician, I employed Dr. George A. Dearden to the place, and forwarded a descriptive statement for

approval. This action was rendered necessary for the reason that a physician could not be had within 70 miles of the agency; and to enable the agent to suppress the Indian doctors it is necessary to have a physician at the agency to attend to the sick whenever his services are required.

The trader, John W. Hume, is erecting suitable buildings for canning the salmon, and this will give employment to all the adult Indians during the fishing season. The Quinaielt River has a greater abundance of salmon, and of a better quality than any stream of its size on the Pacific coast, and the Indians are highly elated at the prospect of having more constant employment and better pay than ever before.

The school has made reasonable progress, but the attendance is not equal to the three previous years. This is caused by the death of some of the scholars, the maturity of others, and the lack of children of suitable age adjacent to the school to keep up the numbers. I transmit herewith the report of Mr. Rylatt for your information

SHOALWATER BAY.

The school at Shoalwater Bay was not as well attended as formerly, and I closed it March 31, and discharged the teacher, not feeling justified in continuing the school with an average attendance of eight scholars. I shall employ another teacher and open the school again as soon as the Indians are settled in their homes for winter. During the summer they are very generally engaged in fishing and oystering for the white inhabitants, very few of them remaining at their village, and it would be a waste of money and time to try to keep the children in school while their parents are thus employed, unless a boarding school was authorized. A day school cannot be maintained at that place more than eight months in a year.

The employment of these Indians throws them in direct contact with the worst element of whites, and drunkenness and gambling have frequently occurred. During one of their drunken brawls one Indian was shot and instantly killed. As soon as I learned of the affair I went down there and arrested the murderer, and then learned that he had been arrested and examined by the civil authorities and admitted to bail on his own recognizance. After a careful examination into the circumstances I became satisfied the killing was intentional, and sent the prisoner to the agency jail at Quinaielt to hold until I could communicate with the Department. My action was approved, and as the killing was done off the reserve I was directed to communicate with the prosecuting attorney, which was done, and I was informed by him that at the next term of court held in Pacific County the affair would be carefully investigated. The prisoner is still in jail at Quinaielt.

The Shoalwater Bay Reserve is worthless for farming, all being sandy beach and precipitous bluffs, and nothing is raised by these Indians except a small amount of potatoes, turnips, and carrots. A few cattle and horses are owned by them, but no feed is secured to keep them in winter. They graze on lands adjacent to the reserve at all seasons.

Under date of June 7, last, I received a communication from the Department in reference to placing the S'Klallam Indians in charge of this agency, to which I replied under date of June 26. These Indians are remote from the Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, to which they are assigned, and are contiguous to this agency. Large numbers of them are here during the sealing season and more or less of them are here at all times, and for the reasons stated in the letters above referred to they should be placed in charge of this agency, and the Quinaielt Agency should be placed with the Nisqually and S'Kokomish or made a separate agency. It is 300 miles from the Neah Bay Agency to the Quinaielt over the usually traveled route via Port Townsend and Olympia, and the only other way of reaching there is by sea in a canoe. The distance is 90 miles, requiring two days' time to reach there, and this mode of travel is hazardous at all times. I have made the trip in a canoe, and can do it again if necessary in discharging my duty as agent, but would not undertake it for any other purpose.

The policy of the Government in cutting down the salaries of agents is not calculated to increase their usefulness and efficiency. A man qualified to discharge the required duties must necessarily have fair business and clerical ability, and be able to govern successfully those placed in his charge; and as Indians are employed as farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., he must have a fair knowledge of farming and mechanical work, for he must necessarily supervise and direct everything connected with the agency if anything is accomplished successfully, and for this service a salary of not less than $1,500 per annum should be paid.

I inclose herewith the statistics for the schools and industries, which give a fair exhibit of the work done for the past year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, yours,

OLIVER WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 3, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I respectfully submit my report of affairs at this reservation. Having been intrusted by you to take charge here on the 1st day of October last, and having hitherto been an entire stranger to these Indians and their habits, and taking into consideration the many duties I am called upon to fulfill as teacher in charge, I may be pardoned if, while yet possessing but a limited knowledge of my widely scattered charges, I am unable to furnish as satisfactory a report as you would desire.

In presenting to you the labors and results of those employed at this agency, and of the Indians generally, I will commence with my own immediate charge, "the school." The average attendance during the year has been 25. During that time 3 male and 2 female scholars have been permitted to withdraw, having attained maturity, and 4 new scholars have been added, leaving a present total of 24 boarding scholars. I take great pleasure in rendering a favorable report of the progress made by the scholars in all branches of learning taught. In the school-room they are attentive, and pliable to the will of the teacher. At out-door employment they are cheerful, obedient, and industrious. The girls are quick to take in and retain the instructions of the matron and cook; some of them are excellent seamstresses, good plain cooks, good washers and ironers; equally good at bread and pastry making. The boys attain a general knowledge of gardening, and some knowledge of field work; also in the use of the ax and other tools, and in the management of a team. I estimate the boys of the school will this year realize some 200 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels beets, 300 bushels turnips, 75 bushels carrots, 5 bushels onions, and sufficient of pease and cabbage for school requirements. As you are aware, sir, many kinds of garden produce do not thrive or mature well so close to the ocean in this latitude. Our onion crop is almost a failure. Cucumbers, tomatoes, beans, and green corn do not thrive well here. We expect to secure about 12 tons hay; 45 rods fencing has been done by the employés and the scholars. A great portion of this has been in the renewal of old fences; also, 4 acres new ground have been broken.

Of the employés of this agency I cannot speak too highly; they are all that could be desired. I may specially mention the employé holding the position of teamster and blacksmith, whose duties are multitudinous, and none other than a worker, and a man capable of turning his hand to anything, could fill the position. Such a man I fortunately possess. The work of a teamster alone at this agency during one-half of the year is no sinecure.

There are no apprentices here; there are no employés to teach apprentices; save the physician and teacher, this agency has but one white male employé. There are no missionaries here; the employés have exerted themselves in the good work to the best of their ability. There are many aged and indigent Indians here, whom it is found necessary to supply with necessaries from time to time.

The death rates shown indicate the climate to be a healthy one, and, in fact, the general sanitary condition of these Indians is good. Considerable scrofula exists, but not to the extent I have known with some tribes.

The three Indian police of this agency do not display the zeal I could wish. They have done good service certainly, and a good police force is indispensable here; but on two occasions I have had to recommend changes in this small force. There seems to be a laxity it is hard to overcome. I should strongly recommend that this force be increased—in fact, doubled. There is a field here for their usefulness, as at times it is necessary to dispatch them to a considerable distance, often leaving the agency with but one of these officers at command.

Of the agricultural improvements by the Indians of this agency I can say but little. The tribes are so scattered, or live at so great a distance, that but little can be ascertained; and I might add that the ideas of these Indians, living isolated from civilization, are so limited that it is hard to get at facts and figures. Moreover, my duties are such, that to visit them has hitherto been out of the question. I can, therefore, only give by approximation the following: 1,000 bushels potatoes, 1,000 bushels turnips, 100 bushels carrots, 10 bushels onions, 20 bushels beets. A few have cabbage and pea patches; and of their hay crop probably 20 tons. But little has been done by these tribes so far as I can ascertain in breaking new land during the past year; and, in fact, it is hard to turn their attention from their old pursuits of hunting and fishing. These modes of life are more remunerating than farming patches of land, and they adhere to them with the tenacity they adhere to some of the heathenish customs and superstitions of their forefathers.

This allusion to the heathenish customs of these tribes leads me to speak of the code of rules governing courts of Indian offenses, dated March 20 last, and issued by the Indian Department, in pamphlet form, for enforcement at the several agencies. I called a general meeting of the Indians, and had a good gathering. Each rule was carefully read and explained, and as carefully interpreted. The Indians were invited *to ask a further explanation* of any rule they did not fully understand, and the same

was made clear to them. Upon conclusion, and after a talk among themselves, to my surprise but one rule was seriously objected to. I had expected much disapproval of Rule No. 8, but I presume the strict measures you had hitherto adopted to crush this buying and selling of their own kith and kin had prepared them to acquiesce to this order with scarce an objection. Rule No. 6 was the one sore spot, and as no modification could be allowed, but must be enforced in all its bearings, I was unable to form a court of Indian judges. Many would have been glad of the honor but for this stumbling block. I have not yet seen an Indian of this agency but believes in the efficacy of their native doctors; and I think I am safe in saying these same doctors are the main hindrance to advancement, having so firm hold of the superstitious natures of these people. An Indian doctor has but to spit on the ground and make certain meaningless signs to awe the stoutest of them. Although much has been done to induce these people to abandon these pernicious teachings, and although the practice is not tolerated at the agency under pain of severe punishment, yet so firm is the belief, that the sick are in many instances carried off to a safe distance for treatment by the magic arts of the medicine man.

I am of the opinion it would be better if the Indians of this agency were more broken up into factions; but, so far as I can observe, their relationship to each other, in a friendly sense, is very close, and they are not so prone to report irregularities as is the case with some tribes.

Very respectfully,

R. M. RYLATT,
Teacher in charge.

NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY,
New Tacoma, Wash., August 24, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my thirteenth annual report. During the past year I have occupied three different positions and had headquarters at three different places. First, as farmer in charge at Skokomish Agency up to September 30, 1882. Second, as agent of the consolidated agency, comprising what had been the Nisqually, S'kokomish, and Tulalip Agencies, and including ten reservations, viz: Tulalip, Swinomish, Lummi, Port Madison, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxin, Chehalis, and S'kokomish, with headquarters at Tulalip. This position I held from October 1, 1882, to July 16, 1883. The extent of territory over which these reservations were scattered, and in which the Indians belonging to them lived, was about 200 miles in length by about 150 in width. Third, as agent of the Nisqually and S'kokomish Agency, comprising the last five reservations above named with headquarters at the Puyallup Reservation, which service commenced July 17, 1883.

An education being the most important aid to advancement that any one can have, and the Government having appreciated this fact with reference to the Indians, therefore nearly all the expense incurred for the benefit of those under my charge has been in the way of schools. There have been four boarding schools and one day school kept up most of the year, with a total attendance of nearly three hundred and an average attendance of about two hundred and twenty-five. The schools have been distributed as follows:

AT TULALIP

is a boarding school conducted under contract between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the representatives of the Catholic Church, and managed by six Sisters of Charity and one layman, who acts as industrial teacher, besides the aid of the priest, who has a kind of general supervision over the school, as well as doing missionary work among all the Indians of that subagency.

The attendance here was limited to an average of 75, and most of the year the attendance was kept up nearly to the maximum. Children attending here were gathered from the five reservations belonging to this sub-agency, and were taught, fed, and clothed at Government expense. The self-denying and laborious efforts of these teachers show good results in the advancement and deportment of the scholars. The neatness with which everything is kept is highly commendable. During the year two scholars were sent from this school to the Indian training school at Forest Grove.

AT PUYALLUP

is another boarding school, which, like all those hereafter mentioned, is conducted by Government employés, nominated by the agent and appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the food, clothes, books, &c., are all furnished by the Government. The average attendance here has been about 65. The school is situated within 2 miles of New Tacoma, the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the influence that *contact with the bustle and enterprise* of such a place has is very appar-

ent on both Indians and scholars. Fourteen scholars have gone from this school to Forest Grove within the year, and eight others have graduated, but the number in school has been well kept up. The corps of teachers here employed will compare favorably with those of any white school in the vicinity. The discipline is excellent, the progress good, and the school is a credit to the service. There is still need of improvements on the buildings to make them comfortable for winter weather.

AT CHEHALIS,

through the earnest and untiring efforts of the head teacher, the boarding school has increased from 30 to 50. More remote from the centers of business than the last named, it has the advantage of a particularly healthy location, and the absence of many forms of temptation to vice that seem to be inseparable from our civilization.

The buildings are all in good repair and capable of accommodating fifty scholars, which are as many as can be easily obtained in that vicinity. From here eight scholars have been sent to Forest Grove. What has been said in commendation of the schools formerly mentioned will also apply to this. The self-denial of the individuals who isolate themselves and contribute their poorly paid services for the benefit of the benighted sons and daughters of the forest merits more appreciation than it generally receives.

AT S'KOKOMISH

the pay of the teachers has been cut down so low that it has been with the greatest difficulty that I could keep the school manned. At the commencement of the fiscal year I had a first-class corps of teachers there, and the school was in the best condition it has ever been, but all left within a few months on account of the reduction of pay, and with much difficulty I supplied their places with others, who again, after six months' service, finding the labors too great for the pay, all resigned, compelling me to hunt up others. This is very discouraging and disheartening to the agent, as well as disastrous to the school. Such frequent changes render almost useless the money spent for the scholars, and makes a great amount of extra work for the agent. Notwithstanding all these obstacles, the school has increased from twenty-five to thirty-five, and two have been sent to Forest Grove. In some respects the scholars here are in advance of any in either of the other schools, especially in the department of music, a number of the girls being quite competent to play the organ in church, and for Sunday school. The outside influences here, however, are not good, and do much to paralyze the good that is done the Indians and their children, and retard their advancement very much. This school is also boarding and industrial.

AT DUNGINESS

has been the only successful day school I have known in this vicinity. The average attendance here was about 25, but, as was the case at S'kokomish, for want of sufficient pay the teacher resigned in April last, and there has been no school at that place since that time. Although this is not on any reservation it is an important settlement, and deserves the aid of the Government in the education of its youth.

Allowances were made for other day schools at Port Madison, Lummi, and Muckleshoot Reservations, but the wages were so small that I was unable to obtain teachers, and therefore no schools were established.

There is an industrial department, connected with all boarding schools, and the scholars are taught to do all the kinds of work that the appliances at hand will admit of. At most of the schools the larger scholars work from three to four hours a day, besides their night and morning chores. Farms are attached to each of the schools, where the vegetables, &c., required for the school are raised by the boys, and the girls work with their instructors for their own benefit and that of the other scholars. The interest which the Indians take in the education of their children is much greater than ever before, as they see the advantage it is to those who have obtained it, and how much better off these younger educated ones are than themselves. If the present policy in regard to schools is continued for a few years longer, the Indian problem for this part of the Territory will be no longer a matter of doubt, but a result to be looked back upon with satisfaction.

The next most important matter with reference to the Indians is the allotment of lands in severalty, and the granting of good and sufficient titles to such Indians as will occupy and cultivate land given to them. On this point too there is an evident advance in the Indian mind, and the avidity with which those having the opportunity avail themselves of obtaining land is a strong argument in favor of granting it to them. Finding that nothing had been done for the Indians of the Tulalip subagency in alloting them homes, except the surveys of the reservations which were made many years ago, and the marks of which had in many cases become obliterated, I obtained an allowance to employ a surveyor, who has re-marked the boundary lines of such

allotments as the Indians wished to select and occupy on both the Tulalip and Swinomish Reservations, and he is now at work on the Lummi Reservation. Indians who have roamed about the country have, of late, returned to their several reservations and taken up land, and seem to feel a new interest in making something of themselves.

It is very evident to my mind, and is coming I think to be the prevailing opinion in this part of the country, that the proper course for the Government to pursue is, instead of keeping large and valuable tracts of land idle, on which an Indian dare not, and a white man cannot, make any improvements, to give to such Indians as will use it what land they need or are entitled to under the various treaties, with such safeguards as are needed to protect their ownership in it from the rapacity of avaricious and unprincipled white men, and then dispose of the remainder to actual bona fide settlers, and apply the proceeds towards the education of the children of the several tribes entitled thereto. The example of the more energetic Caucasian will stir up his more phlegmatic and untutored neighbor to greater efforts for himself, and harmony and good feeling towards the Government and the Indians will be likely to exist in a greater degree than at present. On the reservations belonging to the Nisqually subagency the allotments have generally been made, but there is but little record of them in the office, and there is need of much labor to get such records as are needed arranged.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is not encouraging. On both the Tulalip and Puyallup Reservations the mortality during the past winter was very large. The closer they are brought in contact with civilization the faster many of them seem to fade away. Those, however, who successfully pass as it were the shoals between barbarism and civilization seem to improve, and the health of themselves and their offspring is fairly good.

Each of the three sub agencies has had the benefit of the labors of a missionary, who has devoted his time to the religious welfare of the several parishes. These are supported by the several denominations to which the agencies were originally assigned, and are Catholic, Presbyterian, and Congregational. There are eight different church buildings owned and mostly built by the Indians, and in which they meet to worship God, besides two other Government buildings which are also used for the same purpose. As a rule the labors of gospel ministers have been as fruitful among Indians as any other class of people, and the rule holds good among the Indians of Puget Sound. To the labors of these devoted men is largely due the sobriety, industry, and good order of the various tribes.

In conclusion I have to acknowledge with pleasure the kindness and co-operation of the members of the various denominations with whom I have been called to act, and the faithfulness of the several employés who have aided me in my arduous and at times oppressive duties.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUYALLUP INDIAN RESERVATION,
August 1, 1883.

DEAR SIR: The time for making my annual report has arrived. In so doing I have the honor to set before you the following facts concerning the educational operations connected with the school and farm on this reservation:

SCHOOL.

There were 57 pupils in this school when I took charge last year, viz, on November 25, 1882. Since that time 14 have been drafted into the Forest Grove training-school, 8 have graduated from the school and returned to their homes, 5 left school onaccount of ill-health, of which number 2 died, making a total of 27. This has been more than offset by the admission of 35 new pupils, most of them small, and very ignorant. Of the pupils now in school, 59 are full-blooded Indians—35 boys, and 24 girls; 6 are half-caste children—viz, 4 girls and 2 boys. * * *

GRADING OF SCHOOL.

The school is regularly graded into two departments, each department occupying a separate room, and being under the care of its own teacher. All the pupils are required to be in school four hours in the forenoon of each day. The smaller pupils spend an additional two hours during the afternoons in the school room, under care of the assistant teacher, who is a Normal School graduate, and a teacher of many years' practical experience.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

During the afternoons the larger boys are placed in charge of the industrial teacher, who instructs them in farming and other manual labor. At the same time the larger girls are in charge of the matron, seamstress, cook, and laundress, who instruct them in general household duties and work, such as cooking, washing, ironing, making and mending clothes, dining-room and chamber work. Several of the larger girls use the sewing machine with ease and skill.

The teachers all aim to perform their respective duties faithfully, and, as much as in them lieth, to assist those children of the forest in rising up to the habits of our Christian civilization, out of which have sprung the highest culture of mankind.

FARM.

We have 20 acres of land under the plow, besides a hay meadow of considerable extent, from which a good crop has been cut this season. We have 10 acres in oats, 4 acres in potatoes, and 6 acres in rutabagas, cabbage, beans, carrots, and other vegetables. We have 4 horses belonging to Government on the reserve, 2 cows, 3 oxen, 2 young cattle, and 2 calves.

TRIBE.

The Puyallup Indians have allotments of land in severalty, and are doing good work as farmers in a small way. They nearly all depend upon their farms for subsistence. This implies a certain measure of industry, and the development of self-reliance and independence. Some of them take pride in making their homes and surroundings neat and comfortable. Not a few of them own teams and wagons, plows, and other necessary farming implements, and many of them live in good plank or "balloon-frame" houses, such as most of the white farmers of this country inhabit.

RELIGION.

A few of this tribe are Roman Catholics, but by far the largest number belong to the Presbyterian Church. The whole tribe, with perhaps a very few exceptions, are *nominally* Christians. Many of them are exceedingly earnest in the practice of their religious duties, coming for miles each Sunday to worship God in the neat and commodious mission chapel, erected partly by their own contributions, though chiefly by the Church Erection Board of the Presbyterian Church, and other liberal members of that denomination. This house stands within a stone's throw of the Government school buildings. It can be plainly seen from New Tacoma, the Puget Sound terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and right beside the line of the Puyallup road of that company. When the Cascade division of this great transcontinental highway is finished, the traveling world, as it goes towards our great Western Ocean, must pass within hailing distance of this ever eloquent proof that it is far more glorious for this Christian nation to help the Indian heavenward than to leave him a savage, and then kill him because he acts according to the savage nature which is left untamed and unenlightened. On each returning Sabbath morning hundreds of Indians gathering into the house of God to join in Christian worship and celebrate His praise, furnish living proof of the falseness of the atrocious adage, sometimes uttered by nominally civilized American citizens, that "The only good Indian is a dead Indian."

The missionary of the Presbyterian Board on this field is Rev. M. G. Mann, who was formerly teacher of this school, but resigned some years ago to enter upon an enlarged sphere of labor, which embraces all the tribes within this agency. The Presbytery of Puget Sound has recently given the missionary an assistant—also supported by the Board of Missions. This gentleman, Peter Stanup, was a former pupil of the Puyallup school. He afterwards took a course of instructions in Forest Grove, subsequently studied theology under a committee of Presbytery, and was *licensed* to preach the gospel in the early part of the present summer. This mission will cost the Presbyterian Board about $1,400 during the current year. When the missionaries are absent on Sundays at other places off the reserve furnished by them with Christian instruction, the elders of the Puyallup church conduct gospel meetings. The exercises at such times are conducted in their own language, and consist of singing, praying, reciting the Apostles' creed and Lord's prayer in concert, and of exhortation. The earnestness and fluency of those dark-browed Christians, so recently brought to the light of the gospel, might with great advantage be imitated by not a few religious assemblies composed of white American Christians.

The pupils of the school, as well as the teachers who can do so, make a point of attending the religious services of the church every Lord's day morning. Besides this, the children are all gathered into the school-room on Sunday afternoon for Sunday school services conducted by the teachers. The school is opened every morning

by a few minutes of prayer and singing. We thus endeavor to impress upon the pupils a sense of moral and religious responsibility, by cultivating the spiritual side of their nature. I need scarcely add that religious evening prayers form a part of the daily home and family life of this school.

Trusting that you will find the foregoing satisfactory, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

G. W. BELL,
Teacher.

EDWIN EELLS, Esq.,
Indian agent, Nisqually, &c., Agency.

TULALIP AGENCY, *August* 31, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with telegram received August 30, 1883, I respectfully forward annual report for the year ending June 30, 1883. I did not assume charge of this agency until after the close of the fiscal year, and supposed, as a matter of course, that my predecessor, Edwin Eells, had written up the annual report covering the year ending June 30, 1883. The limited time that I have had charge of this agency precludes the possibility of my making any lengthened report.

Upon my arrival here on the 16th of July, 1883, I relieved my predecessor, Mr. Edwin Eells, and since then have devoted my whole time to the affairs of the agency. I found the agent's house in very good condition; the employés' houses were also in very fair condition; but the houses at the mission were sadly neglected.

The crops this year have been poor, owing to the dryness of the season. The saw-mill here, which is worked by water-power, proves to be one of the greatest acquisitions to this agency, as it enables us to saw all the lumber used on the reservation.

The dike at the Swinomish is all fenced, with the exception of about 3,300 feet. A ditch 4,000 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 2½ feet deep has been dug along the bluff for drainage. This dike now incloses 350 acres of the best farming land in Whatcom County, but there will be some trouble in plowing it, as the sod is thick and very firm.

EDUCATION.

The agricultural and industrial boarding schools are in charge of the Sisters of Charity, and a better conducted school is not to be found in the country. The children are all well dressed and are clean and well-behaved; the school-rooms are neatly arranged and kept well ventilated and clean. Those children while at school are never from under the watchful eyes of the Sisters, who are untiring in their endeavors to instruct them in the ways of civilization. The children attending these schools are not allowed to converse in their own language, but are strictly confined to the English language; in this way they learn much faster, as many of them read quite well, and some write a plain, intelligible hand. The boys are taught to work on the farm, to become proficient in the use of tools, to take care of the stock, and all such work which tends to make industrious and good men. The girls are taught to sew and do general house-work, and many of them make excellent housekeepers.

A number of the Indians work in mills and logging camps on the sound, and earn from $1.25 to $2.50 per day. Many of them cut cord-wood and sell it to the steamers, for which they can get $2.50 per cord, this being the most remunerative occupation in which they can engage.

Three-fourths of the population belong to the Roman Catholic church. They attend church every Sunday, and are attentive, pious, and well-behaved.

The Indian police are faithful and attentive to their duties, always reporting cases of drunkenness and other misdemeanors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATRICK BUCKLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YAKAMA AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 16, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of your circular letter of the 13th ultimo, with blanks for statistics, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report from this agency:

I assumed charge of this agency on the 1st day of October last as the successor of Rev. J. W. Wilbur, who *had been in charge here* for about twenty years, and had

during all that time, with his excellent wife, labored honestly, faithfully, and efficiently in the tedious business of working Indians up from barbarism towards civilization. And in this thankless and difficult business he was comparatively as successful, if not more so, as any other agent during that time within the limits of the United States, as is attested by the churches, dwelling-houses, barns, farms, and the appearance of a large portion of the people of this reservation. But as civilization is a plant of exceeding slow growth, under the most favorable circumstances, and as it has as yet nowhere on earth reached maturity, and on this reservation had many adverse circumstances to contend with, it had not under the long and incessant cultivation of Agent Wilbur attained a large growth here, when wearied with labor and age he tendered his resignation. But the substantial results of his long and weary labors among this people well merit the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servant.

YAKAMA RESERVATION.

This reservation, in its location and advantages, is so well and fully described in the first part of my predecessor's last annual report (see Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1882), that little more need be said on this point. It contains in all 800,000 acres, about one-third of which is agricultural land, the most of which is very rich and fertile. About two-thirds of the reservation is mountainous and broken, but is valuable for timber and pasturage. Considering all its natural advantages, this reservation is probably the most valuable body of land of like size in this Territory.

THE INDIANS

belonging to this agency, by the census of 1880, were 3,400 or over. I think, by what I have observed, that this number has been somewhat increased by excess of births over the deaths. But the Piutes, who were included in that census, have since stampeded, and the greater part of them left the agency and gone back to the region of country from whence they were brought by the military in February, 1879. At that time, according to the report of my predecessor for that year (see Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1879, p. 158), the Piutes then numbered 543. They were never contented here, having that strong fanatical attachment to the locality of their birth, universal among all barbarians; they have always been desirous of going back, and have been stealing off in small numbers, at different times, for the past four years. The census of 1880, taken in the latter part of that year, shows their number then to be 472, a difference of 71 in something over a year and a half. The decrease has been going on from the same cause, notwithstanding they have been drawing full rations of flour and beef weekly, have had blankets and clothing issued to them, and been paid for what work they have done for the Department. During the months of May and June they left in large numbers, ostensibly for the purpose of fishing for salmon in the Columbia River. But they only stopped there a short time, and passed over and on, easterly, towards "home, sweet home."

I had no means, power, or authority to force Indians back to the reservation who decided to leave it. Their leaving was reported by me to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at different times, stating my inability to force them back, and requesting that if the Department desired the Piutes returned to this reservation, that the War Department be requested to have them again brought here by soldiers. Under date of July 25 ultimo, I received a letter from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs (received on the 10th instant), informing me that the honorable Secretary of War had been requested to have the Piutes returned here by the military, and that I might expect them at an early day. The number of Piutes left on this reservation is less than 100. These were only waiting to see whether any steps would be taken to forcibly return those who have left. If this is not done, those remaining here will soon follow. As the Yakama Indians regard and treat the Piutes as inferiors, and as the language of the Piutes and Yakamas is totally dissimilar, there never has been, and probably never will be, any social intercourse between them, and as the Piutes, since being brought here, have always been dissatisfied, and regarded themselves as aliens, and have made absolutely no progress in civilization, or towards self-support, I suggest that their condition would be greatly improved if placed on a reservation among a kindred people.

CIVILIZE AND CITIZENIZE.

It would greatly facilitate the civilization of our Indians, sufficiently to be citizens, if a fixed and settled policy for that purpose was determined on by the Government and rigidly adhered to, and they required to unwaveringly adhere to it. It is surely the interest as well as the duty of the Government to run all her Indians through the civilization mill that they may be civilized and citizenized, and the Indian Bureau ended as soon as possible. The best and most speedy means to the accomplishment of this important end having been determined on, the whims and wishes of ignorant *Indians should not* be consulted or permitted to interfere with its attainment.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

This is the mill or course through which our Indians must reach civilization. Adult Indians, with their habits, prejudices, and superstitions fixed, like full-grown trees, can be but little changed by culture. It is wholly different with minor Indians. With them it is a truism that "just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." Indian children can learn and absorb nothing from their ignorant parents but barbarism. Hence the vast importance of detaching them from their parents as soon as they reach school age and placing them in industrial boarding schools under the charge of energetic Christian teachers and instructors to take the place of parents, and by them be trained up during the formation periods of their lives into civilized habits and industries. Too much importance cannot be attached to industrial boarding schools among Indians. Upon the efficiency of teachers in these schools depends the progress of Indian civilization.

Upon taking charge here, I found a commodious two-story school-building, the lower story of which was divided into two school-rooms, and the whole upper story in one room as a dormitory for boys. I also found a tolerably commodious two-story building in process of construction, the upper story to be used as a dormitory for boys and the lower story for sitting and study rooms. Upon the completion and occupation of the latter building, I had the upper story of the school-building partitioned and finished off into two commodious school-rooms. These, with the two lower rooms, furnish school room for about 200 pupils. But the dormitory and dining-room accommodations are only comfortably adequate to about 130 pupils. The two-story boarding-house is without any room for a laundry, the kitchen is very inadequate, and the whole building having to furnish dormitory accommodations for the female pupils, and rooms for the matron, one assistant teacher, the cook, seamstress, and the laundress, and a sewing-room and sitting-room for the girls, together with dining-room for all the pupils, and laundry, is wholly inadequate for all these purposes. By a letter from the Department of the 28th ultimo, I was authorized to have additions constructed to the boarding-house and boys' dormitory, in accordance with plans and specifications previously submitted. I shall proceed to have said additions constructed as speedily as possible, which will enable me to accommodate about 250 boarding pupils, which is about half the number of Indian children of school age that belong to this agency. The highest interest of civilization demand that all these children should be placed in school and that none should be allowed to grow up in the ignorance and barbarism of their parents. But this cannot be done without greatly increased facilities.

It will be seen by reference to the fifth article of the treaty with the Yakamas, that the Government has never fulfilled her obligations to establish at suitable points within said reservation, within one year after the ratification of said treaty, "two schools, erecting the necessary buildings, keeping them in repair," &c. Another unfulfilled obligation of our Government appearing in said fifth article is the stipulation to "erect a hospital, keeping the same in repair," &c. It is going on 25 years since said treaty was ratified by the United States Senate, but no *two schools* or *hospital* has yet been constructed on this reservation. "'Tis true, and pity 'tis 'tis true," that the treaties and solemn promises by our Government to her Indian tribes are so lightly regarded and so often violated.

INDIAN JUDICIARY.

When I took charge I found myself overrun daily with trying cases and settling troubles, civil and criminal, from all parts of the reservation. At a general council, convened a few weeks after I took charge, I made known to the Indians that they must have tribunals among themselves for the settlement of their troubles; that it was time they commenced throwing off their old Indian ways, and taking on those of the whites, into whose great tribe they must soon be merged; that to this end I desired them to cease to have chiefs, and instead thereof to have justices of the peace, judges, and reservation (in lieu of county) commissioners. I at once districted the reservation into five districts and appointed a chief in each of said districts with the jurisdiction of justice of the peace, to act as such temporarily till an election could be held on the first Monday of the following April, for justices of the peace in each of said districts, the policemen in each district to discharge the duties of constable. In March last another general council was convened, at which arrangements were made for holding elections in April for justices of the peace in said districts, by appointing a polling place in each district, appointing a judge, inspector, and clerk of election in each precinct, and designating the manner of voting by requiring each candidate to adopt a color, and the voters (all male Indians resident on the reservation over 20 years of age) to each use a scrap of colored paper as a ballot of the color adopted by the candidate he desired to vote for. At said last-named council I districted the reservation *into three districts,* and appointed a commissioner in each to

form a board to perform such duties as are devolved on county commissioners. At the same time I appointed three judges to constitute a reservation court of original and appellate jurisdiction. As this April election was the first attempt of the kind ever made on this reservation, it was a novelty to the Indians, who took great interest in it, and as it was the first, I thought it best not to complicate the election with filling more than one office. At all the polling places the election went off harmoniously, the returns were duly made to me as directed, the successful candidates came to me from each district, and were fully instructed in their duties, commissioned, and sworn into office, and returned and entered upon the performance of their duties, and have been getting along in the discharge of the same fully as well as could be expected from ignorant, illiterate men. All parties tried before these justices of the peace have the right of appeal to the reservation court, the first term of which commenced on the third Monday in May. In aggravated cases of injustice or mistake in the verdicts of said justices of the peace (some of which occasionally occur), I reserved the right to set aside or change the same.

The board of reservation commissioners met at the agency on the second Monday in May, were instructed, commissioned, and sworn in by me. The clerk of the court is also *ex-officio* clerk of this board, who districted the reservation into convenient road districts; appointed road supervisors in each district; designated days on which all able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 50 should work on the various roads and bridges; fixed the compensation of commissioners and clerk when employed, and of road supervisors; assessed a poll-tax of one dollar upon all able-bodied men between 20 and 60 years of age; appointed a collector and treasurer, said tax being for the payment of judges, commissioners, and road supervisors; and adopted the laws of this Territory as to working roads, what constitutes a lawful fence, breachy animals, &c. Said board of commissioners met again in regular session on the 6th instant, and transacted various business matters pertaining to the line of their duties.

The reservation court convened at the old church, 7 miles from the agency, to hold its first term on the third Monday of May last. The three judges having been previously commissioned by me were duly instructed in their duties and sworn into office, with the clerk, an educated half-breed, who speaks English fluently. Among the instructions was the reading of the rules "governing the court of Indian offenses," issued from the Indian Bureau and approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior April 10, 1883, and received by me May 16, five days before the meeting of the first term of the court. I found said rules mainly proper and applicable for the guidance of the court of this reservation in its duties, but in several particulars I found said rules inapplicable, and so instructed the court. It was not deemed practicable, as required by the first rule, to have "the first three officers in rank of the police force" to serve as judges, as this would have been mixing the executive and the judicial together, which is incompatible with our ideas of government in this country. Also, the requirement in the latter part of said rule, that "the judges herein provided for shall receive no money consideration on account of their services in connection with said court," is totally impracticable and inapplicable, as it requires a much higher and more unselfish patriotism in Indians than has ever been found among the whites. The Indian judges here, knowing that white judges receive a liberal salary, expected that they also would receive a salary, but when they found the Government had provided no funds to pay them for their services they refused to serve. I offered to pay them from taxes $3 for each day they served in session, but they regarded the amount as beneath the dignity of judges. I then offered them $5 for each day they served in session, provided the amount was raised from taxes and fines, and they agreed to accept and serve for one year. The requirement in the second rule, that "the court shall hold at least two regular sessions in each and every month," was wholly inapplicable to this agency, having five justices of the peace in different localities, whose courts are always open for business. Therefore, the second term of said court was in June, one month after the first term, and the third term, commencing on the 20th instant, two months after the second term. Hereafter the terms of said court will be once in two months. The withholding rations in whole or in part as a penalty for offenses, as named in rules 4, 5, and 8, is, of course, inapplicable at this agency, where rations never have been regularly issued, except to children at the boarding school, the police, and Piutes. Of course the requirement of the ninth rule, that "the civil jurisdiction of such court shall be the same as that of justice of peace in the State or Territory where such court is located," is wholly inapplicable to this agency, where there are five justices' courts always open.

The reservation court has held two terms, and will commence the third term on the 20th instant. They were in session two days the first term and three days the second term. I have been present at the court during its sessions, explained the law governing each case, and directed in the examination of witnesses, and explained the elementary rules of evidence, but have left the court free to decide each case themselves upon the facts obtained from the evidence. Nearly half the cases tried by the court are *appeal cases from justices'* courts. The decisions of the court, with a few exceptions,

have met my approval. The court is becoming so well acquainted with the *modus operandi* of doing business, that in future they can get along without my presence. I shall merely reserve the right to correct errors, and will thus be relieved from much labor, and have time to give more attention to other matters of importance, among which is

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Next after education, the division of reservation lands in severalty, with secure titles in each Indian to a homestead, is the most important factor in the civilization of our Indians. This fact is so self-evident to thinking minds, that reasons in support are superfluous. My views on this point were fully expressed in my annual report for 1872 (see Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1872, pages 329, 330, under the head of "Surveys"). When I took charge here I found that none of the fences of the Indian farms conformed to the surveyor's lines and corners, that said lines and corners were wholly ignored and unknown, and there were disputes about the boundaries of farms which came to me for adjustment. But upon examining the agency records, I found no maps, plats, or surveys of any portion of the reservation, or the record of any allotment made to Indians. I was therefore powerless to adjust said disputes about the boundaries of farms, and directed said disputants to wait till I could obtain plats and field-notes of the surveyed portions of the reservation to enable lines and corners to be found. I have written several letters to the Department on this subject, but thus far have only received plats and field-notes of three wholly and three partly surveyed townships—about half the surveyed portion of the reservation. It is very important to the location and record of boundaries, to allotment claims, and to the permanent location of public roads, that the plats and field-notes of all the surveyed portions of this reservation should be here. Many Indians on this reservation have large and well-cultivated farms, but not one has the scratch of a pen to indicate his ownership in land.

NON-RESIDENT INDIANS.

About half the Indians belonging to this agency remain habitually off this reservation. Most of these have no fixed homes, but move about from one locality to another as their necessity for a supply of fish, game, roots, or berries may demand. Said supplies being precarious and often failing to satisfy their wants, they forage on and become very troublesome to white settlers, from whom I receive frequent complaints, of some of which I have apprised the Department at different times, and requested authority to force these roving Indians to come on the reservation, and make permanent homes thereon, in compliance with their obligations in the second article of their treaty, "to remove to and settle upon the reservation within one year after the ratification of this treaty." I also requested that where said Indians refused to obey my order to come and settle on the reservation, the military be required to force them to come. But said requests have been unheeded.

As there are thousands of acres of rich unoccupied agricultural lands on this reservation, I deemed it my duty last spring to make an effort to get said roving Indians to come and settle on portions of said lands, and accordingly sent out the Indian police of this reservation with orders to all of said Indians to at once come on the reservation and select permanent homes. But some lawyers and other white men in different localities had got the idea that the clause in the third article of the Yakama treaty giving the Indians

> The right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places in common with citizens of the Territory; of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and of pasturing their horses and cattle on *open and unclaimed land*,

gave the Indians the right to remain off the reservation as they pleased, and said lawyers and other whites so informed the Indians and advised them to do as they pleased about going on the reservation, that the agent had no legal authority to force them to go. The Indians being thus advised, defied the police, and refused to obey my orders. These roving Indians are being exposed to, and steeped in, gambling, idleness, drunkenness, prostitution, and other lower vices of the whites, and their children are being trained in these vices. It is the duty of the Government to at once bring these vagabonds on the reservation, where they are not exposed to these evil influences, and where their children can be in school and the adults on farms of their own. As immigrants have been for years and still are rapidly pouring in and settling up this country, "open and unclaimed lands," within the meaning of said third article, have, either by occupancy or vicinage, ceased to exist. Indians of the agency should therefore be confined to the lands of the reservation, which are ample for five thousand.

INDIAN POLICE.

I have found the Indian police here very prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and a great power for good and the restraint of evil. I frequently have to send them outside the reservation, sometimes as much as a hundred miles, to make arrests, recover stolen property, &c., and so far they have always been successful in the performance of their required duties, without interference or hindrance from the whites. When ordered outside the reservation in the performance of any duty, I always give them a written order, stating the duty to be performed, and requesting white men not to interfere with but to assist them when necessary and convenient.

There being no law requiring white men outside the reservation to respect the authority of an Indian policeman, I respectfully suggest the enactment of a law by Congress giving Indian policemen the power and authority of United States marshals in the performance of their duties outside of reservations.

CHRISTIANITY.

Experience has fully demonstrated that no healthy and permanent progress in civilization has ever yet been made among our Indians unaccompanied by Christianity. This truth is clearly apparent on this reservation, where all Indians who are trustworthy and upright in their conduct, and have cultivated farms, good, comfortable dwelling houses, barns, granaries, implements, cattle, horses, domestic fowls, with the dress and cleanliness of the whites, are all now, and have for years been, professing Christians. On the other hand, all Indians of this agency who are untrustworthy, lazy, live in rude, comfortless dwellings, or wickeups, amid filth, vermin, and squalor, the men having long and often plaited hair, and dressed more or less in the costume of the savage, depending but little on agriculture, and that little generally carried on by the labor of the women, and looking to fish, game, roots, and berries as the principal source of subsistence—such Indians, without exception, are not Christians, and adhere to the vile superstitions of their ancestors. The transforming power of pure Christianity is everywhere apparent among our Indian tribes: therefore Christianity should, by the Government, be highly favored among the Indians, and no officials or employés who do not respect, profess, and practice Christianity *appointed*, as it is upon officials and employés sent among them that they are dependent for civilization, which without Christianity is only cultured barbarism.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

On account of the long-continued drought in this region, there not having been any rain since the 1st of May, the grain crops will not be near so abundant on this reservation this year as some previous years. But all who have attempted in good faith to raise wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and garden vegetables, have succeeded reasonably well. Those who depend upon agriculture for subsistence and made a proper effort in that direction will have amply sufficient for their maintenance, and many will have a surplus for sale. This is not a corn country, and but little is raised except for table use in the form of roasting ears. Wheat is raised for bread, and some for hog-feed. Hay, oats, and barley are raised for feed of cattle and horses. Harvesting of wheat, oats, barley, and hay is about all over, and thrashing-machines are busy in thrashing wheat, oats, and barley.

The thrashing of the Department grain is about finished, yielding 1,200 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, and 1,000 bushels of barley. There is, in addition to the new wheat, about 1,600 bushels of old wheat of last year and the year before on hand belonging to the Department. About 50 tons of hay have been put up for the Department from the school farm and about 600 tons at the cattle ranch. These supplies of grain and hay will, I think, be amply sufficient for department use for a year.

As the grain belonging to the Indians has not yet been thrashed, except in small part, the amount thereof can only be estimated as follows: Wheat, 3,500 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels; barley, 3,000 bushels; and hay, 2,500 tons.

I received from Agent Wilbur 1,241 head of neat cattle, 442 calves, 77 horses, and 12 mules. I have issued to the Indians 71 head of cattle and killed 137 head for beef; have issued to Indians 121 horses and 3 mules.

But all these matters are minutely set forth in the statistics herewith sent as a bill of particulars.

Very respectfully,

R. H. MILROY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, *Keshena, Wis., August* 13, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, and I trust that the fact that I have only had charge of this agency about three months will sufficiently explain its brevity.

This agency embraces three reservations in Wisconsin—the Oneida, in Brown County, the Stockbridge, in Shawano County, and the Menomonee, between Shawano and Langlade Counties—and each reservation is occupied by the Indians for which it is named. The number of Indians in each tribe, the quantity of land embraced in each reserve, the character of the soil, and many other facts of a kindred nature have been repeated by my predecessors, and I may safely pass upon them by saying in these there is no particular change.

The *Stockbridges* are moving on in about the same channel as of old, lumbering to some extent in the winter season and cultivating small farms during the summer.

The *Oneida* Indians are in advance in civilization of any other tribe in this agency, and more capable of sustaining themselves. The majority of the tribe are anxious for an allotment of their lands in severalty, and some are desirous of becoming citizens. Farming is the principal employment of the greater portion of the tribe, while considerable wood is cut from dead and down timber and sold at the nearest market.

The *Menomonee* Indians, as a tribe, are the least civilized. Many of the Menomonees of the Pagan party clothe themselves entire in buckskin and subsist principally upon the chase. In the winter of 1881 and 1882 the Menomonees made their first venture on their own account in lumbering, or cutting saw-logs from dead timber, upon their reserve. The trial, accompanied with the good luck they met with in selling the logs, made the venture a success financially; but this was followed by bad results in other respects. The farm was entirely neglected and their fields became desolate, and the money which they received for their logs, in most cases, was entirely gone at the approach of a long winter again. Last winter they cut and banked about six million feet of this same kind of timber, and although the prices offered are low, they are such as to enable the operators to make a living and some profit for their winter's work; and the Indians are anxious to embark in the same enterprise the coming winter. In farming, the Menomonees have made very little advancement for the past twenty years. The Menomonee tribal personal property, such as oxen, wagons, &c., should be sold to individuals, as it is a noticeable fact that the cattle and wagons belonging to individuals fare better than the tribal property of the same kind.

The agency farm is a failure of itself, as the cost of production of produce and grain with Indian labor is more than its value, and it is only a favored half dozen that it gives employment out of the mass; but the farm as an auxiliary to the boarding school must be a success, as many of the wants of the school can be supplied from the farm with the labor of the boys.

The boarding-school house, the erection of which was begun in May last, is being pushed forward to completion, with the expectation that it will be in readiness for the winter school.

Very respectfuly,

D. P. ANDREWS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., August 15, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the condition of this agency.

The Indians of this agency, known as the "Chippewas of Lake Superior," are located, under the treaties of 1854 and 1866, upon nine different reservations, situated in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The payments stipulated in the treaty of 1854 have expired, but a small distribution of annuity goods and supplies is still continued to the bands who were parties to that treaty.

THE BOIS FORT OR VERMILLION LAKE BAND,

who were parties to the treaty of 1866, still receive a payment amounting to about $14,000 annually, $3,500 of which is made in money, and the remainder, according to treaty stipulations, is invested for them in provisions, clothing, farming implements, pay of employés, &c. Their reservations being located at Net Lake, Saint Louis County, Minnesota, remote from any white settlements, and in a country abounding in fish and game, they have subsisted principally upon the products of the chase, and have made less progress in civilization than some of the other bands in the agency.

During the last two years, however, the development of the iron and timber resources of that region have furnished employment for many of the younger men of the tribe, and the habit of labor acquired is showing in the increased attention given to the cultivation of the soil. The acreage is small, but is gradually increasing, and each year a much greater proportion of their subsistence is derived from this source. As I visit this band but once a year, and then in midwinter, I have little opportunity to report from personal observation upon their condition; but my employés located upon the reservation report a marked improvement during the year. Whereas in former times, when dependent entirely upon the results of the chase, they alternated between feasting and starvation, there are now but few cases of want among them. This band, as enrolled at the last payment, in February, 1883, numbered 700 persons.

During the past year a school has been established upon the Vermillion Lake Reservations, under the charge of Mr. W. W. Everts, who reports the Indians much interested in educational matters, the attendance good, and the aptness of the pupils as remarkable. In addition to the teacher and assistant, there are employed upon this reservation a blacksmith and farmer for the assistance and instruction of the Indians.

THE BAD RIVER RESERVATION

is located upon the shore of Lake Superior, in Ashland County, Wisconsin; is watered by three important rivers—Bad River, White River, and the Kakagon; it is heavily timbered with valuable pine and hardwood timber, and comprises much valuable agricultural land. The clearing and preparing farms in this heavy timber is slow and expensive work, and the small patches under cultivation make but a poor showing to visitors who have been accustomed to the large farms of our western prairies; yet, by careful inquiry at the United States Land Office I find that the yearly improvements in the way of clearing and cultivation by these Indians exceed in very many instances the average clearing and improvements of white settlers upon their homesteads in this vicinity. The Indians occupying this reservation are in the main industrious, frugal, temperate, and well advanced in civilization. Their homes are comfortable log-houses, kept in cleanly and orderly condition, well furnished, and the sewing machine and parlor organ have, in many instances, succeeded the beadwork frame and Indian drum, which a few years since were the only specimens of industrial or musical mechanism to be found.

There are upon this reservation a boarding and day school, supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and under the charge of the Rev. Isaac Baird, superintendent, who is zealous, earnest, and untiring in his efforts to educate, civilize, and Christianize the rising generation. That his success is not all that could be desired is owing in a great measure to the irregularity of the attendance, a trouble which it seems impossible to remedy, even those Indians who are most desirous that their children should receive the benefits of the school not having sufficient control over them to enforce a regular attendance. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the beneficial results of the school are very visible among the younger Indians, there being very few of them but can read fluently and write readily, at least in their own language. There has also been recently established a day school under the charge of the Catholic Order of St. Francis, which has a good attendance. Churches have been built and religious services, both Protestant and Catholic, are held regularly.

I have, during the past year, delivered to Indian heads of families of this reservation 122 patents conveying title in fee to 80 acres of land to each of the recipients, and still have many applications for allotments. Until recently most of them have been averse to dividing up their reservation, preferring to hold it in common and unimproved; but the desire for individual title to homesteads is now universal.

During the past winter authority was granted them to cut a portion of the timber from their lands for sale under certain restrictions designed for their protection, and many of them availed themselves of the privilege. The work was new to them, and they labored under many disadvantages, yet in every instance the work was profitable, not only pecuniarily, but also as a matter of education in the proper and systematic conduct of labor. For the success of their logging operations they were largely indebted to the assistance and advice of Mr. W. G. Walker, Government farmer, and I regret that it has been decided no longer to employ a farmer for these Indians, as his labor among them has been and still would be a great benefit to them.

These Indians are capable of entire self-support, and derive their subsistence from the cultivation of the small patches of land which they have cleared from the timber and from their labor in lumber camps, saw-mills, mines, and on the railroads in process of construction in the vicinity of their reservation. The majority of them are sufficiently civilized to be admitted as citizens of the United States, and I think their condition would be improved if so admitted and compelled to rely upon their own resources instead of being taught to look for annuity distributions from the Government. The number of Indians of this band who have received annuities from the Government during the past year was 482.

THE RED CLIFF RESERVATION

is situated upon the shore of Lake Superior, in Bayfield County, Wisconsin. The members of this band are mostly mixed bloods, and support themselves entirely by the cultivation of their lands which have been patented to them in severalty, and by labor in the various branches of industry, manufacturing, and fishing, &c., which are carried on in the vicinity of their reservation. They have cut and sold during the past winter a considerable amount of pine timber and steamboat wood from their lands, and are prosperous and amply capable of providing for themselves and should be admitted to citizenship at the earliest possible day.

The great drawback to their advancement is the abundance of whisky in their neighborhood, and my efforts to prevent the sale to them have been attended with but little success; I believe, however, that intoxication among them is decreasing, owing more to their own appreciation of the baneful effect upon themselves than upon my efforts to prohibit the purchase of liquor by them.

The day school upon the reservation is under the charge of the Catholic order of St. Francis, is well attended, and the progress of the pupils is very satisfactory. Many communities of citizens may be found in this State less intelligent, industrious, and prosperous than this band of Indians. The Government employés upon this reservation are a farmer (white) and a blacksmith (Indian). The number appearing on my payrolls as having received annuities during the past year was 250.

LAC COURT D'OREILLES RESERVATION,

Situated in Chippewa County, Wisconsin, like all the other reservations in this agency, is heavily timbered, and the clearing of farms is slow and expensive work, yet these Indians, or a large portion of them, are deriving a handsome subsistence from their labor and the cultivation of the soil. Their dress and habits are those of the whites, and among them are business men who will compare favorably with the average white. They are well dressed and well fed, through their own exertions, and are rapidly advancing in civilization.

During the year I have delivered to the heads of families of this band 188 patents to lands in fee, covering 80 acres each, and they also have availed themselves of the privilege of cutting and selling a portion of the pine from their patented lands, and have, in almost every instance, made a handsome profit from their winter's work.

During the past year there has been established upon this reservation at Lac Court d'Oreilles a school supported by the Government, under charge of Rev. D. J. Miner, assisted by Mrs. Miner, is well attended, and is accomplishing good results. A school-house and church have also been built at this point by the Catholic order of St. Francis, and at Pahquauhwong the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions maintained a resident native missionary, educated at their Bad River school, and also a day school which has a good attendance.

There are also employed by Government a farmer and blacksmith, and until the commencement of the present fiscal year an assistant farmer has also been employed to aid and assist the Indians in their farming and other avocations. The number of this band enrolled as having received annuities from the Government during the past year was 841.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU RESERVATION

Is situated upon Flambeau Lake and the headwaters of the Flambeau River, in Lincoln County. This is said to contain a large amount of valuable pine timber. I have not been able to visit this reservation, nor have I any employés upon it.

During the month of April last I received from the Department authority to erect a school-house for the Indians, but upon examination I found that during the summer months it would be impossible to do the work for the sum which I was allowed to expend, as the intervening country between the railroad and the reservation was swampy and of such a character that transportation of material, except in winter, was impossible. I have asked that authority for this purpose may be again granted, with the intention of erecting the building during the early winter months. The Indians of this band are cursed with neighbors who furnish them with all the whisky they can buy, and are the most addicted to drunkenness of any band in the agency. I have prosecuted the guilty parties whenever I could obtain the necessary evidence against them, but located as they are at a distance from the agency, and with no employé upon the ground to assist me, I have been able to accomplish but little towards suppressing the traffic. The subsistence of this band is derived principally from hunting, fishing, and labor in lumber camps operating in the vicinity. Their advance towards civilization for the reasons above given is principally notable from their having adopted its most debasing vices. The number of this band enrolled as having received annuities *from the Government* during the past is 480.

FOND DU LAC RESERVATION

Is situated upon the Saint Louis River in Carlton County, Minnesota. The Indians of this band have had no Government employés located among them for a number of years, and have derived little benefit from the agency, with the exception of the annual distribution of annuity goods.

I have erected during the past summer, by authority of the Department, upon this reservation a building designed for a school-house and teacher's residence, but have not as yet found a competent person to accept the position of teacher at the salary allowed ($600 per annum).

The lands upon this reservation have hitherto been held in common, the Indians being opposed to taking allotments in severalty. There has, however, of late been a change of opinion upon this subject. Since my visits to them during the months of May and June they have become desirous to select allotments and seem deeply interested in the school. I traveled over and inspected a large part of the settled portion of their reservation, and found that many of them had erected for themselves comfortable houses and that they had considerable land under cultivation. Their reservation has upon it some valuable pine timber and much of the soil is of excellent quality for farming purposes. I believe these Indians, if they could be assisted by a practical man located among them, could be rapidly advanced in civilization. Their subsistence is principally procured from labor performed for lumbermen, manufacturers, and others located in their vicinity, and from the cultivation of the soil. A small number of them still depend chiefly upon hunting and fishing. The number of this band who have received annuities from the Government during the past year was 431.

GRAND PORTAGE RESERVATION

Is situated upon Lake Superior, in Lake County, Minnesota, adjacent to the Canadian boundary line. The reservation is barren and rocky and is of very little value either as timber or farming land. There is upon this reservation a day school supported by the Government, under the charge of Mr. L. E. Montferrand; the attendance is very small, owing to the fact that the Indians of the band are scattered at long distances from the school, rendering it impossible for the children to get the benefit of regular attendance.

The Indians of this band derive their subsistence from fishing, hunting, and labor for whites located upon the northern shore of Lake Superior. They are a docile, tractable band, and I regret my inability to give them more assistance and instruction in the cultivation of their lands. The members of this band who received annuities from the Government during the past year were 236.

A reservation of one township of land upon Deer Creek, in Itasca County, Minnesota, has been set apart by Executive order during the present summer in conformity with the treaty of 1866 for the occupation of a portion of the Bois Forte band, who have improvements at that point.

In general the improvement of the Indians of this agency and their progress in the arts of civilization are very satisfactory. There is an increasing ambition among them to make for themselves comfortable homes, and the system of giving to them homesteads and allowing them to avail themselves through their own labor of the proceeds of the natural timber productions of those homesteads is opening to them a prospect of accumulating a little property, of which many will avail themselves, and I believe this to be the most important step for their advancement which has been made for years. Where the results of the day's labor are barely sufficient to supply the family with food, it is difficult to educate an Indian to thrift or desire to accumulate property; he literally takes no thought for the morrow, but with the sums realized from the sale of his timber made into saw-logs, and delivered upon the bank by his own labor, comes the possibility of a better manner of living and an accumulation of property which has never been open to him.

There have been no serious troubles or disturbances among them, but they have been more orderly, peaceable, and law-abiding than any white community comprising the same number of individuals within my knowledge.

A glance at the map showing the different reservations in this agency, their distance from this office, and the want of facilities for reaching them, will show that the agent has to depend almost entirely upon his employés for information regarding the condition of the Indians, and that a sufficient compensation should be allowed to secure competent, reliable men for the different positions upon these reservations. To make the work of the agent effective a large portion of his time should be devoted to visiting the reservations, where his influence, if properly directed, would be beneficial both upon the employés and the Indians.

Very respectfully,

W. R. DURFEE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.,
August 31, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my fourth annual report. The change in the time at which this report is required, leads me to think it better hereafter to begin and end the report with the fiscal year, and I make this report to cover the period between September 30, 1882, the date of my last annual report, and June 30, 1883, end of the fiscal year.

The following table gives statistics of pupils during the period covered by report:

Tribes.	Connected with the school at date of last report.		New pupils received during the period.		Total connected with the school during the period.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.		Total
	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*		*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	
Apaches	3	2			5					3	2	5
Arapahoes	17	13			30		3			17	10	27
Caddoes	1				1					1		1
Cheyennes	30	12	1		43	5	1			26	11	37
Comanches	11				11	1				10		10
Creeks	10	15			25		2			10	13	23
Crows			8		8					8		8
Delawares		1			1						1	1
Gros Ventres	1				1					1		1
Iowas	3	2			5					3	2	5
Kaws	3	1	1		5					4	1	5
Keechies	1				1					1		1
Kiowas	4	5			9	1	3			3	2	5
Lipans	1	1			2					1	1	2
Menomonees	5	3			8					5	3	8
Miamies	1				1					1		1
Modocs	2	2			4					2	2	4
Navajoes		1	11	1	13			1		10	2	12
Nez Percés	4	1			5					4	1	5
Northern Arapahoes	8	2			10	4		1		3	2	5
Omahas	20	11			31		1			20	10	30
Osages	20	14			34					20	14	34
Ottawas	2			2	4					2	2	4
Oneondagas			1		1					1		1
Pawnees	9	4			13	1				8	4	12
Poncas	5				5			1		4		4
Pueblos	10	8	1	2	21					11	10	21
Potawatomies			1		1					1		1
Sac and Foxes	1				1					1		1
Sioux, Rosebud	1		23	11	35	1				23	11	34
Sioux, Pine Ridge	4	1	23	8	36	1				26	9	35
Sioux, Sisseton	4	4			8	1	1			3	3	6
Seminoles		2			2						2	2
Shoshones	2				2					2		2
Towaconies		1			1						1	1
Wichitas	5	2			7			1		4	2	6
	188	108	70	24	390	15	11	4		239	121	360

Our average during the nine months covered by my report was 367.7. For the whole year between July 1, 1882, and June 30, 1883, it was 343.

During the winter we had out in families, attending the public schools, 33 boys and 19 girls. At the end of June, 1883, we had placed out 99 boys and 43 girls. Our pupils come to us now for 5 years, 2 years of which we shall endeavor to place them under this family training. My reports for 1881 and 1882 give a fair expression of the continued esteem these placed-out students receive, and my remarks in those two reports in regard to its advantages are reaffirmed. In my judgment it opens up a practicable course to accomplish the destruction of race prejudices and to bring our Indian population into useful, productive life. Two years in our school will generally give to previously uneducated and untrained Indian boys and girls a sufficient knowledge of English and enough skill and industry to make them acceptable helps in farm and other industrial civilized pursuits. After three years' trial I can see nothing to prevent a very great expansion of this system, so that it may be made to bear upon thousands instead of a few score. But some encouragement and influence should grow up looking to the enlargement of their sphere of life and usefulness beyond reservation lines after the expiration of their school periods.

We have carried forward our shop-work much on the same plan as last year, and have increased the number of apprentices to the limit the room and facilities we have been able to create would allow. We are now able to give instruction to about 100 apprentices.

For information in regard to our school-room work, I respectfully refer to the report herewith of Miss C. M. Semple, the principal of that department.

Your attention is also invited to the sanitary conditions during the year and some views and deductions in the report of the school physician, hereto appended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain and Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA,
August 20, 1883.

SIR: In reviewing the work of the school-rooms the points which seem of especial interest and importance are those which relate to the classification of pupils and arrangement of studies. It has been extremely difficult to secure uniformity in the sections of approximately the same grade either in methods or rate of progress. This difficulty has arisen from several causes, the chief of which, the frequent admission of new pupils at irregular periods, is made apparent by the following table showing agencies from which they came and dates of entrance:

Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, October 6, 1879; October 27, 1879; April 3, 1880; September 9, 1880; August 31, 1882.
Sioux, October 6, 1879; November 30, 1882.
Cheyenne and Arapaho, October 27, 1879; September 6, 1880; February 3, 1881; August 31, 1882.
Ponca, October 27, 1879; February 20, 1880.
Pawnee, October 27, 1879; August 31, 1882.
Sisseton Sioux, November 6, 1879; November 6, 1880.
Menomonee, November 6, 1879; November 6, 1880.
Iowas, February 25, 1880.
Pueblo, July 31, 1880; February 4, 1881; January 28, 1882; October 21, 1882.
Creek, January 22, 1881.
Osage, February 26, 1881; June 9, 1882.
Northern Arapaho, March 11, 1881.
Quapaw Agency, December 20, 1881.
Omaha, August 19, 1882.
Navajo, October 21, 1882.
Crows, February, 1883.

To find place and proper instruction for each company of new comers without any especial provision for individual teaching, and yet maintain anything approaching to a good system of grading, has been almost impossible. At the beginning of the year the boys learning trades and girls regularly detailed for half-day work were graded and divided into half-day schools, each teacher having charge of two sections. Before the close of the year the school resolved itself into seven of these half-day schools and two composed of younger pupils whose details were less regular. The average number of pupils to each teacher has been 37; the average attendance nearly the same.

I think it very desirable that we should have experimental shops for the boys not learning trades, where, under the care of a teacher, even the youngest pupils might have some kind of manual training daily. I do not doubt that the gain in health, energy, and clear-headedness would make any expenditure in this direction an ultimate economy. We invariably find that when an idle or mischievous boy is put to work at a trade his standing is raised in scholarship as well as conduct. In some cases the improvement has been very remarkable; in not one has it failed of good results.

At your request, I have put in the form of a schedule the course of study which we have attempted to follow, or toward which we have worked. Some exceptionally quick pupils have done a little more; a few, mostly adults or irregular in attendance, much less than the amount laid down. In the light of our experience and acquaintance with the results of Indian teaching elsewhere, this course seems all that ought to be expected of the average Indian pupil coming into school ignorant of English, and giving at least half the time to manual training. Further experience will probably show that in the case of large numbers it will be impossible to cover the ground fully.

FIRST YEAR—*First session.*—Objective study of language, writing words, phrases, and sentences upon slates or blackboards, and in note-books, in script. Number: By the use of objects and numeral frame, addition and subtraction orally, counting, *writing*, and reading numbers.

Second session.—Continue script work, but begin the study of Roman characters using charts or lessons prepared and printed for the class.

Drawing from the first: Illustrative, the pupil being encouraged to draw the object studied—linear, as a means of eye and hand training and the study of form.

Singing, gymnastics, modeling in clay, and other simple kindergarten occupations alternate with the regular school routine.

Adult primary, the same, with the exception of kindergarten occupations.

Arithmetic is left indeterminate in amount throughout the course in the lower grades. Adults can do much more than children in this branch.

Phonic drill and analysis to aid in securing correct enunciation and in the discovery of new words, begun this year, and continued in all the grades.

SECOND YEAR.—Continue objective script work. Begin First Reader, using Webb's Model, Lippincott's First, Picture-Teaching, charts of the same grade or prepared lessons. Language: Sentence-making, letter-writing, descriptions of pictures or objects, lessons or stories reproduced orally and in writing by the pupil. Number: Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division—Grube method—as far as knowledge of English permits. Drawing, singing, and gymnastics.

THIRD YEAR.—Second Reader work; language as in second year. Diaries begun. Number as in second year, using and learning simplest tables of reduction and fractional parts of numbers by use of kindergarten blocks and other objects. Much applied work in first four rules. Geography begun by use of molding-board; drawing and oral teaching. Easy lessons from Mrs. Hall's Our World or Guyot's Introduction, for reading and reference.

FOURTH YEAR.—Reading: Third Reader, supplemented by simple lessons in natural science, history, and geography, from Guyot's Introduction, Our World, Hooker's Child's Book of Nature, or printed lessons prepared for the class. Language: Abstracts of lessons, diaries, letters, descriptions, compositions, "Language Lessons," part first, introduced. Geography: Oral lessons, the class using a text-book for reference; drawing and learning definitions of natural divisions of land and water, names, positions, and general features of continents and the United States. Arithmetic: Reduction continued practically. Fractions begun. Much practical work in tables of time, measure, and weight, and in finding the cost of supplies of fuel, food, and clothing.

NOTE.—The following example given to a class of this grade by the commissary clerk was solved correctly by several pupils. Example: We have on the farm and at the school 5 horses and 4 mules. We are allowed to feed each horse 12 pounds of oats and 14 pounds of hay, and each mule 9 pounds of oats and 12 pounds of hay, daily. How many pounds of each will they be fed from January 1 to March 31, inclusive?

To another class of younger pupils, same grade, the following example was given as an examination question. Example: Metopa had $4.50, and bought 5 yards of ribbon at 12 cents per yard, 3 collars at 15 cents each. What did they cost, and how much had she left? How many oranges at 4 cents each can she buy with the money left? Solved correctly by fifteen out of a class of seventeen pupils. Eight of the same class worked practical questions in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of fractions. Six of the class no errors.

FIFTH YEAR.—Reading as in fourth year, introducing new Third Reader, or other reading of nearly the same grade; prepared lessons reviewing oral teaching of past years in natural science, animals, plants, &c. Language as in fourth year. Geography: Elementary geography as text-book, alternating with history, taught orally and by reading and writing abstracts. Number: Arithmetic continued; study of geometrical form, using Hill's Elementary Geometry for reading and reference.

In this course I have not considered the more advanced pupils, who have come to us from mission and agency schools. Some of them have dropped into third and fourth year grades. A small class have nearly completed the seventh-year studies of the ordinary grammar-school course. Two members of this class have had some instruction in methods, and practiced teaching, under supervision, with success.

Previous to our public closing exercises, which occurred May 23, all the classes sustained a written review. The papers were carefully prepared, and generally indicated the standing of the pupil, although no use is made of them for that purpose. We have had these reviews monthly throughout the year. No marking is done, and as there is nothing of a competitive nature, we have seen no evidence of the nervousness and mental strain which is usually attendant upon examinations.

The advance in text-book work, especially in the middle grades, has been apparently slower than during any previous year. This is chiefly because our experience has shown us the wisdom of making haste slowly. Our pupils, as a rule, come to us after the best years for memorizing have passed away, and even with the youngest of them this faculty is taxed by the multiplicity of objects and events which come under their notice, and duties required, many of which are made the subjects of constant instruction. The lessons of the school-room must be again and again re-

viewed and various tests applied before we can be at all sure that they are, in any practical sense, their own.

Language study, by means of sentence-making, abstracts of geography and history lessons, descriptions and letters, has received more attention this year than formerly. In the upper schools time has been well spent upon diaries, the daily notes being written upon slips of paper, and corrected before copying into the books. The result of this labor is apparent in the letters and review papers. Although there is still much bungling work, the May letters, written by scholars who have been with us three or more years, are, with few exceptions, good in composition, spelling, and penmanship.

The order and industry, especially during the last session, have been excellent. Not one of the new Sioux pupils, who came from camp December 1, and only one of the Navajos, was reported. Very few required even a reproof from their teachers.

Respectfully submitted.

C. M. SEMPLE,
Principal Educational Department.

Capt. R. H. PRATT, *Superintendent.*

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Carlisle Barracks, Pa., August 21, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your request, to present the following report of the health and sanitary condition of this school for the past year:

There have been treated over five hundred cases, the larger part of which were simple diseases, such as slight colds and simple sore eyes. No malignant epidemic has prevailed. There were 20 cases of measles, all of which recovered without any untoward complications. The pupils passed through the diseases incident to the seasons with fewer serious cases than the same number of white persons in the community adjacent.

There have been more cases of malarial fever than they have had in the town of Carlisle, due no doubt to the fact that many of our pupils came from malarial districts, and being subjects of the disease it is liable to recur under slight provocation.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria both prevailed in the town and community, and a number of deaths occurred from both. We did not have a single case in the school. An epidemic of catarrhal fever, with many severe cases of throat and lung complications, passed over this community in February and March. Our pupils were not more affected by it than the whites; indeed, the most aggravated cases that came under my observation were among the employés and their families.

There have been 6 deaths; 4 were from consumption, 1 from acute pneumonia, and 1 from dropsical trouble, following pneumonia in a syphilitic subject; 2 of these cases were diseased when admitted; 1 took his bed same day he arrived and 1 very soon after. It will be seen that all the deaths that have occurred have been from pulmonary trouble, and all except 1 resulted from tuberculosis. The record shows that a very large majority of the deaths since the organization of the school have been from pulmonary affections. This accords with my personal observation and experience among these people.

The consolidated sick report of the Indian service for the year ending June 30, 1882, shows that out of a population of 144,822 there were 1,225 deaths, or 1 death for every 118 persons. There were 732 cases reported sick with consumption, and to report a case of consumption means to report a death in a very large majority of cases; hence I conclude that considerably more than half the deaths from all causes in the whole service were from consumption. Whether this is a larger death rate than occurs from this disease among other races I have not the statistics at command at present to show. Dr. B. G. Northrop, formerly State superintendent of instruction for Connecticut, and who has taken great interest in the Chinese and Japanese students sent to the United States to be educated, told me that very many of those who came died of pulmonary affections.

The opinion generally prevails that the Indians as a race are physically strong. In regard to this I would say that where so much immorality and lewdness exists as does among the Indians there must of necessity be a great deal of of venereal disease. This, with its concomitant scrofula, which prevails extensively among them, due to their utter disregard of all sanitary laws, and their use of improper and imperfectly prepared food, cannot fail to produce impoverished and debilitated constitutions. Dr. S. D. Gross, than whom we have no higher authority, says of syphilis, "A poison so potent, so subtle, so diffusive in its action and so difficult to eradicate, is well calculated to make the most fearful inroads upon the system." Especially is this true among the Indians, as their filthy habits and ignorance of remedial agents, gives the disease the best possible chance to ravage the system and impair the vital powers. *Add to this sanguinary* marriages, which are very frequent, as few marriages are con-

summated outside the tribes, and we have a train of influences which must deteriorate and weaken and establish predispositions which very slight exciting causes develop into fatal terminations.

In regard to the mortality rate of the camp Indians, there is no doubt but that the statistics are very imperfect; many bands and parts of tribes are far removed from the observation of the agency physicians, and many tribes are loath to report the deaths through superstition and for various other reasons.

In comparing our death rate with the figures as given in the Commissioner's report, I would mention the fact that in some instances the weakly and to their people the worthless children are sent to school. In this connection I would recommend that hereafter all pupils be submitted to a thorough examination, as suggested by the appended list of questions, before leaving their reservations.

I believe the half-day work and half-day school plan productive of the greatest possible good to these pupils, both mentally and physically. I most heartily indorse the planting-out system as inaugurated and practiced in this school. It furnishes the pupils an opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of domestic life and of civilized industry which they cannot get in the school. It is the most satisfactory test of character to which they could be subjected, as well as giving them the advantage of a varied and nutritious diet in connection with regular physical exercise, thereby very much enhancing their chances of overcoming any hereditary weaknesses. I regard the sanitary conditions of the school good. It is no doubt largely due to the sedulous care taken in this respect that we have escaped some of the epidemics which have prevailed in the community around us.

Respectfully,

O. G. GIVEN,
School Physician.

Capt. R. H. PRATT.

Health examination of applicant to be entered as pupil in the Carlisle School.

Name, ——— ———; sex, ———; tribe, ———; age, ———.
Examined at ———, this —— day of ———, 18—.
Father's name, ———.
Living? ———; state of health, ———; dead? ———; cause, ———.
Mother's name, ———.
Living?——; state of health, ——; dead?——; cause, ——:
Eyesight, ———; hearing, ———.
Any disease of stomach?- ——; bowels? ——; kidneys? ——.
Any cough?———; any spitting of blood? ———.
Any skin disease? ———; any suppurating glands? ———.
Any scrofula? ———.
Ever had fits? ——; ever had syphilis? ———
Ever had severe sickness? ———; nature, ———.
Ever received an injury? ———; ruptured? ———.
I certify that I have personally examined the person above named with the results shown.

———,
Agency Physician.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va., October 1, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows on the work for Indians at this institution during the school and fiscal year closing July 1, 1883, and to make statements in connection therewith on the general Indian question:

Permit me to state, introductorily, that, fifteen years ago, this school opened with 15 negro students and 2 teachers. There have been this year 578 students and 35 teachers, besides officers; and the "plant," unincumbered, is valued at $350,000. Until 1878, negroes only were admitted. In that year it become our unmistakable duty to receive 17 captive Indians, who, under the care of Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., had changed from the worst of savages to well-disposed men eager for education, for whom no place was so suitable as Hampton, because of its industrial teaching. This, and all like schools in the South had been founded on the principle of admission for all, "without regard for race or color or previous condition of servitude." This hospitality to a few red men has resulted, not only in an increase to 109 Indians, but in the great work of Captain Pratt at Carlisle, Pa., to which this was an essential stepping-stone; in a new and hopeful public sentiment, a fresh departure in Indian education, and in a new demonstration of the Indians' capacity, with proper opportunities, to become good citizens.

Whatever their failures, they are found to be not from innate causes but from surrounding influences. So hopelessly seems the latter against them, that many despair of success; *but is it not a little gain to* feel that the red race is capable

itself, both mentally, morally, and physically, of the duties of citizenship, and, not whether it can be done, nor yet how to do it, but that getting the men and the means of doing it is the question? The point is, really, what is the nation's will in the matter? That has not yet been decided. The weakness and inefficiency at Washington is that of the people themselves. The Indian question is one of honor and justice. The negro question involves the salvation of the country. The former touches the nation at no vital point, save as its broken pledges are sure in time to work out their revenges. It has a dramatic interest and present popularity which the other has outgrown. Will the red race finally have a faithful constituency of friends, like that of the blacks, who will steadily sustain the educational work for them that to succeed must be perpetual?

National aid has weakened the work for the Indians, as the lack of it has strengthened that for the negro; which latter now, however, can, I believe, stand the effect of it. The time for it has come. Well-meant legislation has been a curse to the Indian and in many ways still is. The ignorance and indifference of Congress in this matter are well nigh discouraging. A result of it is the annoying, harassing position of those who attempt co operation with the Government in the matter, which keeps in the background men able and willing to more than double such work as Carlisle and Hampton are doing. Money appropriated to found Indian schools over a year ago still lies in the Treasury, while funds needed to make existing work more efficient cannot be had. A plan should be devised which shall give to competent men the details of the difficult, delicate task of Indian education and civilization never to be accomplished while a legislative body attempts executive work. The most natural and simple way seems to be to make the Commissioner of Indian Affairs an independent, responsible officer, at the head of a Department, with ample discretion; and to create an educational bureau, with a strong man at its head. The present hydra-headed management is a good illustration of "how not to do it."

There is a class of men in the army, now that its fighting days are about over, who can be spared to help settle the Indian question, and are better than any other for the purpose; not because they are officers, but only so far as they are educated, experienced men, of high character and capacity; they have many advantages of position. Then, the economy of it! Civilian agents (excepting a few too valuable ever to lose to the cause) are not a success, with which the parsimony of Congress in giving meager salaries has had much to do. At first hopeful, I am now satisfied that nothing but this fatal parsimony must be expected, along with wasteful expenditures in other ways. Whatever can come of thoughtful study of our Indian problem, and of well-directed executive energy in working it out, is not, I believe, to be looked for as things are; while prompt, wise, and decisive action is imperative. To merely study and be interested in Indians is one thing; to work for their improvement, to learn their condition and meet practical obstacles, is to lose faith in present methods, not because of the system itself, but because of the men who apply it and the mixed control of affairs; while faith in the Indian is sure to grow. Success will not be the outcome of a system of laws or regulations, but of a practical wisdom and devotion of which there are to-day many individual illustrations in the Indian service.

Missionary work for Indians, during the past forty years an unobtrusive but vastly underrated effort, has been the most important success of all. There is nothing to compare with its results among the Cherokees, with the Sioux at Santee, at Peoria Bottom, and at points in Minnesota and elsewhere. Government has constructive power only in material things. It can build custom-houses and bridges and railroads, but on the moral side it is critical and obstructive rather than helpful. It has very slight results in character to show for its care of Indians for several generations.

REPORTS OF TEACHERS.

By Miss Isabel Eustis, in charge of classes: There have been 110 Indian students at Hampton during the year; one has died, leaving the number at present in school 109, 41 girls and 68 boys.

They represent 16 tribes.

Sioux	62	Absentee Shawnee	4
Gros Ventres, Mandan, Rees	8	Apache	3
Sac and Fox	7	Pawnee	2
Omaha	6	Papago	2
Pima	5	Menomonee	2
Winnebago	4	Yuma	1
		Onondaga	1

Twenty-two Indian students, a much larger number than ever before, are taking the regular normal course; in the senior class, 1; middle class, 2; junior class, 19. *Twelve Indian boys* have voluntarily become work-students this year There can be

no better training than this for an Indian boy when he enters into the arrangements intelligently and heartily. He has the discipline of six full days' work in the week, and studies two and a half hours every evening with the colored students, who are making a great sacrifice for an education. The remaining Indian students are divided into seven classes. Four classes attend school in the morning and work in the afternoon. Three work in the morning and go to school in the afternoon.

The plan of the school is to give each class a daily drill in reading and spelling, arithmetic and language (including penmanship), with one daily recitation, as soon as their knowledge of English will permit it, in some study which will give them new ideas and broaden their minds. Geography, history, natural philosophy, and natural history are the studies chosen for this. When the scholars are sufficiently advanced, we use the reading classes to some extent for the same purpose. An account of the school work of three representative divisions is given below.

The first division (3 years' work)

furnishes an example of what can be done by a little more than three years' training with bright scholars who came with no knowledge of English. It is made up of such scholars, with the addition of some who have been here a shorter time, trained in the mission schools before leaving their homes.

The first division in reading, Miss Cora Folsom, teacher.—The object of the class this year has been to establish a good foundation in spelling and a clear and intelligent manner of reading at sight. To read well with an Indian means that he must be *interested*, and to be interested he must have something to think about and study over out of school. With this thought in view, we took up Dr. Hooker's book on plants, and that proved such a success that we have lately taken up the volume on animals by the same author. The Indian habit of observation shows itself very plainly here. The wonders of plant and animal life are, in a great measure, new to him. The circulation of sap in the tree, the breathing of the leaves, and the development of fruit from seed to seed are inexhaustible subjects, and opens the doors to him into a new world of thought. But little time has been given to elocutionary work, plain, everyday reading being all we have attempted yet. We read every day from our little book, aiming at a clear pronunciation and thorough understanding of the subject, spell and define all the difficult words, and occasionally write a short abstract of what we have read, or illustrate it by drawings. Indians are almost invariably good spellers, and this class is no exception to that rule. There are not more than two who cannot spell all the words they are able to use. One girl in particular is quite remarkable in this respect, coming as she did directly from the Indian camp, with no knowledge whatever of our language. Although she has but little confidence in the English tongue she reads remarkably well, though with a slight accent, writes a very pretty hand, and will spell without hesitation almost any word found in ordinary reading.

Mr. Brandon, a graduate of Hampton, teacher of Indians, and in charge of Indian boys, reports on the—

First division in arithmetic.—At the beginning of the year they could work addition, subtraction, multiplication, and some division pretty well. This year they have studied long and short division, factoring, multiples, and reduction of common fractions. They are now working in addition of fractions. The majority work well, doing their work quickly and neatly. The girls are careless. Regarding their capacity, I see nothing extraordinary in either direction. I have not been able to see any difference between them and the colored students with whom I have studied, as far as their ability to understand arithmetic is concerned.

First division in language, Miss Laura E. Tileston, teacher.—The first division in language has followed in a simple form the regular course of grammar taken in the junior class. The lessons are given entirely without the use of books. Parts of speech are taught in the class by object teaching. Pictures are used for home work. Words are suggested by these and classified. Sentence-building is hard work for many of them, verbs tripping them at every step. The principal parts are taught as four chiefs, two of them lazy and two smart; helping verbs (the auxiliaries) being necessary in the former case, and nothing in the latter. Diagrams are of great service in showing which words belong together, and as one boy said, "are as good in grammar as working out a sum in arithmetic." Recently we have paid more particular attention to letter-writing and composition, changing poetry to prose, and forming sentences from diagrams. Pictures are used in the composition work. With this help they have improved steadily, and where at first it was hardly possible to get more than three or four lines, now they hand in as many pages, the writing and spelling being, with few exceptions, wonderfully good. A compound sentence in a paper just received, is rather more expressive than elegant, but is quoted as showing the general spirit quite fairly: "Grammar is good, and don't you forget it."

First division in history, Miss Josephine Richards, teacher.—"The studying of history is learning what we never knew before," wrote an Indian girl, and even with so bright

and thoughtful a class as the first division, it is a very true definition. Names and stories, which have always been household words with us, are not so fresh to them but they pick them up very quickly and seem to enjoy their new treasures of knowledge. Some of them thus commented on the question, "What is the good of studying history?" "The history is good for learn about all things going in past times." "Because we want to learn about the world, discoveries, settlements, and also about Presidents." "I like it because I'll know about the world." "Because the people wanted to know who is the greatest man in the United States."

In teaching, the same general plan has been followed as last year. The familiarity of most of the class with English has made it very interesting to read them from works other than their simple text book ("Quackenbos' Primary History of the United States"), more detailed accounts of the men, the battles, &c., of which they have been learning. "The Boys of '76", and Hawthorne's "True Stories" have been very useful. A sister of Bright-Eyes, from Omaha, has been one of the stars of the class; a Sac and Fox boy, from Indian Territory, its most intelligent questioner and learner perhaps, while a little Sioux girl, the youngest of all, has shown a wonderfully retentive memory.

The fifth division—all boys (one and a half years' work).

This division is composed chiefly of Sioux from 12 to 30 years of age. A negro boy from the western coast of Africa, has joined the class this year; also a native of Ceylon, who was for some time cruising about the world in the yacht of an English gentleman, as his valet. At one time a Zulu, who was brought from Africa with a traveling show, and left the party to seek an education, was a member of the class.

Fifth division in reading, Miss Laura Tileston, teacher.—A year and a half ago, on a very warm morning, we welcomed a party of youths and maidens. Dusty and tired they sat about the rooms, while we endeavored to make them feel at home, and at the same time satisfy our curiosity, for it was a new sight to many of us to see tall, strong-looking men glance out from beneath long locks of dark hair. When a few days later they entered the class-rooms, nicely dressed, it seemed that such a step in their lives must be warmly met, and every nerve was alert to help them. Not one word of English could the fifth division boys use, with one exception. How then were they to read? The first lesson was in sounds, *m*, *n*, *l*, *r*, &c., through the alphabet. These amused them exceedingly, and often the teacher on entering a room would hear *r*, *s*, i sounds for her benefit. Many days were they gone over, and then words made, Monroe's Chart and the blackboard doing everything to aid them. After the sounds were learned merely as sounds we paid no more attention to them except as an exercise. Words were taught at sight and as a whole, the sounds were not further pointed out. In the vowels only one sound was given; *a* as in cat, *e* in ten, *i* in pin, *o* in on, *u* in up; and since then the long or short sound has been given in words, but no attention drawn to the difference. The primer was used with the chart, and afterwards the first reader. Now the class is reading the Franklin Second Reader as a preparatory to Monroe's Second, it being thought best for them to read two books of that grade. The attention this year is given especially to voice pronunciation, position, and speaking. All lessons are first taught from the board until words are recognized, then each member of the class reads a paragraph. Expression is only particularly noticeable by its absence. Still there is a slight effort made at exclamation or question marks, and the comma and period are fairly noticed. A lady who visited the class, a teacher of elocution, gave them some points in opening their mouths, which did them a great deal of good. Reading in concert is the next step, and helps them in any attempt at expression, as they are more willing to try when well supported. Another day each boy goes to the platform in turn, reading the whole lesson, and taking corrections from the class. One lesson is often all that is taught in a week, as every step has to be illustrated by drawings, no matter how crude, acted out, or in some way made clear to them; sometimes being put into Indian by the smallest member of the class, a bright little half-breed. The last time that a lesson is read is always the most exciting, as each tries to read the story through or, as they say, "read all, make mistakes, sit down." This exercise holds the attention of all to watch, and makes the reader especially careful of endings, such as *ing* and *s*, as an error is quickly noticed. In spelling, they have several written lessons a week, and, for the most part, the words given are all learned. Once in a while oral spelling matches are tried, and again the class will go to the board and write as many words as possible from memory. It repays all trouble to see these boys, after a year and a half, able to stand in any service with Bible, prayer or hymn book, and know that they read for themselves the message of of good will.

Fifth division in arithmetic, Miss Cora Folsom, teacher.—The characteristic of this class is faithful and hard work. Most of the boys came a year and a half ago, without a word of English, learned to add 2 and 2, and finally mastered the first two *rules of arithmetic* and the mechanical part of the multiplication and its tables. *This year they* have had short and long division, United States money reduction

and very simple fractions, such as are found in the Franklin Elementary Arithmetic. For several weeks past they have been doing their hardest work, the analysis and explanation of practical examples. Their knowledge of English is so limited, and the expressions in the book so different from their ordinary conversational English, that oftentimes the example becomes almost entirely a language lesson. Still they are very wide-awake, and never satisfied until the work is thoroughly mastered. A very complicated example, put into words with which they are very familiar, will be readily thought out in Indian, but the difficulty is always in expressing these thoughts in English words.

The abbreviations, too, are a source of considerable real confusion, as well as fun. They will insist upon reading 5 lbs. "5 elbows." Upon asking one little boy how many dollars in 500 cents, he answered, "5 dollars and no cents"; then, after a little pause, he asked, "Which you rather have, dollars or cents (sense)"? To which one big boy responded, "I'd rather have sense, because then I could get dollars." Another little fellow said, "I'd rather have dollars, because then I would have cents (sense), too, wouldn't I"?

Fifth division in language, Miss Laura Tileston, teacher.—These are exceedingly bright boys, but being nearly all Sioux, are very averse to saying anything in English unless fairly sure that it is all right. Many of them went north last summer, and so understand much more than they can say, and it is a constant temptation to talk to them, rather than make them do so for themselves, for they are excellent listeners. Single words, taught by objects, came first, and afterwards were put into short sentences—the present, past, and future of the verbs were taught by the use of to-day, yesterday, and to-morrow. Finding that they had many single words in their vocabulary, such as *where, when, who, what, there, here,* &c., whose exact use they were not sure of, a sort of game was tried, which gave them confidence, and was a great help. About 100 cards were written with simple questions, such as "Where are you"? Answer, "Here I am." "What are you doing"? "I am sewing," &c. Two sides were chosen, and these cards were shuffled and distributed. A question was read from one side, and whoever thought he had the right answer would reply. Of course there were many funny mistakes, but they would try again and again, until each answer was properly placed, and at last all were learned. In this way they learned many of our every-day phrases, and were very quick in using them. Now they are giving more particular attention to letter-writing, as that will be of the greatest service to them when they go home.

Fifth division in geography, Miss Laura Tileston, teacher.—The fifth division take geography for their fourth study. They have been taught the division of land and water, by the use of the sand-table. Picture lessons of the people, costumes, and animals of different lands, have been given, and the minerals and products of different countries have been brought into the class as far as possible. They have been interested in the different ways men build their houses, and in their methods of finding communication with each other. A lesson on telegraphy and one on the Atlantic cable, given in this connection, aroused great interest.

Seventh division (5 month work).

The seventh division consisted of but 7 scholars until December, when it increased to 22 by the new arrivals from Dakota. These, of all ages between 9 and 24, knew no English, and only a few could read or write even Dakota language.

Seventh division in reading, Miss Cora Folsom, teacher.—In teaching these beginners what is known as the "word method" is used in connection with object teaching. They must be taught like little children in many ways, and yet in many others they must be regarded as they are, full grown men and women. They have been reading from the Monroe Chart, learning to write, spell, and use the words as they go along. They are, on the whole, an ambitious class, and the prevailing spirit is so good that the less thoughtful ones are swept on almost without their knowedge. To-day they are able to write from dictation a sentence like this, "I want to stand in that little boat and toss a stick into the pond."

Seventh division in arithmetic, Miss Josephine Richards, teacher.—A very interesting class, but somewhat heterogeneous in age and acquirements, ranging all the way from sire to son at the very first, when little White Corn, our Sioux baby, used to come with his papa and mamma. His problems were rather philosophical than arithmetical; how to find his center of gravity being more absorbing than addition or subtraction. To teach the new scholars to count in English was the first step. One or two of the little ones have not got very much farther, but others have gone on rapidly, and a few have been promoted to a higher class. Objects and a numeral frame have been found useful in giving the idea of simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. When in subtraction the difficulties of borrowing were to be met, the little straws done up in bundles of tens proved friends in need. It was pleasant to watch an Indian boy, who at that time assisted in the class, explain these operatior

in Sioux to the scholars. Judging from their eager interest and the merry smiles called forth, he made it anything but a dry theme.

Seventh division in English, Miss Josephine Richards, teacher.—"Good morning," "Good evening," "How do you do?" Thus we begin our language class with the new seventh division, the members of which, however little they can say in English, have very speaking faces, remarkably free from the stolidity generally considered a characteristic of their race; and their faces we think do not belie them, for most have made steady progress since their arrival. Objects and pictures have of course played a prominent part in their instruction. Perchance some day, if Indians continue to come to Hampton, Academic Hall will boast a recitation room especially fitted up for such language classes, its walls hung with colored prints, and its cabinets filled with objects which, ornamental or not, would be sure to be useful as something to talk about and carefully observe. Suiting the action to the word is very needful, and some of the tall braves go through the exercise of pulling hair or sleeve, bending wrists or arms, shaking right hand or left hand with great gusto. They seem to show much interest, too, in writing down the sentences put on the board as the lesson for the day, and it is surprising how well they will afterwards read these or rewrite them from dictation when erased.

WINONA.

This year has been marked by the occupation of Winona Lodge, built for Indian girls by friends, at a cost of $30,000. It has done more for them in some ways than ten years' school work. The pride they take in the building is an education in itself. They have now a good opportunity for industrial training, and are taught to cut, sew, mend, sweep, scrub, dust, wash, and iron under careful direction. This new building has broadened and strengthened the Indian work in almost every direction. The assembly room provides a place for the weekly prayer-meeting and for a Saturday evening singing-school for boys and girls together. The large hall, with the other rooms thrown open, give ample space for social games on holiday occasions. The sunny hospital rooms make the care of the sick easy and increase their chances of recovery. We have been able to organize an Indian Sunday school for the first time, dividing the students into classes according to their ability, giving them more individual religious instruction. No record of the year would be complete without an earnest expression of gratitude, in behalf of the Indian girls, to all those who have opened wide this new door of opportunity to them. We expected much from the building, but the inspiration it has given the girls has been a continual surprise.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The Indian sewing department, Mrs. L. A. Seymour in charge.—The school year of 1883 has been one of marked improvement in the Indian sewing department. Our removal from the little crowded room in "Virginia Hall," to the spacious one in "Winona," has added an impetus to work. If the donors of King's Chapel, Boston, who gave the room, and the kind friends who brightened its walls with lovely engravings, could but realise how much they have done to elevate and encourage I think they would be more than paid for their labors of love. We have now 41 girls; 14 have been added to our number since the last report. Also, two little papooses—Little Bear and White Corn, who are very busy and show the effect of sanitary measures, if they do not appreciate them, or their parents' desire for an education; they help to enliven the sewing-room, where they are left during their mothers' absence in the morning, and are kindly treated and waited upon by the girls, who vie with each other in caring for them. Besides making the bedding, wardrobe and window curtains, &c., for Winona, 383 pieces, 452 articles of clothing (169 of them dresses), have been made almost entirely by the girls, and many of them cut and fitted by them. Most of this has been done by hand, as we have but one machine, and that is nearly worn out by the almost constant use of those who understand its use and by others who are learning. Each school day has classes for sewing and cutting from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Friday is devoted to mending, and it is gratifying to see how even the youngest will come with her bundle of nicely laundried clothes (done by herself) to repair the wear of time and the rents which will happen "we don't know how." Very little fancy work has been attempted, but a great amount of cutting, making, and mending, that will fit the girls for usefulness and make them self-reliant and independent, has been accomplished.

The help of our colored graduates in the education of the Indians deserves grateful acknowledgment. We doubt if it would be possible to find elsewhere and from another race, service so faithful, so intelligent, so conscientious, and so unassuming. The following report is from one of these:

The girls' housework, Miss Lovey Mayo in charge.—Last year the Indian girls were with the colored girls in Virginia Hall. There were a great many of the former, and as the latter had a better right to the building, the work in it was divided among

them, thus leaving the Indian girls without anything to do but to take care of their own rooms, make their clothes, and wash and iron them at many disadvantages. The colored girls had a nice sewing-room. Every afternoon, when the time came for the Indian girls' sewing school to begin, instead of going into a large room furnished for the purpose, they reported in the small bed-room of one of the Indian teachers. This year they have a handsome home of their own, with sewing-room, laundry, and a splendid chance to learn all those things that will be of so much value to them when they return to their homes. The work of the whole building is divided among them. The earnestness, willingness, and thoroughness with which they perform their several duties, is very creditable indeed. It is a large building, and requires a great deal of scrubbing and cleaning to keep things in order, yet there has never been a cleaning day when there were not plenty of willing hands to do the work required.

All of the Indian girls, from eight to twenty-four years old, make their own clothes, wash and iron them, care for their rooms, and a great many of them take care of teachers' rooms. Besides this they have extra work, such as sweeping, dusting, and scrubbing the corridors, stairs, hall, sewing-room, chapel, and cleaning other parts of the building. When one thinks of this, he cannot help saying, or at least feeling, that it is remarkable how they do all this and go to school. The way in which they do their work, too, would put to shame many who are far ahead of them in advantages. It would be hard to find a set of girls of any race who would do better were they placed under similar circumstances. It is, of course, a very good thing to know how to do all these things, but the lovely part of it is to know how to do them cheerfully. It is one of the rules of the building, if a girl is sick and cannot do her work, she must send her room-mate to make it known just after breakfast, that some other girl may be appointed to do the work before school time. We have had a great many sick girls this term, and whenever a girl was asked "will you please take ——'s work for her? she is sick," in spite of her other duties, the girl would almost always answer cheerfully, "all right," or "yes marm." There has been a very great improvement among girls this term, physically, mentally, and morally, and it is earnestly hoped that next year will bring with it even greater success.

The following report is from another graduate (colored):

The girls' laundry work, Miss Georgie Washington in charge.—Before Winona Lodge was completed the Indian girls did their washing and ironing in Virginia Hall, late in the week, after the colored girls were all through. This was of course very inconvenient, especially when we had rainy weather and the clothes were to be dried in the house, so that their ironing came on Saturday. The girls bore these troubles very patiently, looking forward to the time when they would have a laundry of their own to wash and iron in and to keep clean. They began to work in their new laundry the latter part of October. There are two laundries—one wash laundry and the other ironing laundry; ten stationary tubs, clothes boiler, and starch kettle, new stove, five long tables, and plenty of soap and starch. With all these conveniences the girls, of course, were expected to do better work, and I believe they went into the laundry with that intention. They wash in different squads of eight or nine girls in each squad. Their clothes are inspected as soon as washed and if not clean they are washed again. This was hard at first for some of them to do, because they could not see the reason; but after being told and having to do them over a great many times, I notice they make it a point now to wash them clean the first time. I felt very much encouraged at finding one girl willingly washing one piece of clothes four times. I could not say then that it was perfectly clean, but I was perfectly satisfied that she tried to do her best.

Another difficult thing, at the beginning, was to make them understand what I wanted them to do. I had to use a great deal of natural language, because sometimes I would tell them something they would not understand, so the next thing was to show them what I wanted done by pointing out the object. A number of girls came Christmas, and the next week they were put into the laundry to wash. They could not speak a word of English, so here was the hardest class of all. As I inspected their clothes, I would tell them the name of the different pieces in English, at which they all laughed, and thought it the funniest thing they had ever heard. I thought I had succeeded very well at making them understand the name and use of the different things in the laundry, when one morning, as I was about to make the starch, one girl, understanding the starch kettle to be the boiler, put her washing in and had it boiling instead of the starch. Now these girls wash and iron very nicely indeed; and when one thinks of the progress these girls have made since Christmas he cannot help feeling that their next two years at Hampton will make them satisfactory workers. Whenever a girl is sick and unable to wash her clothes, I ask some girl who is well and strong to wash for her, and I must say I have been very much surprised in some of them by the willingness with which they do it. The girls could not understand at first why the underclothes should be ironed as nicely as the outer clothing, their excuse being that no one could see them. I was not surprised at this, because I have seen a great many *people do the same thing* for the same reason. Some may

think these Indian girls do not appreciate their clothes, and the chance of keeping them nice and clean, but they do; they like to wash and iron very much. Some, of course, do better than others; that is true of all people; but the most of them like to have their clothes look clean and neat.

Girls' cooking class, Miss M. A. Gillou in charge.—The cooking classes are now in Virginia Hall. Another year we hope to remove them to Winona and improve the girls' chances for instruction. This year four classes have had lessons in plain cooking. They have roasted and boiled meats, made and baked bread and cake, and learned to prepare tea, coffee, and chocolate. They are much interested in the lessons and frequently talk over the use they will make of them when they go back.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE.

A feature of this year's work has been the taking of young married people as students in the school. Three such couples have been received; two from the Omaha tribe, and one from the Sioux tribe. The Sioux and one of the Omahas each brought with them a little papoose about a year old. The parents attend school half a day and work the other half with the other scholars. We have attempted at Hampton nothing more hopeful than this in training Indians. The husband and wife advance together with common interests. A home will be established on their return to the reservation, and their future will be comparatively secure.

It is interesting to notice, as side issues in this experiment, the increase of courtesy in the brave for his wife and the growing care of the mother for her child, and the effort she makes to keep her husband's possessions, her room, and her baby, and last of all herself, clean and tidy. It is touching, too, to watch the increasing expression of tenderness of the father to his child. At first the father evidently regarded tending the little bit of humanity with scorn, and the woman carried the heavy baby, while the man walked unburdened beside her. But the father grows to take great pride in his boy, and often relieves the mother now of part of the burden. He is never urged to this course, but is probably aware that it gives great satisfaction. We have seen some striking developments of Indian character in this direction. Nothing could be more exquisitely tender than the care of one of these big braves for his sick child a few weeks ago. The mother seemed awkward beside him. * * *

The three families are now in Winona. It is intended to build, during the summer, two small frame houses, costing $200 apiece, like the better class of houses at the agencies, and to teach two of the families to make them as attractive and happy homes as possible with such materials as can be procured at their homes. Their place in Winona will be filled by other carefully selected young married people who will, in their turn, make the same experiment in housekeeping. Funds for these two cottages have been procured.

LITTLE BOYS' HOME. (Miss J. Koch, in charge.)

We have been able this year to partly carry out a cherished plan of separating the little boys—7 to 12 years old—from the older ones, to give them something like home training. Until this year the younger Indian boys have been living with the older ones, and had had no care other than that which all the rest received. This year they were removed into division A of the Wigwam, and have had more especial attention paid them. The little fellows sadly needed "mothering." They needed special care in almost every direction. Being small and heedless, as all small boys are, their clothing gave out sooner than that of the older boys, and as they could not understand the virtue of mending in season, they were often in a sad plight. On this point the effort was directed not so much toward keeping them neat and clean for the time being as toward teaching them self-respect, and making them so anxious to look well that they would take care of their own clothes. With this object in view it has often seemed necessary to let a boy go ragged for a little while as a punishment for not caring properly for his clothing, and the lesson of neatness has been more surely taught in this way than it could be by precept; for to the Indian pupils a certain amount of clothing comes too easily and they give no thought to where it comes from, being used all their lives to Government support.

The small boys, as well as the larger ones, are expected to buy their underclothing as well as their shoes with the money they earn by work, and in order to control them in the use of this and thus teach them the value of money, it was necessary for me to keep their accounts. They were allowed spending money only when all their bills were paid, and were advised, when they did get it, both of the amount and the manner of expending it, which advice was rendered effective by a knowledge of the state of their wardrobes, and they have shown themselves more and more willing to save money for a specified object, and not to spend before earning. As to spending their money an additional hold was gained on them in this way, for when it had been discovered that one of the boys had been buying cigarettes he was allowed no

money for two months, although he had several dollars to his credit. The punishment was effective not only with the boy in question, but served as a warning to others. The rule that a boy who had a zero for bad conduct, and was therefore obliged to work on the Saturday holiday, could draw no spending money, has also worked satisfactorily. There has been a growing interest manifested in looking over their accounts, and they get much excited over the making up of their accounts every month, and often wish to see the book between whiles to calculate how much will be left if they get certain articles which they might do without. The responsibility of choosing their clothing and spending their money, with such restrictions as have been mentioned, has always been thrown upon the boys, and if by good care of their clothes they lay by any money, they are at liberty to spend it as they choose, provided they do not break the rules. The plan seems to have worked well.

When the Indians first come they are apt to go to bed with all their clothing on, cap and boots included. Especially is this true of the small Indian. It takes regular nightly visits and frequently interrupted slumber to get him into the good habit of taking off all-day clothing and wearing proper night dress. Not even when you think they have learned the lesson thoroughly is it safe to stop inspection. They take it very kindly, however, and if visited early enough open their eyes with a sleepy smile and say, with a yawn, "I'm all right," if they are all right.

One of the best opportunities of getting a good hold of them has been afforded by the "Children's hour." Every night after study hour they come trooping in for a short visit before bed time. An open fire made a good part of the attraction at first, before we were thoroughly acquainted, and as we became friends we talked of the day's doings, looked at pictures or read some good story, and the best time for slipping in a word of advice or reproof, or encouragement, seems to come in just then, and many little lessons of politeness and thoughtfulness have been learned at that time. On Sunday evening they are excused from prayer-meeting, and spend their time in a meeting here, where they may ask as many questions as they please about the "Story of the Bible," which they find very interesting, and after some marvellous bit of its history they often ask, "Is it true"? When I found the place in the Bible which had been given to one of the boys, and read about the Holy City which we all hope to enter, their merry eyes opened wide and their little faces grew thoughtful, and they wondered if the little boy who died last autumn went there, and asked "Did the angels come to take him"?

The inspection of their rooms, with little prizes given to the neatest among them, has spurred them on to making greater efforts to keep them neat, and much improvement in that direction has been made this year.

The health of the small boys has been uniformly good during the year; even measles, mumps, and whooping-cough, though prevalent on the place, have not come nigh them.

Discipline has been maintained among the boys without much difficulty. Prompt and invariable though not severe punishment has had its usual good effect and made the task of government light. In but one case was corporal punishment resorted to, and in that it had a most excellent effect. My authority has never been questioned by them, and I am seldom obliged to change a request to an order; and in but few instances has a boy been unwilling to do one of the many small things in which they help me.

THE HEALTH QUESTION,

which threatened to be an obstacle, if not a fatal barrier to Indian education at the east, has been to a degree settled. It is proved, we think, that constant care, regular life, and instructions in the laws of health, improve the physical condition of the Indian in spite of the change of climate and new mode of life to which he is subjected. Two Indian boys (Battice and Cracking-Wing), who, in the early part of the school year seemed on the verge of a fatal decline, have greatly improved, and are now in in a very favorable condition. Another (Medicine Bull) was also in such poor health that his return home was in consideration, but he improved under treatment and has, I think, a fair prospect of completing his school course and doing good work. No Indian boy or girl has been sent home on account of ill health. One Indian boy (Deluska), who was received at the school October, 1881, had, at the time of his arrival from the west, a serious disease of the lungs which was noted at the time. He has made no permanent improvement, and has been unable, during the greater part of the school year, to fulfil his duties in school and industrial work.

CARE OF THE SICK. (Miss J. Koch, in charge.)

Among white people we find those who bear pain heroically, and others who whimper over every little hurt and think they are surely going to die if they have a sore throat or stiff neck; and the same individual differences are found among the Indians, though the former class predominate largely. As a rule, the Northern Indians seem to bear

pain much more stoically and are more unwilling to acknowledge themselves sick than their Southern brethren; and among the latter, the small boys seem to have more courage than the larger ones, and are much less inclined to give up for trifles.

During the first part of the school year, lung trouble, sore eyes, and other manifestations of a scrofulous condition were the diseases most prevalent. One boy went to Massachusetts apparently in perfect health, and came home far gone in consumption, having already been told by his Massachusetts physician that he must die. Coming back all worn out by the trip, and finding a stranger in the place of his former nurse, he wanted to be sent home; but after a few days of rest and acquaintance with his new nurse he said he wished to die here. He was a most patient and even cheerful sufferer, responding to all attention with a grateful smile; and although he lived but about seven weeks after his return, he was much missed for some time. His has been the only death that has taken place during the year. Most of the sickness during the spring and late winter has been of a malarial type. Those among the Indian boys who have been subject to chills and fever at home, have been the sufferers. We have had few cases of chills, and no severe cases at all. Malarial headache has been the most common form of the disease.

The Indians may be divided into two classes—those who have lived in houses and are accustomed to the white man's clothing before they come here, and those who come directly from the tepee and wear the blanket. The first are more easily trained to good physical habits, and, as some northern people say, "know enough to go in when it rains;" the others usually disregard all warnings, and only learn to take care of their health under that hard schoolmaster, experience, through whose object lesson our wise Father teaches us when we are not willing to learn in any easier way. One boy came to me for medicine for a severe sore throat and was perspiring profusely. "Too much water" said he, passing his hand over his dripping face. I administered the medicine, and about two hours afterwards having occasion to visit another part of the Wigwam, found the boy—it was now twilight—sitting on the fence in his shirt-sleeves and bare feet allowing a raw November wind to dry the perspiration. This spring this same careless boy has suffered from an attack of pneumonia brought on by wearing moccasins in wet weather.

The Indian boy is not accustomed to working at home, and some of the least docile among them try to evade the rule by malingering. These are soon found out, however, and if a rigorous course of disciplinary treatment is followed up they soon get tired of nauseous medicine and go manfully to work.

When a new physician or nurse first comes it is almost impossible to get a patient to speak a word to them, or even to show their faces. They keep themselves tightly rolled up in their blankets and lie like so many mummies, but there is no difficulty after gaining their confidence, and I have found but one little boy who was unwilling to do one of the many little things they are frequently called upon to do for each other.

Taking the year as a whole, and considering their general condition on arrival, and their carelessness, the amount of illness is surprisingly small. The greatest number under treatment at one time has been 17; the smallest 2; and I think the average is somewhere from 6 to 8. We should keep in mind, in connection with the health question, the fact that when the Indian comes here he changes his climate, generally his clothing, his food, and all his habits, and begins a more confining life; works and studies nearly all day, and entirely gives up the free, indulgent life of the plains; and yet, in spite of everything, their general health has been constantly improving year by year; and our report compares more than favorably with the health report of the agencies.

The danger which now threatens to annul the effect of the Indian's education is his relation to this Government. The sin which lies at the door of the American people is not robbing the Indian of his lands. It is robbing him of his manliness. There is almost no incentive and no reward for an Indian's labor on a Government reservation. It is heart-sickening to think of students, after years of training in habits of industry and self-help, thrown back into an atmosphere of miasma.

We acknowledge with the deepest gratitude the private enterprise and generosity which has made the appointment possible of wise efficient men in charge of three important agencies in Dakota, who will do what is possible to stimulate and support Hampton boys and girls who return to their care.

We do not claim that the Indian character furnishes no difficulty in the problem of his civilization. He is weak. He adapts himself now with ease to the public spirit of the school and readily accepts its training, but this does not prove his ability to resist the spirit and traditions of his own people when he shall return to them. His mind is unenlightened. An Indian whose intelligence we have learned to respect surprises us sometimes by a darkness of mind and superstition which is appalling. It is revealed only to one he trusts, after most patient and sympathetic effort. He is *so dependent on others* for moral support that those who teach him feel a strong sense *of personal responsibility* for his failure. But there is a clear sense of right about

him, and a possibility of such power of manliness and self-control that our respect for him is continually renewed. We have yet to find any one who has worked intelligently and unselfishly for Indian education who doubts the possibility of his civilization.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

By Rev. J. J. GRAVATT, *Rector of Saint John's Church, Hampton.*

Since my last report I have held services with the Indians as follows: During the summer vacation I met them four times on Sunday and two evenings in the week. Those from Episcopal agencies attend regularly Sunday-school and church services in Saint John's Church, Hampton, where, it may be, years ago their forefathers worshipped with the settlers. Their behavior is very good. Their attendance upon the service is not only hopeful to them, but it awakens an interest in their behalf among residents and visitors. In addition to this I conducted service for them and the other students twice on Sunday and twice in the week. During the term they worship as usual in the old church, and I meet them Sunday afternoons and Friday evenings at the school. The Sunday-school is well graded, and by the valuable assistance of the teachers who take classes into different rooms we are brought into personal contact with each Indian. At the close of the exercise they come together and are questioned on the lesson. I think this a great improvement on last year. We make the teaching objective, as much as possible, by taking prominent characters in the Bible and by clustering events around them. I dare say that the Indians are in better shape now than at any time since their stay here. With many there has been a radical change of life. Some, under the faithful guidance of the Rev. H. B. Frissell, school chaplain, have joined Bethesda Chapel, and eight have been recently confirmed by the Bishop of Virginia, in Saint John's Church, Hampton. God's blessing is resting on this work. May He give us grace to do it aright, and may the students become messengers of "salvation and peace" to their benighted people.

By Rev. H. B. FRISSELL, *Chaplain of the school.*

The religious work of the year has been of unusual interest and attended with most satisfactory results. Much religious interest has been felt among the Indians, and in the school meetings a number of them have arisen to tell of their love for Christ and their determination to follow Him. At first they seemed hardly to understand the meaning of what was going on, but afterwards they took part either in their own tongue or in English, sometimes using an interpreter and sometimes commencing a prayer in English and ending in Dakota. There is a marked difference between the two races in their ways of looking at the Christian life. The Indian takes God's word for it that he can be saved through Jesus Christ. The only evidence of a changed life that he seems to look for in himself is the power to put down the old temptation. When he can do that he is quite ready to believe that it is God's help which makes him do it, and he comes and asks admission to Christ's Church. The colored student, on the other hand, finds it hard to take Christ's word alone as sufficient basis for believing. He frequently expects some evidence which will appeal to his senses. He finds it hard to believe that Christ calls him. Many of them wait for years for an experience such as others have had, and will not be satisfied unless they gain it. Religious work among both races is most interesting. They are both naturally religious. They accept the truths of the Gospel, and when they understand what the new life requires they struggle as earnestly as any people I have ever seen to be conformed to God's law. That their conception of the requirements of that law is very imperfect, that their moral standards have been degraded and their moral perceptions blunted by the dreadful experiences of the past, no one can deny; but after close observation in school and in the field I consider that they offer a most hopeful field for religious work.

The foregoing reports of teachers complete the account of the year's work for Indians in class-rooms, in home life, in morals and religion, and for the industrial training of the girls.

The total charity for Indians at Hampton from October, 1878, to June 30, 1883, has been $81,459.35; Government has given $52,170.92. Entire expense, $133,630.27. Charity has erected and fitted up all buildings and supplied one-third of current expenses. There is room for 20 more girls, but there is no money to help, the appropriation bill providing for only 100 at this place, while under the same bill 400 are waiting to be taken by other schools at $167 apiece per year; which, considering what is expected, is absurdly low.

Arrangements have been made to send north 15 of our youth who have, in response to a suggestion, applied to be sent for a year to the farmers of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. After one or two years at Hampton, the change has many advantages. The Indian Office can, by the law, help in this case only when children are sent for three years, which is a foolish limitation. *It is well for* Indians to spend four or five years in the *East, dividing the time between regular school* and farm life according to each in

vidual case, giving from one to three years to the latter. It is impossible for Congress to legislate wisely in such matters. There should be discretion in such things at the Indian Office. Experience should have a hearing. These children should be sent north and an appeal to private benevolence be made to supply the necessary but moderate expenses of our Indian colony in Massachusetts. While the charitable are willing to help in this cause, and it is well to call upon them, it is an unfortunate fact that they have too often been called upon to do what they have felt was forced upon them unjustly, and their liberal giving has been attended with no respect for those who are really responsible for Indians. Politicians as a rule have faintly comprehended and often prevented wise work for the Indian, and with good intentions have made the best men reluctant to take hold of their education. The difficulties found in the Indian only stimulate men; those found in official relations discourage them. Sending Indians to Massachusetts for the summer has been our practice for five years; leaving them there for a year or more is similar to Captain Pratt's admirable plan of putting his pupils with the farmers of Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania. Another year we might have 160 Indians in our care, placing 50 in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, at a moderate expense. All such work should be connected with and a part of a central institution, which shall receive the wild children, "break them in," and then judiciously scatter them.

Last January the faculty of the school took the following action:

Resolved, That the duty of the Government to its wards, the sentiment of the country, and the welfare and capacity as well as condition of the Indians, demand a just and liberal policy toward all well-conducted efforts for the education of the red race.

Resolved, That when private institutions, properly approved by the authorities, are willing for any reason to educate Indians for less than actual cost, for less than Government can do it in its own schools of like kind, besides providing land, buildings, and outfit at their own charges, they and not Congress should fix such terms; that such reductions should be voluntary and not called for by our national representatives.

Resolved, That the action of Congress in fixing, regardless of the recommendation of the Department of the Interior and of the application of the Hampton Institute for a higher rate ($175 per year, less than cost), the rate of $167 apiece, as the annual payment for the education of Indians at this school, is unworthy of the Government, and unfavorable, as far as private charitable efforts are concerned, to the cause of Indian education.

This action explains itself. It is in behalf of combined private and public education for the Indian illustrated at Hampton, a private corporation which attempts to thoroughly carry out the best and broadest practical education. The Society of Friends has received about 40 Indians into one of their schools in Indiana, on the terms allowed to Hampton, and when they shall come to introduce elaborate mechanical teaching will feel, as they even do now, the justice of our position. The allowance of $200 a year for each Indian at Carlisle is by no means a generous one. Hampton's application duly approved, for only $175 apiece per year, has twice been denied by Congress. We hope for better things from the next House, where the difficulty seems to lie. The last Congress, as above stated, provided for the education of 400 Indians anywhere in the United States, excepting at Hampton and Carlisle, at the rate of $167 apiece, who are to be kept, clothed, &c., for the entire year, calling for their training in a more complete and difficult manner than, so far as I know, is given in any school in the land for whites. We can do it here only because the immense "plant" for the negro makes it possible. No other well appointed school should have less than $250 apiece. Indeed, we have always kept at our own expense from 8 to 15 more students than the Government has aided. Should Congress, both in respect to Indian education and to Indian agents, be like a miserly man, going about to find the cheapest article? The published debates show that a few legislators were appreciative and liberal, but the result was a miserable allowance. You are no doubt aware, Mr. Commissioner, that very few existing schools for whites are at all adapted to educate Indians. I know of none. Such action does not stimulate but discourages private charity, and far from represents the feeling of the people in this matter. People may take Indians at that rate, but the work called for will not be done. I regard the provision as most unfortunate for the cause of complete training. It is adequate only when the labor instruction is simply in farming along with the simplest education, or when Indians are put as apprentices into established workshops. Well situated army posts under good officers seem to afford the best conditions for economical Government schools, from the large number that can be brought together in buildings already provided. Private schools will never, I think, take over 50 pupils, seldom even half that number, which makes the cost pro rata much larger than when there are 200 or more. What Captain Pratt does well at $200 apiece for 300 Indians a private school will find it hard to do at $250 apiece for 50 Indians. An invitation from the Government to private institutions to co-operate in Indian education resulting in some conference would have a good effect, but does not seem to have been thought of. The authorities seem as incapable of encouraging private effort as they are incapable of discouraging the few who have undertaken it.

Of the industrial training of our Indians I can only repeat what was reported last year, that they are willing and apt to work; 12 of them have recently, at their own *request, preferred to* work ten hours a day—studying two hours at night—to study-

ing mornings and working afternoons. In the latter case they, as a rule, receive $2.50 a month, with which they get their underclothing and shoes, the school uniform being allowed; in the former they are paid $5 a month, besides board, &c. Some of them show a disposition to save. They work all day because they see the advantage of skill. They are like other people when they have corresponding advantages. Their failures are, in effect, forced upon them.

The kind co-operation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in again giving us contracts for supplies is appreciated. This year we are making for the Indian service as follows: 2,000 pairs of men's brogan shoes, 1,100 dozen articles of tinware, 100 sets of double plow harness, 100 sets of wagon harness, all at prices corresponding to the lowest bids of outside contractors for the same article. The profits are scant, but it is well to get back cost of material and labor.

Our workboys are working as follows:

On the farm	16
As carpenters	17
In harness shop	4
In the shoe shop	12
In tin shop	5
In paint shop	1

The manager of the "Indian training shop" reports as follows:

"In all the departments of the shop commendable progress has been made by apprentices, and more applications have been made by Indians during the last three months to work a year solid and attend the night school than ever before. The occupancy of our new shop buildings about the first of March was the notable event of the year, and has a marked effect upon the *morale* of the shop, giving new interest to the entire work as well as greatly increased facilities both in producing and disposing of our manufactures. We think the money well expended in thus giving to the boys a comfortable and commodious building in which to spend their hours of labor. In conclusion, I think it can truthfully be said that, although the experience of the past has developed weak points in the methods pursued in our Indian work, yet the very consciousness of such weakness but stimulates endeavor to correct, and, taken in connection with the advantages of our present location, justifies the hope that the success of the coming year, viewed from both mechanical and financial standpoints, will be greater than ever before."

The health question, which is the Indians' weak point, is no longer serious. They have many ailments, and are rather irregular as well as slow in their labor, but their spirit and their productions are excellent.

OF RETURNED INDIANS.

Of the 25 boys and girls whom I left in October, 1881, at their homes in Dakota, I would give the following accounts from reports dated on or about October 1, 1883:

FROM YANKTON AGENCY.—Frank Yellowbird is teaching in the Government boarding-school at Lower Brulé. Says Rev. Mr. Cook: "He seems to be doing well, and I have faith to believe he will be an honor to Hampton Institute and to us." David Simmons is in the employ of the agent as an issue clerk, a position of trust; saves his money, supports his mother and sister, is a consistent Christian, and commends himself to everybody. Edwin Bishop, a most promising boy, was accidentally killed a year ago. Oscar Brown died this spring of consumption. Both of these boys were true Christians.

Rev. Dr. Williamson says:

Carrie Anderson and Lizzie Spider have not done as they should, but are both on the upward track now. Carrie is now in the Government boarding school as a pupil. Lizzie Spider has united with the church lately, and appears to be leading a more earnest, reformed life. It would have been different with these girls if they had had respectable homes. When one knows the temptations which surround such girls he condemns with compassion.

Samuel Brown is shoemaker and cobbler at Saint Paul's boarding school, under the special care of Rev. Joseph Cook, who is very much interested in him, and reports that he is doing well. Maggie Goulet is working in Mr. Cook's family at the agency, doing well. Emily West and Katy Lamont are both at home. They are capable girls, and it is a matter of regret that they cannot obtain suitable employment at some of the Government boarding schools. Josephine Malnourie has married a white man of repute, and is doing well. Arahochkis is living with his parents. Laughing Face is behaving badly, but with Ka-What and Ahuka is interested in farming at the agency. "All," says Agent Kauffman, "show marked improvement over those who have not had the benefit of training." Karunach has returned to Hampton, paying his way, to improve himself in English and his trade, and is doing well.

The selection of youth from this agency was a poor one, the headmen all opposing education at that time, but none have gone back to Indian dress, all wearing citizen's clothing and short hair. Limited appropriations have prevented the agent from giving adequate employment to these youth.

Eleven Indians have been returned to Lower Brulé and Crow Creek Agency (consolidated).

(1) George Bush-Otter, taught in agency school for about one year, then attended school at Yankton Agency for about six months; after that returned to Hampton at his own request, that he might complete his knowledge of English and better fit himself for the work. Has done well. (2) Zedo Rencontre, worked at the agency at first, doing well, but afterwards fell out with the agent and was at home for a while; is now employed with his wife in the agency boarding school. He is spoken of as industrious, honest, and deserving. (3) Henry Rencontre, worked well at first, but is now at home sick; has worn citizens' clothes and has good influence. (4) Wi-cha-ha-sa-ka, did well at first; had trouble with the agent, but was at work at the agency in September this year, when he left and returned to Hampton for further instruction. He has greatly improved in the last two years, and is doing very well. (5) Wiunebago, has worked at the agency off and on. Is not steady; was at work at agency in September this year. (6) James Good Road, was at work at agency school in September this year, doing very well. (7) Ti-your-cat-ka, was in the employ of the agent at Cheyenne River Agency in September this year. His people removed to that agency last spring. Agent Parkhurst reported that boys did well at first, but fell away later; did not stick steadily at work. They have done well since, under the care of Major Gasmann, who relieved the former agent last spring.

CROW CREEK.—(8) Edward Ashley, has been steadily employed at agency boarding school since his return home; has done exceedingly well; has recently returned to Hampton for more extended instruction to better fit him for his work. Is doing very well. (9) Frank Pamani, did very well in agency shop for a year and a half, then dropped off for a while; is now at work at the agency, doing well. (10) Andrew Fox, did well at first, afterwards removed to Standing Rock Agency, where he has been employed as apprentice carpenter for nearly a year at five dollars a month. Left the shop last spring to work on his uncle's farm. (11) Zie-wie, helped her father in his store for some time, but lost her health and died of consumption last spring. Her father, D. K. Howe (Don't-know-how), sent his only remaining daughter to Hampton in September of this year with a message to the teachers to this effect, that though his first daughter had died, he did not attribute her death to Hampton. He was glad his child had been taught the white man's ways, and his heart was glad because the white people were trying to educate the Indian children.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.—(1) Henry Fisherman, returned with the tinsmith's trade well learned, but there being no tools or shop provided he went into the carpenter's shop at the agency and has become quite proficient at that trade. He is reported to have given some trouble by reporting direct to the commissioner's office certain things which appeared objectionable. He has recently lost his place, and is with his father, who has a wood-yard and farm about forty miles from the agency. (2) Harry Brown, taught one year in agency school. Was at work at the agency in September, when he left and returned to Hampton for further training and instruction. He has done very well. (3) Le Roy Shutashnay, worked at the agency for about a year; was then out of employment for a time. Reported boyish and fickle. Is now at work at the agency. (4) Joseph Wahn, worked very well in the agency blacksmith shop for about a year; was afterwards employed by the military at Fort Bennett, Dak., where he is now doing well. Receives about $30 a month and his board. (5) Felix Bemost, employed by military authorities at $30 a month and board at Fort Bennett, Dak. Did very well until recently, when he was obliged to give up his place on account of sickness. (6) Louis Agenoughea, has worked very well at the agency, where he was employed in September this year, at $20 a month and rations.

No Heart, leading Sioux chief, reports that the boys have not done as well as they should, and requests that the boys now here and to be sent hereafter be kept at school for a longer period; he does not think three years long enough. He applies for the admission of another nephew. He has a son and five nephew shere, four of whom have returned home.

The foregoing details are given because the question is not "Can Indians be civilized?" but "What becomes of the civilized Indians?" As a whole, those sent back from Hampton have not been a failure. The success of the educated Indian depends on himself and his agent, who, when bad or weak, destroys half the chance of the pupil. Recent changes in Indian agents have already made a marked improvement in the record of returned Indian youth, and created a far more hopeful future. Of our thirty returned Indians, but 4 (those at Standing Rock) have had the benefit of a first-rate agent. Four of the six agencies above mentioned have been till recently in bad or weak hands, owing mainly to the small salaries which will seldom command the services of competent men. Our public policy is most pernicious in this respect. Twenty-two of the sixty Indian agents have salaries of about $1,500 apiece; twenty-one get $1,200 or less, and seventeen receive from $1,800 to $2,200; three only have the latter. None should get less than $2,000. When the agent at Standing Rock was about to *resign to accept* a better situation, a friend provided an addition to his salary that *saves to 3,000 Indians* one of the best men in the service. When other friends wished

the 3,000 Sioux Indians at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé to have a chance to improve, they urged a competent man and provided extra salary.

But the best of agents can do little while Indians are indiscriminately fed. The 1,000 Sioux at Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota, have, in thirteen years, been all brought near to the point of self-support, because (by a special provision) they were fed and helped only as they worked. The rest of the Sioux are worse off than ever, for the lazy and intractable among them fare as well as any. The treaties that provide food and clothing, &c., for the Indians state emphatically that education and ultimate self-support are their end. By an indiscriminate supply of their bodily wants, the result is put off further than ever; one provision of a treaty is made to defeat its real and declared purpose. Is this right? It would, I believe, be right to deny at once to lazy and intractable Indians at least sugar, coffee, and tobacco—the luxuries, letting them have beef, flour, &c., the staff of life, till they should do better. Remarkable results, which I have personally witnessed among the Shoshone and Bannack Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation, in Idaho, were brought about in this way. The Government has for many years been maintaining among some 60,000 Indians a great pauperizing system, which has no parallel in modern civilization, no excuse in reason or common sense. It would soon make a mob of the poor of our cities, and is ruinous to the red man, depriving him, by agreeing to feed him until he is ready to feed himself, of the real inspiration of all human activity, which is *necessity*.

The Indian question is, more than anything else, an executive one. The first thing, I believe, is to give them competent agents by providing better salaries, appointments being based on qualification for the duties. The second thing is to bring to bear the strongest argument that man can feel—the *argument to the stomach*. Those who know Indians agree that this more than anything else will influence them. I understand that the Indian Department has already authorized agents to withhold the luxuries from lazy Indians.

The following, suggested by an Indian agent, would, I think, go far towards raising the entire plane of Indian civilization in one year: Let any Indian fed by the Government be notified that unless he shall have, say, two acres of land under cultivation by another year, he will be deprived of his rations wholly or in part; he to have reasonable assistance. Willful neglect will then be followed by hunger. This fact saves the Anglo-Saxon from anarchy. Give the Indian the same motive to work as we have. I believe that the right to do this is implied in the treaties. An interpretation which makes them a curse to the Indians is preposterous.

The Indian cannot long keep his millions of unused acres. He must give the same excuse as the white man for his land, which is use. What he uses he can keep; what he cannot or will not use, he must give up. The "philanthropists" see this, and are trying to teach him the various arts of self-support; but they insist that he shall have fair pay for his land, and that the proceeds shall be guarded from the consequences of his own hunger and folly, so that he shall not soon be brought to vagrancy. Indians are being ground between the upper and nether millstones. Settlers are pressing around them. As fire is fought by fire, so civilization must be met by civilization. They must soon select and occupy their lands, or there will be no land to take, and be protected from the rapacity of whites and from their own extravagance by having made them inalienable for, say, thirty years. Only efficient and vigorous effort can save them. There are more births than deaths, I am informed, among the Sioux; dying out will not settle the question. If neglected, they may yet vex us more than they have ever done before.

The people are ready to help. Never was public sentiment stronger than now in favor of generous aid to the Indian. It favors the liberal support of competent agents; it calls for a wise and helpful rather than a destructive use of the ration; it favors liberal appropriations for education. Last year, while about five times as much was appropriated for Indian education as ever before, which, so far as all Government work is concerned, was great gain, it was, so far as private benevolence goes, so qualified and limited as not to, as it should, encourage and build up more schools. I respectfully submit the propriety in this matter of education, as in that of supplies, contracts, &c., for other things, that the value of the article furnished, of the work done, be considered in fixing the price. Why should not the charitable be allowed to fix the amount of their charity in training Indians? This has not been done. I recommend that a conference be called in order that satisfactory rates may be established, methods agreed upon, and more institutions be thus led to introduce Indian students. The people are ready to do much more; public sentiment is the result of individual effort and sacrifice, and is at the bottom of all our questions. I regard existing legislation on Indian education, while a great improvement on the past, as still in many ways obstructive of popular co-operation, and while of course well meant, yet a lamentable preventive of Indian progress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Forest Grove, Oreg., August 17, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in circular letter of July 13, I herewith submit the annual report of this school:

Forest Grove Indian Training School is located at Forest Grove, Oreg., 26 miles west of Portland, Oreg., on a lot consisting of 13 acres of land, 4 acres of which belong to the Pacific University and the remainder to private parties, all of which has recently been leased for one year. The location as regards the immediate surroundings and proximity to the Indian agencies, from which pupils are sent to the school is a desirable one. The town of Forest Grove has the name of being a moral, temperance town. There are about 18,000 Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory within 300 or 400 miles of the school, and yet none of them near enough to be in actual contact with Indian children attending the school.

The buildings are two in number, with one shop building used at present for a wagon shop, buildings for the other trades being rented in town. Although the buildings are poorly constructed and not well adapted to the wants of such a school, they have not been expensive, and no very serious inconvenience has been felt in adapting them to the wants of the school. Buildings could be constructed so as to save much of the labor that is now necessary.

The want of a sufficient amount of land for farming purposes, fruit, and stock raising has been keenly felt, and the school will fail in one very important point so long as there is no land belonging to it. We have been able to get about 90 acres of land by giving a share of the crop for the use of the land, and have thus to some extent supplied this want.

The attendance at the school during the last six months has been very encouraging. There have been many more applications for admission than we could accommodate.

The first two lots of children that were brought to the school came with the understanding that they were to remain three years, and that time having expired they were allowed to return home; but 15 of them have returned to the school with the intention of remaining two years longer. Those that have remained at home are, with the exception of two, doing well. Three of the carpenters are working at their trade in New Tacoma, Wash., taking contracts, furnishing all the material, and building houses. They are giving good satisfaction and are making good wages. Two Indian agents have applied to the school for teachers for agency schools, but Government salaries were not a sufficient inducement, as the boys who have learned trades can get from $2 to $4 per day and plenty of work. The indications at present seem to be that pupils leaving this school, after having completed the course of study and learned a trade, will seek employment among white people. But as most of the Indians upon this coast have good land, many will engage in farming, and for this reason it is doubly important that the school should have a farm.

There does not seem to be so encouraging an outlook for girls leaving the school as for boys. There does not seem to be any good place for an Indian girl in the present state of Indian society. Out of the 15 girls that were allowed to return to their homes, 11 have returned to the school and one other is very desirous of returning, and two have been married to two young men who had been among the first to come to this school. They have made comfortable, pleasant, and happy homes.

Altogether 102 new pupils have been brought to the school during the last five months, and there are now in the school 151 pupils, and 10 others, who have been here before, have requested us to reserve places for them, as they intended to return in the fall. All that have been received recently came with the understanding that they were to remain five years. But it seems to me advisable that such pupils as had made some advancement before coming here should only be kept until they have completed the course of study and learned a trade. The school seems to be highly appreciated among the Indians on the reservations from which children have been sent to the school, and many of the parents of the children have expressed their gratitude to God and the Government for this opportunity of educating their children.

Of the 102 children recently brought to the school, 26 could speak English well, 36 moderately well, 10 could say a few words and understand any ordinary question addressed to them, and 30 could neither speak or understand enough to be of much benefit to them, and 6 had never been at school.

Of the Indians at the reservations from which these children were brought, 96 per cent. are self-supporting, 60 per cent. wear citizens' dress, and 20 per cent. speak English. From the above it will be seen that not only are there good school facilities among the Indians on this coast, but Indian society generally has made considerable advancement in civilization.

Religious instruction is provided for by the three churches in town, where the children attend preaching and Sunday school every Sunday. School is opened each morning with religious exercises conducted by the teachers, and the work of the day is closed by religious exercises consisting of reading a short passage from the Bible, comments, prayer, and singing, the exercises being conducted by the pupils in the

higher school grades in rotation. There is also a Wednesday evening prayer-meeting and a meeting Sunday evening for the employés' children and such as wish to attend from outside of the school. These meetings are conducted by the superintendent and employés, and a general invitation extended to all to participate.

Reports from the different departments of the school are made, by employés in charge, below. Each pupil engages in some kind of work one-half of the time and attends the school one-half of the time.

Some of the larger boys have been allowed to work for the farmers in the vicinity during harvest, and have given good satisfaction and received the same wages as white men.

Twenty-one of the smaller children were allowed to spend a few days with the members of a church 18 miles from Forest Grove. They made friends for themselves and the school, and recently there has been a proposition made by the same church to give 200 acres of land to the school if it would be permanently located on the land.

FARMER'S REPORT.

I have the honor to submit the following as the produce raised and growing on the land cultivated by the Indian boys of this school:

Cultivated 90 acres and raised—	
22 tons hay, at $20	$440 00
3 tons oats	168 00
20 tons straw, at $3	60 00
450 bushels potatoes, at 80 cents	360 00
52 bushels pease, at 60 cents	31 20
109 bushels radishes, at 50 cents	54 50
125 bushels onions, at $1	125 00
50 bushels beans, at $1.50	75 00
20 bushels turnips, at 40 cents	8 00
9 bushels carrots, at 50 cents	4 50
500 heads cabbage, at $1 per dozen	41 66
900 squash, at 5 cents	45 00
	1,412 86

Owing to the season being so dry, not having any rain since the 17th day of May, the crop did not turn out as well as it would if there had been rain. In fact the school crop, owing to its being cultivated so much, is the best in this part of the country, so far as I have seen.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

I would respectfully report that the boys who are under my care in the blacksmith department of the school have made commendable progress, better than I could expect considering their former habits of life before entering the school. Their deportment has been good, having never to my knowledge used bad language or misbehaved themselves in a manner that could give offense to any one.

The receipts of the shop for the year ending June 30, 1883, for work done outside of school	$655 50
Work done and on hand	160 00
	815 50

There are 6 boys working in the shop.

SHOE SHOP.

The shoemaker reports as follows for the last six months: All shoes and boots worn by the children are made in the shop; also, all mending for the school done in the shop. Work done in the shop from February 10, 1883, to August 10, 1883, amounts to $710.10. All parts of the work are done by the Indian boys, from taking measures to finishing. At first they work slowly, but seldom spoil material, and some of them have become quite expert workmen. There are 20 boys now working in the shop, but some of them are quite young.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The school physician reports as follows: The health of the school for the last year has been comparatively good. There have been but few acute diseases of a dangerous nature. Three have died. I attribute the small per cent. of deaths to the fact that great care has been taken, by which the sanitary condition of the place has been kept up *to its highest standard.*

WAGON AND CARPENTER SHOP.

Our wagon and carpenter shop has had so many changes in management that has been accomplished than in the other trades. We started in this fiscal year ' an excellent mechanic, and wagon-making and carpenter work were progres rapidly, when the death of Mr. Blood, our wagon-maker, left us again with no to run our shop, and also took from us one who had taken an unusual interest in school, and one whose influence was of the most desirable character.

SCHOOL-ROOM.

In the school-room the teachers report that so many new pupils makes it seem most like beginning again, but with three teachers and a thorough grading of school it is in better working order than ever before. A detailed account of methods and aims in instructing the pupils would occupy too much space for su report as this. In a work of this kind there are so many things to be considered it is no easy matter to meet all of the indications.

1. Five years is a short time in which to get an education and learn a trade.
2. The formation of correct habits, while it is the work of a lifetime, must be n a matter of prime importance to these children during their short stay here, especi habits of industry, a thing largely lacking in Indian character.
3. Character-building demands constant attention, and while ideas of morality in general very much perverted (and white people have done not a little to con them), there are very marked differences between different tribes; and then, w we take into account individual characteristics, the problem becomes a complic one.
4. The first thing almost that occurs to one engaged in this work is, what ca do for these children that will enable them in turn to do something for their pe when they return to their homes? Most important of all is religion, next is spea English, next reading, then writing and composing, then speaking in public (s that is the only way that older and uneducated Indians receive ideas), and t things we keep constantly before them.

The following reports from the ladies in charge of the girls when they are n school will give some idea of the every-day routine of the school. A similar pl pursued with the boys, with excellent results, under the immediate managemen Mr. McConville, the farmer.

REPORT OF MATRON.

The housework is divided among the girls, one being appointed as leader of class, and changing the work throughout every two months, so that in time each gets to work in every department. All the girls, except the laundry girls and kitchen girls, are required to work in the sewing rooms three hours each day. S cut and fit dresses, others make the boys' clothing, doing good work both at the chine and by hand.

The little girls are learning to ply the needle nicely on carpet-rags, quilt-pi and doll-clothes. All clothing for both boys and girls is made in the school by girls. The girls, almost without exception, are pleasant in disposition, easy to trol, and are fast forming industrious and neat habits. Some amongst them bright Christian characters, whose influence over the others is a great help to t who have them in charge, and we believe will have an untold effect upon the wo of their tribe when they return to their homes.

SEAMSTRESS'S REPORT.

I have had from 6 to 10 girls. We have used about 1,500 yards of gingham in n ing aprons, dresses, &c.; 600 yards unbleached muslin for underwear; 500 y dress goods; 400 yards flannel for boys, and 200 yards calico for girls' dresses. S girls can cut and fit clothing, and all can sew nicely, and run the machine as we any one. As a rule, they are very kind and obedient, and very anxious to lear do everything as I do, so we find them very pleasant, and it makes my work plea also.

LAUNDRY REPORT.

The work of the kitchen is done by a detail of 10 girls, all working until first for school at 8.30 a. m. In the forenoon one of the girls assists the cook; aftern the kitchen girls that were in school in the forenoon wash the dishes, and then al into the sewing room except one, who assists the cook in preparing supper. A supper the whole detail works until the work is done. The dining-room work is

by 6 girls, and 8 girls do the washing, ironing, and mending for the girls. The boys do their own washing. All are industrious and obedient, as a rule, and are careful to do their work well.

No compensation is allowed the pupils for the work done, yet they all seem to work cheerfully and do their work well. We find it necessary to economize in order to keep within the appropriation.

No money has been donated to this school since I have been here, but a balance of $1,012 was on hand when I took charge, some of which has been expended in bringing Indian girls to the school in case where no Government funds were available for that purpose, and in that way a number of girls are enjoying the advantages of the school that could not have otherwise been brought here. It is unfortunate that there is no land belonging to the school, as the expense of maintaining the school could be materially reduced and the number of pupils increased if there was a farm belonging to the school.

The school is greatly indebted to the Indian Office for prompt responses to requests and suggestions, and we feel that although the possibilities for accomplishing what is needed here would be greatly increased by the expenditure of a little money to put the school on a permanent basis, yet great good has been done here and can yet be done with the amount now allowed, which is even now much greater than is expended in some schools of this kind where great good is being done. We feel like acknowledging the very evident care extended to this work by Providence during the past, and believe that the same Power that has thus kept will still provide for the needs of the work in the future.

Respectfully,

H. J. MINTHORN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

PUBLIC ACTS.

[PUBLIC—No. 7.]

CHAP. 13. AN ACT to provide for holding a term of the District Court of the United States at Wichita, Kansas, and for other purposes. [Vol. 22, p. 400.]

District courts U. S., Kansas and Texas; term at Wichita, Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be one term of the United States district court for the district of Kansas held at Wichita in each year, on the first Monday of September, from and after the passage of this act; but no cause, action, or proceedings shall be tried or considered in the court herein provided for unless by consent of all the parties thereto, or order of the court, except as otherwise hereinafter provided. The clerk, marshal and district attorney for said district of Kansas shall perform the duties pertaining to their offices respectively for said court, and the clerk and marshal shall appoint a deputy to reside and keep their offices at Wichita, who, in the absence of the principals shall do and perform all the duties appertaining to their said offices respectively. But the city or county authorities shall provide a suitable building, without expense to the United States, in which to hold said court.

SEC. 2. That all that part of the Indian Territory lying north of the Canadian river and east of Texas and the one hundreth meridian not set apart and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indian tribes shall, from and after the passage of this act, be annexed to and constitute a part of the United States judicial district of Kansas; and the United States district courts at Wichita and Fort Scott, in the District of Kansas, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all offenses committed within the limits of the territory hereby annexed to said district of Kansas against any of the laws of the United States now or that may hereafter be operative therein.

Northern district Texas, enlarged.

SEC. 3.—That all that portion of the Indian Territory not annexed to the district of Kansas by this act, and not set apart and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole Indian tribes, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be annexed to and constitute a part of the United States judicial district known as the northern district of Texas; and the United States district court at Graham, in said northern district of Texas, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all offenses committed within the limits of the territory hereby annexed to said northern district of Texas against any of the laws of the United States now or that may hereafter be operative therein.

U. S. court, Graham, Texas, to have jurisdiction.

SEC. 4.—That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect in any manner any action or proceeding now pending in the circuit or district court for the western district of Arkansas, nor the execution of any process relating thereto; nor shall anything in this act be construed to give to said district courts of Kansas and Texas, respectively, any greater jurisdiction in that part of said Indian Territory so as aforesaid annexed, respectively, to said district of Kansas and said northern district of Texas than might heretofore have been lawfully exercised therein by the western district of Arkansas; nor shall anything in this act contained be construed to violate or impair in any respect any treaty provision whatever.

Treaty rights preserved.

Approved, January 6, 1883.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

CHAP. 59.—AN ACT to authorize the Seneca Nation of Indians, of the State of New York, to grant title to lands for cemetery purposes. [Vol. 22, p. 432.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Seneca Nation of Indians, of the State of New York, in the manner provided by their constitution, to quitclaim to the Wildwood Cemetery Association of the village of Salamanca and State of New York, duly organized under the laws of said State, not to exceed thirty acres of land within said village of Salamanca, as defined in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, for cemetery purposes; *Provided*, That a suitable plot of land within said Wildwood Cemetery be set aside for interment of Indians resident on the Alleghany Reservation.

Approved, March 1, 1883.

Grant of title to lands by Seneca nation of Indians, of New York, for cemetery purposes.

18 Stat., p. 330.

Proviso.

[PUBLIC—No. 39.]

CHAP. 61.—AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and for other purposes. [Vol. 22, p. 433.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

Indian appropriations.

* * * * * * *

CROWS.

* * * * * * *

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to furnish flour and meat, and such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may require, forty-eight thousand dollars, and of this sum ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary may be expended for the removal of the Crow agency to some suitable location on their reservation and for the erection of necessary agency and other buildings; in all, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

[Vol. 22, p. 437.]

Removal of Crow Indians and erection of agency buildings, &c.

* * * * * * *

KICKAPOOS.

* * * * * * *

For settlement, support, and civilization of Kickapoo Indians in the Indian Territory, lately removed from Mexico, including such as may be removed hereafter, including the purchase of stock, six thousand dollars; in all, ten thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and five cents.

[Vol. 22, p. 438.]

* * * * * * *

SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX OF NEBRASKA.

* * * * * * *

Provided, That the patents authorized to be issued to certain individual Indians by the concluding paragraph of article six of the treaty with the Sioux Indians, proclaimed, the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or in case of his decease, of his heirs, according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian or his heirs as aforesaid in fee discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever, and no contract by any such Indian creating any charge or incumbrance thereon or liability of said land for payment thereof shall be valid.

[Vol. 22, p. 444.]

Patents to Santee Sioux to be of legal effect, &c.

15 Stats., p. 637.

Conditions in patent.

Modification of existing treaties with Sioux.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete the negotiations with the Sioux Indians for such modification of existing treaties and agreements with said Indians as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the provisions of the sundry civil appropriation act approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available.

22 Stats., p. 328.

* * * * * * *

REMOVAL, SETTLEMENT, SUBSISTENCE, AND SUPPORT OF INDIANS.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 22, p. 445.] Removal of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas to a more favorable location.

For subsistence and civilization of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas who have been collected upon the reservations set apart for their use and occupation, four hundred and thirteen thousand dollars; of which sum five thousand dollars may be expended in removing the Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians now in the Indian Territory to a more favorable location.

* * * * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 22, p. 448.]

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars made by the act "Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and for other purposes" approved May seventeenth eighteen hundred and eighty two, for the erection of a school house in the Indian Territory, adjacent to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas, and near the Ponca and Pawnee reservations, and for the instruction therein of such children of the Indian tribes located in the Indian Territory as were then least provided for under the then existing laws or treaties, is hereby reappropriated and made immediately available for the completion and furnishing of the school building and erection of outhouses, near Arkansas City.

Erection of industrial school near Arkansas City for "Chilocco" school.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 22, p. 449.] Removal of Indians, &c.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to defray the cost of removing Indians and property in consolidating agencies ten thousand dollars.

Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas in permanent homes on homesteads upon the public lands, and to purchase stock, implements, and other necessaries, ten thousand dollars, of which a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars may be expended in defraying the expenses of such of said Indians as are now in Washington City.

21 Stats., p. 200.

For the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior to continue to carry out the provisions of the act of June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, "ratifying the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado, for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same" five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be taken from moneys appropriated by said act and remaining unexpended; and the commission appointed under said act, and known as the Ute Commission, is hereby abolished to take effect March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty three. And the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Ute Indians, may instead of paying to said Indians the fifty thousand dollars provided by the agreement incorporated in the above named act in cash, per capita, pay the same in stock, or such other property as the Secretary of the Interior and said Indians may agree upon.

Ute Commission abolished March 15, 1883.

Stock in lieu of money to Sioux.

Temporary clerical force under Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ temporarily sufficient clerical force to bring up the work on the records of the files division of his office, three thousand dollars, to be immediately available,

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 22, p. 451.] Misrepresentation as to fact, &c., in any voucher, account, or claim.

SEC. 8. That any disbursing or other officer of the United States or other person who shall knowingly present, or cause to be presented, any voucher, account, or claim to any officer of the United States for approval or payment, or for the purpose of securing a credit in any account with the United States, relating to any matter pertaining to the Indian service, which shall contain any material misrepresentation of fact in

regard to the amount due or paid, the name or character of the article furnished or received, or of the service rendered, or to the date of purchase, delivery, or performance of service, or in any other particular, shall not be entitled to payment or credit for any part of said voucher, account, or claim; and if any such credit shall be given or received, or payment made, the United States may recharge the same to the officer or person receiving the credit or payment, and recover the amount from either or from both, in the same manner as other debts due the United States are collected: *Provided*, That where an account contains more than one voucher the foregoing shall apply only to such vouchers as contain the misrepresentation: *And provided further*, That the officers and persons by and between whom the business is transacted shall be presumed to know the facts in relation to the matter set forth in the voucher, account, or claim: *And provided further*, That the foregoing shall be in addition to the penalties now prescribed by law, and in no way to affect proceedings under existing law for like offenses. That, where practicable, this section shall be printed on the blank forms of vouchers provided for general use,

Penalty.

Provisos.

This section to be printed on blank vouchers.

Approved, March 1, 1883.

[PUBLIC—No. 78.]

CHAP. 139.—AN ACT to establish certain post-routes. [Vol. 22, p. 572.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post-routes be, and the same are hereby, established:

* * * * * * *

INDIAN TERRITORY.

From Cottonwood to Fort Smith.
From Briartown to Webber's Falls.

Vol. 22, p. 575.

* * * * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1883.

[PUBLIC—No. 79.]

CHAP. 140.—AN ACT to create three additional land districts in the Territory of Dakota. [Vol. 22, p. 582.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the Territory of Dakota bounded as follows, to wit, commencing at the most easterly point where the Missouri River crosses the second standard parallel; thence up and along said river to the most westerly point where said river crosses said parallel; thence west on said parallel to the south fork of the Cheyenne River; thence southwest along said south fork of said Cheyenne River to the twenty-sixth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south to the south boundary of the Territory of Dakota; thence east along said south boundary of said Territory to the Missouri River; thence northwesterly along said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, constituted a new land district, and the office shall be located at such place in said district as shall be designated by the President of the United States.

Additional land districts, Dakota, authorized.

Boundaries, &c.

Location of offices.

SEC. 2. That all that part of the Territory of Dakota bounded as follows, to wit, commencing at the most westerly point where the Missouri River intersects the second standard parallel; thence northerly along said river to the fifth standard parallel; thence west to the twenty-sixth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south to the north fork of the Cheyenne River; thence east and south along said river to its mouth; thence up and along the south fork of the Cheyenne River to a point where the second standard parallel produced would intersect said river; thence east to the Missouri River, at the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, constituted a new land district, and the office shall be located at such place in said district as shall be designated by the President of the United States.

Boundaries.

Location of office, &c.

Boundaries.

SEC. 3. That all that part of the Territory of Dakota bounded as follows, to wit, commencing at a point on the twelfth standard parallel between ranges sixty-three and sixty-four; thence north to the north boundary of the Territory of Dakota; thence west along said boundary to the eleventh guide meridian; thence south along said meridian to the twelfth standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, constituted a new land district, and the office in said district shall be located at such place as shall be designated by the President of the United States.

Location of office, &c.

Appointment of registers and receivers authorized.

Duties, compensation.

Inoperative until a cession of country by Sioux is ratified.

SEC. 4. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint a register and a receiver for each of said land districts, who shall discharge like and similar duties and receive the amount of compensation allowed by law to other officers discharging like duties in the land offices of said Territory: *Provided*, That such officers shall not be appointed nor land offices opened in the districts created by the first and second sections of this act until a cession shall have been made by treaty duly ratified by Congress of a portion of the Great Sioux Indian Reservation within the limits of the said districts.

Approved, March 3, 1883.

[PUBLIC—No. 80.]

CHAP. 141.—AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty three, and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with section four of the act of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes. [Vol. 22, p. 582.]

Deficiency appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter stated, namely:

* * * * * * *

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

* * * * * * *

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

* * * * * * *

Vol. 22, p. 585.

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians authorized to bring suit, &c., in Court of Claims against the United States.

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians is hereby authorized to institute a suit in the Court of Claims against the United States to determine the rights of the said band in and to the moneys, stocks and bonds, held by the United States in trust for the Cherokee Indians, arising out of the sales of lands lying west of the Mississippi River, and also in a certain other fund, commonly called the permanent annuity fund, to which suit the Cherokee Nation, commonly called the Cherokee Nation West, shall be made a party defendant. The said Eastern Band shall within three months after the passage of this act file a petition in said court, verified by the principal chief of said band, setting forth the facts upon which said claim is based. The said Cherokee Nation West shall within six months after the passage of this act file its answer to said petition, and said cause shall proceed to final determination pursuant to the practice in said court, and such rules or orders as the said court may make in that behalf.

Cherokee Nation West made a party defendant.

Procedure.

Evidence to be transmitted to said Court of Claims.

The Secretary of the Interior shall transmit to said court, for the consideration of said court, copies duly certified of all records, reports, papers, and other documents on file in the Department of the Interior which he may deem necessary to said cause or which may be requested by either of the parties hereinbefore referred to, and the said parties, respectively may take and submit to said court such additional competent testimony as they may desire. And jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to hear and determine what, if any, interest, legal or equitable, the said Eastern Band has in said moneys, stocks, bonds so held in trust as aforesaid by the United States, and shall enter a decree specifically defining the rights and interests of the said Eastern Band therein, and in any moneys hereafter to be derived from sources similar to those out of which the existing fund arose.

Jurisdiction.

Decree.

When the interest (if any) of the said Eastern Band has been ascertained as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, out of the portion of said fund adjudged to said parties, respectively, pay all the proper costs and expenses of said respective parties of the proceedings herein provided for, each party, except the United States, to be liable for its own costs and expenses, and the remainder shall be placed to credit of the said Eastern Band and of the said Cherokee Nation, in accordance with their respective rights as ascertained by the said judgment and decree of said court.

Payment of costs and expenses.

Credit to be given, respectively, under decree of court.

In the said proceeding the Attorney-General, or such of his assistants as he may designate, shall appear on behalf of the United States. Either of the parties to said cause may appeal from any judgment rendered by said Court of Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the said courts shall give such cause precedence.

Counsel for the United States.

Right of appeal.

Cause to have precedence.

* * * * * * *

Amount due Dominick Corcoran, per certificate numbered sixty-four hundred and seventy-nine, of Second Comptroller, dated July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, for value of lands and improvements thereon in the "Muckleshoot Prairie," taken for use of Indians, April seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, three hundred and twenty dollars.

[Vol. 22, p. 590.]

Dominick Corcoran's improvements on Muckleshoot Prairie.

For the survey and appraisement of certain lands adjacent to the town of Pendleton, in the State of Oregon, belonging to the Umatilla Indian Reservation, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two (in addition to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars appropriated by section six of said act), two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; said sum to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands.

Survey of lands of Umatilla Reservation, Oregon, near Pendleton.

22 Stats., p. 297.

For the survey and appraisement of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the State of Nebraska, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; said sum to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands.

Survey and appraisement of part of Omaha Reservation in Nebraska.

22 Stats., p. 341.

The proceeds of all pasturage and sales of timber, coal, or other product of any Indian reservation, except those of the five civilized tribes, and not the result of the labor of any member of such tribe, shall be covered into the Treasury for the benefit of such tribe under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe; and the Secretary shall report his action in detail to Congress at its next session.

Proceeds of pasturage, sales of timber, coal, or other product of Indian reservations to be covered into the Treasury for use and benefit of tribes.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 4. * * * For the payment of claims audited and allowed by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury under the provisions of the act of August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, "to authorize the auditing of certain unpaid claims against the Indian Bureau by the accounting officers of the Treasury," for services rendered and supplies furnished on account of the Indian service, as fully set forth in House Executive Document number forty-two, second session, Forty-seventh Congress, ninety-six thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-one cents.

[Vol. 22, p. 599.]

Claims against Indian Bureau, payment of.

22 Stats., p. 345.

* * * * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1883.

[PUBLIC—No. 82.]

CHAP. 143.—AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and for other purposes. [Vol. 22, p. 603.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, namely:

Sundry civil appropriation.

* * * * * * *

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

* * * * * * *

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[Vol 22, p. 623.] Winnebago Indians, Wisconsin, census. 21 Stats., p. 316.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to expend a sum, not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, out of the accumulated fund in the Treasury belonging to the Winnebago tribes in Wisconsin, for the purpose of completing the census provided for in the act approved January eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Construction of Indian school buildings.

For constructing new school buildings for use of Indian schools, to be expended under the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

Preservation of records, &c., Indian Bureau.

For preserving and transcribing mutilated and defaced papers and records in the Indian Bureau, five thousand dollars.

Payment to Cherokee Nation when the deed is executed for the benefit of the Pawnees, Poncas, Nez Perces, Otoes and Missourias, and Osages.

That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid into the treasury of the Cherokee Nation, out of the funds due under appraisement for Cherokee lands west of the Arkansas River, which sum shall be expended as the acts of the Cherokee legislature direct, this amount to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the Cherokee Nation, through its proper authorities, shall execute conveyances, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, to the United States in trust only for the benefit of the Pawnees, Poncas, Nez Perces, Otoes and Missourias, and Osages now occupying said tract, as they respectively occupy the same before the payment of said sum of money.

United States vs. Crow Dog, murderer of Spotted Tail.

That one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of presenting the question of jurisdiction to the United States Supreme Court, by habeas corpus proceedings, in the case of the United States against an Indian called Crow Dog, convicted in the first judicial district court of the Territory of Dakota for the crime of murder, in the killing of another Indian called Spotted Tail, including costs of transcript, printing the same, printing briefs, and counsel fees for said defendant.

Assent of Sioux Indians to agreement, &c. 15 Stats., p. 639, agreement of October 17, 1882. See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 68, 47th Cong., 2d Sess., Misc. Doc., Vol. 14, p. 305. Title to lands, &c. Appropriation.

For the purpose of procuring the assent of the Sioux Indians as provided by article twelve of the treaty between the United States and the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, made and concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to agreement made with the said Sioux Indians transmitted to the Senate February third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by the President, with such modifications of said agreement as will fully secure to them a title to the land remaining in the several reservations set apart to them, by said agreement, and to the Santee Sioux the proceeds of that portion of their separate reservation, not allotted in severalty, ten thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to be immediately available, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 22, p. 628.] Ethnological researches among the North American Indians continued. Statistical atlas.

For North American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution: For the purpose of continuing ethnological researches among the North American Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries and compensation of all necessary employés, forty thousand dollars, of which three thousand dollars shall be expended for continuing and completing the compilation and preparation of a statistical atlas of Indian Affairs by C. C. Royce, under the direction of the bureau of ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, which shall be immediately available.

* * * * * * *

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 22, p. 630.] Violations of Indian intercourse acts, &c.

For punishing violations of the intercourse acts and frauds: For detecting and punishing violations of the intercourse acts of Congress, and frauds committed in the Indian service, the same to be expended by the Attorney-General in allowing such fees and compensation to witnesses, jurors, marshals, and agents, and in defraying such other expenses as may be necessary for this purpose, five thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1883.

PRIVATE ACTS.

[PRIVATE—No. 22.]

CHAP. 54.—AN ACT for the relief of E. P. Smith. [Vol. 22, p. 755.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, in the settlement of the accounts of E. P. Smith, late an Indian agent, are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the same upon the principles of equity and justice, and to award him credit for disbursements which appear to have been honestly made in good faith, and have inured to the benefit of the Indians or the United States.

Approved, February 22, 1883.

[PRIVATE—No. 24.]

CHAP. 63.—AN ACT for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department. [Vol. 22, p. 755.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the several persons in this act named, the several sums mentioned herein, the same being in full for, and the receipt of the same to be taken and accepted in each case as a full and final discharge of, the several claims examined and allowed by the proper accounting officers under the provisions of the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, since January ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, namely:

* * * * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * * * * *

To Simon Brown, administrator of Hannah Cramer, deceased, of Creek Nation Indian Territory, two hundred and fifty dollars. [Vol. 22 p. 795]

To Jackson R, Gourd, of Cherokee Nation Indian Territory, eighty dollars,

To the estate of Jeter L, Thompson, deceased of Cherokee Nation Indian Territory, three thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars.

* * * * * * *

Approved, March 1, 1883.

[PRIVATE—No. 60.]

CHAP. 113.—AN ACT for the relief of Powers and Newman and D. and B. Powers [Vol. 22, p. 804.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any money that may hereafter be appropriated for the use and benefit of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, to Powers and Newman the sum of nine hundred dollars, and to D. and B. Powers the sum of eleven thousand three hundred dollars, which sums shall be in full satisfaction of claims against said Indians for property destroyed.

Approved, March 3, 1883.

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent. produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Fourteen installments, unappropriated, at $30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10	.....	$420,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing.....	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	....do	$15,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	5,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician and teacher.....	.....do.....	....do	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Assinaboines	.....do	.....do.....	....do	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	.....do	Eighth article treaty of September 1, 1868.	....do	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Fourteen installments, unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10	.....	280,000	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing, same article.....	.....	....do	14,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	.....	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	7,700 00	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw.....	Permanent annuity in goods	.....	Vol. 1, p. 619	.....	.....	$3,000 00	.....
Chippewas, Boise Forte band.	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, assistants, iron, tools, &c.	Two installments, at $1,500 each, unappropriated.	Vol. 14, p. 766, § 3 .	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and for the purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	Two installments, at $1,600 each, unappropriated.	....do	.....	3,200 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments of annuity, in money, goods, or other articles, provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	Annuity, $3,500, goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, &c., $1,000; two installments, unappropriated.	....do	.....	22,000 00	.....	.....

Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Ten installments in money, at $20,000 each, third article treaty of February 22, 1855, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	One installment of $20,000 due	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		20,000 00		
Do	Forty-six installments to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Nine installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3.		9,000 00		
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.	Forty installments: in money, $10,666.66; goods, $8,000; and for purposes of utility, $4,000.	Eleven installments, of $22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		249,333 26		
Do	Ten installments, for purposes of education, per third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	One installment of $3,000 due	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		3,000 00		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.			9,600 00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, &c	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13.			920 00	
Do	Interest on $390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13			19,512 89	$390,257 92
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Treaty of August 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36. § 4			1,500 00	
Do	do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2			3,000 00	
Do	do	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4			20,000 00	490,000 00
Do	Smiths, shops, &c	do	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8			1,110 00	22,200 00
Do	Wheel-right, permanent	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5;			600 00	12,000 00
Do	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistance in agricultural operations, &c.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	840 00 270 00 600 00 1,000 00 2,000 00			
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1866, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3			33,758 40	675,168 00
Crows	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; fifteen installments of $19,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9		285,000 00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9	4,500 00			
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Six installments, of $1,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7		9,000 00		
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8	2,000 00			

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Crows	Twenty-five installments, of $30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Twenty-three installments, of $30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1882.		$690,000 00		
Gros Ventres	Amounts to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).		$35,000 00			
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9			$2,875 00	$57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $93,581.09, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2			4,679 05	93,581 09
Klamaths and Modocs.	Twenty installments, for repairing saw-mill, and buildings for blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, manual-labor school, and hospital.	Three installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 708, § 2		3,000 00		
Do	For tools and materials for saw and flour mills carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow makers' shops, books, and stationery for manual-labor school.	Two installments, of $1,500 each, due.	....do		3,000 00		
Do	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	Two installments, of $3,600 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 709, § 5		7,200 00		
Miamies of Kansas	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c.	Say $411.43 for shop and $262.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, § 5			674 05	13,481 00
Do	Interest on $21,884.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.		Vol. 10, p. 1094, § 3			1,094 24	21,884 81
Miamies of Eel River.	Permanent annuities	Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; vol. 7, p. 91, § 3; vol. 7, p. 114, § 3; vol. 7, p. 116.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Moleis	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty of December 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2	3,000 00			

Nez Percés	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1853	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5.	3,500 00			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868.	Fifteen installments, of $12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6.		180,000 00		
Do	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture.	Five installments, of $37,500 each, due.	do		187,500 00		
Do	Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7.	6,000 00			
Omahas	Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Eleven installments, fourth series, of $10,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4		110,000 00		
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6			3,456 00	69,120 00
Do	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1.			15,000 00	300,000 00
Otoes and Missourias.	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Eleven installments, of $5,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4		55,000 00		
Pawnees	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2.			30,000 00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3.	10,000 00			
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated, for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4.	2,180 00			
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4.	4,400 00			
Poncas	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Five installments, of $8,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2.		40,000 00		
Do	Amount to be expended durng the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2.	10,000 00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	August 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			357 80	7,156 00
Do	do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3			178 90	3,578 00
Do	do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3			894 50	17,890 00
Do	do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2			715 60	14,312 00
Do	do	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2			5,724 77	114,495 40
Do	For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President.	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2	5,000 00			
Do	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 206, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.			1,008 99	20,179 80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			156 54	3,130 80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.			107 34	2,146 80
Do	For interest on $230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7			11,503 21	230,064 20

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pottowatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	November 17, 1808	Vol. 7, p. 106, § 2			$400 00	$8,000 00
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education, $1,060 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	$2,060 00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			7,870 00	157,400 00
Do	For support of school	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5	200 00			
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8			25,000 00	500,000 00
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, &c	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3			3 500 00	70,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent	February 28, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4			1,660 00	33,200 00
Senecas of New York.	Permanent annuities	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			6,000 00	120,000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2			3,750 00	75,000 00
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3			2,152 50	43,050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Support of smith and smith's shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4	1,060 00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuity for education	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			3,000 00	60,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000, at 5 per cent	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3			2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones and Ban-							

Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00			
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	1,000 00			
Bannacks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Sixteen installments due, estimated at $6,937 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		110,992 00		
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Treaty, November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6			4,500 00	90,000 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Sixteen installments, of $130,000 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10		2,080,000 00		
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	do	2,000 00			
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Sixteen installments, of $200,000 each, due; estimated.	do		3,200,000 00		
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400 00			
Do	Purchase of rations, &c., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5	1,100,000 00			
Tabequache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	do	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720 00			
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9	220 00			
Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800 00			
Do	Thirty installments, of $30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Fifteen installments, each $30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11		450,000 00		
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, &c.		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000 00			
Winnebagoes	Interest on $804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4.			40,245 45	804,909 17
Do	Interest on $78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1			3,917 02	78,340 41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments, of $25,000 each, being third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Five installments due, of $25,000 each.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4		125,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, due.	do		300,000 00		
Total				1,420,150 00	9,029,225 26	349,522 25	6,120,045 40

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trus lands during the year ending October 31, 1883.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, and G show in detail the various stocks, funds in th Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest.

Following these statements is a consolidation of all interest collected, and a state ment of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fisca year ending June 30, 1883.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account c moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enabl a proper understanding of the subject.

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of. th Interior (Treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to th credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the inres ment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no ap propriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$541,638 56	$31,378 31	$68,000 00	$4,080 0
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	75,854 28	4,621 26	15,000 00	900 0
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478				
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	22,223 26	1,333 40	.....	.....
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462				
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1872	7	381	347,016 83⅔	20,321 01	.....	.....
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
Chickasaw incompetents	June 20, 1878 / May 24, 1834	7	450	2,000 00	100 00	.....	.....
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	450,000 00	27,000 00	.....	.....
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1048	189,283 90	11,887 03	.....	.....
Iowas	May 17, 1854	10	1069	55,000 00	3,520 00	.....	.....
	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171				
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854	10	1082	77,300 00	4,801 00	.....	.....
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519				
Kaskaskias, &c., school fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	20,700 00	1,449 00	.....	.....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	19,000 00	950 00	.....	.....
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	4,000 00	230 00	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	4,000 00	200 00	*1,000 00	.....
Total	.....	....	.....	1,808,016 83⅔	107,791 01	84,000 00	4,980 0

*No interest appropriated on a $1,000 abstracted bond.

SECURITIES HELD FOR INVESTED TRIBAL FUNDS.

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$13,000 00	.....	$13,000 00	$910 00
State of Louisiana	6	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00	660 00
State of Missouri	6	50,000 00	$50,000 00	.....	.....
State of North Carolina	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
State of South Carolina	6	118,000 00	.....	118,000 00	7,080 00
State of Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
State of Tennessee	5	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	6,250 00
State of Virginia	6	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156,638 56	.....	156,638 56	9,398 31
Total	....	609,638 56	68,000 00	541,638 56	31,378 31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
State of South Carolina	6	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....	.....
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,854 28	.....	51,854 28	3,111 26
Total	...	90,854 28	15,000 00	75,854 28	4,621 26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	.....	.....	22,223 26	1,333 40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6	.....	.....	168,000 00	10,080 00
State of Maryland	6	.....	.....	8,350 17	501 01
State of Tennessee	6	.....	.....	104,000 00	6,240 00
State of Tennessee	5¼	.....	.....	66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
Total	..	.....	.....	347,016 83⅓	20,321 01
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5	.....	.....	2,000 00	100 00
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6	.....	.....	450,000 00	27,000 00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	.....	.....	53,000 00	3,710 00
State of North Carolina	6	.....	.....	87,000 00	5,220 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	.....	.....	49,283 90	2,957 03
Total	...	.....	.....	189,283 90	11,887 03

B.—*Statement of stock account, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7			$22,000 00	$1
State of Louisiana	6			9,000 00	
State of North Carolina	6			21,000 00	1
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	
Total				55,000 00	3
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida	7			16,300 00	1
State of Louisiana	6			15,000 00	
State of North Carolina	6			43,000 00	2
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	
Total				77,300 00	4
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			20,700 00	1
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee	5			19,000 00	
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee	5			1,000 00	
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			3,000 00	
Total				4,000 00	
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5			4,000 00	

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which C has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Am ab bo
State of Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	
State of Florida	7	132,000 00	
State of Indiana	5	6,000 00	$
State of Louisiana	6	37,000 00	
State of Maryland	6	8,350 17	
State of Missouri	6		5
State of North Carolina	6	192,000 00	2
State of South Carolina	6	125,000 00	
State of Tennessee	6	104,000 00	1
State of Tennessee	5	145,000 00	
State of Tennessee	5½	66,666 66⅔	
State of Virginia	6	544,000 00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	280,000 00	
Total		1,808,016 83⅓	

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	$390,257 92	$19,512 89
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Choctaw school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	49,472 70	2,473 63
Choctaw general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	3,689 00	184 45
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000 00	10,000 00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675,168 00	33,758 40
Cherokees	July 15, 1870	16	362	.....	724,137 41	36,206 87
	June 5, 1872	17	228	.....		
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	64,147 17	3,207 36
Cherokee national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	427,242 20	21,362 10
Cherokee orphan fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	228,835 43	11,441 77
Cherokee school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	457,903 72	22,895 18
Chickasaw national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	959,678 82	47,983 94
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	42,560 36	2,128 01
Delaware general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	673,894 64	33,694 72
Delaware school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	11,000 00	550 00
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500 00	2,875 00
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	116,543 37	5,827 16
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
Kansas school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	27,174 41	1,358 72
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	2,700 92	135 04
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	20,711 97	1,035 59
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	93,581 09	4,679 05
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	128,571 78	6,428 58
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	20,000 00	1,000 00
Menomonee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	134,039 38	6,701 97
Miamies of Kansas	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	21,884 81	1,094 24
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120 00	3,456 00
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	3,566,055 33	178,302 76
	July 15, 1870	16	362	12		
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
	June 16, 1880	21	291	.....		
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	119,911 53	5,995 57
Ottawa and Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	16,956 25	847 81
Otoes and Missourias	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	.....	219,503 45	10,975 17
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	.....	70,000 00	3,500 00
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230,064 20	11,503 21
	June 17, 1846					
Pottawatomies general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	89,618 57	4,480 93
Pottawatomies educational fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	72,993 93	3,649 70
Pottawatomies mill fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	17,482 07	874 10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800,000 00	40,000 00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	55,058 21	2,752 91
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400 00	7,870 00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	21,659 12	1,082 96
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000 00	25,000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000 00	3,500 00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2–3	118,050 00	5,902 50
Seneca fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	40,979 60	2,048 98
Seneca and Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	15,140 42	757 02
Senecas (Tonawanda band) fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	86,950 00	4,347 50
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40,000 00	2,000 00
Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	1,985 65	99 28
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	6,000 00	300 00
Eastern Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	9,079 12	453 95
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	.....	75,886 04	3,794 30
Ute five per cent. fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000 00	25,000 00
Ute *four* per cent. fund	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1,250,000 00	50,000 00
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909 17	40,245 45
	July 15, 1870	16	355	.....	78,340 41	3,917 02
Amount of four and five per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,033,838 17	.....
Amount of annual interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	739,791 82

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

This fund has been increased by—

The proceeds of sale of Osage trust lands	$205,303 43
The proceeds of sale of Otoe and Missouria lands	34,766 15
Total increase	240,069 58
This fund has been decreased by—	
Payment to Creek orphans	6,193 66
Net increase	233,875 92
Add amount reported in statements D and D No. 2, November 1, 1882	14,799,962 25
Total as before stated	15,033,838 17

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund	$156,638 56	July 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883	$4,699 16
	156,638 56	January 1, 1883, to July 1, 1883	4,699 16
			9,398 32
Cherokee school fund	51,854 28	July 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883	1,555 63
	51,854 28	January 1, 1883, to July 1, 1883	1,555 63
			3,111 26
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223 26	July 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883	666 70
	22,223 26	January 1, 1883, to July 1, 1883	666 70
			1,333 40
Delaware general fund	49,283 90	July 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883	1,478 51
	49,283 90	January 1, 1883, to July 1, 1883	1,478 51
			2,957 02

F.—*Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.			
Chickasaw national fund	$8,350 17	July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883	*$485 34

* Less State tax, $15.66.

G.—*Collections of interest made since November 1, 1882, falling due since July 1, 1882.*

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—			
Chickasaw incompetents	$100 00	July 1, 1882	July 1, 1883	$2,000	Indiana	$100 00
Pottawatomies, education	200 00	July 1, 1882	July 1, 1883	4,000	Indiana	200 00
Total	300 00			6,000		300 00

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E)	$16,800 00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F)	485 34
Interest collected on paying bonds due since July 1, 1882 (Table G)	300 00
Total interest collected during the time specified, and carried to the *credit of trust*-fund interest due various Indian tribes	17,585 34

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1883, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	$10,080 00
Florida	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
North Carolina	6	192,000 00	11,520 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	7,500 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee	5¼	66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
Tennessee	5	145,000 00	7,250 00
Virginia	6	544,000 00	32,640 00
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	2,220 00
Total amount appropriated			90,190 00

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1882, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1882.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1883.
Proceeds of Sioux Reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863.	$242,266 68	$14,776 43	$127,095 31	$129,947 80
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip		23,791 15	23,791 15	
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.		860 34		860 34
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	24,548 18	14,388 65	6,733 65	32,203 18
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1872.	376 51	854 85	652 12	579 24
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 31, 1872.	712 26			712 26
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	3,140,751 90	205,303 43	*a* 80,000 00	3,266,055 33
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of ceded lands.	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865.		300,000 00		300,000 00
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	4,058 06			4,058 06
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,767 63		182 69	32,584 94
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,621 61			20,621 61
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian Reservation in California.	Act March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594 37			594 37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages.	724,137 41			724,137 41
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 15, 1876.	20,212 56	680 12	3,392 65	17,500 03
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	1,070 56	200 00		1,270 56
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds, of lands.	Act of August 15, 1876.	184,737 30	34,766 15		219,503 45
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees.	Act of April 10, 1876.		471,855 68	*b* 302,626 22	169,229 46
Total		4,396,855 03	1,067,476 80	544,473 79	4,919,858 04

a Transferred to Osage school fund. *b* Reimbursed to the United States.

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in the Indian number of

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of en and incidental expenses of agencies ha paid.
Grand total		241,899	
Colorado River	Arizona	1,025	Incidental expenses Indian service in A 1883.
Moquis Pueblo	do	1,813	do Contingencies Indian Department, 1883 Support Moquis Pueblo, 1883
Pima and Maricopa	do	12,674	Incidental expenses Indian service in A 1883.
San Carlos	do	5,000	do Support of Indians at San Carlos Reser 1883.
Hoopa Valley	California	508	Incidental expenses Indian service in (nia, 1883.
Mission	do	3,010	do
Round Valley	do	633	do
Tule River	do	683	do
Southern Ute	Colorado	968	Support of confederated bands of Utes, 1 Incidental expenses Indian service in Cc 1883.
Cheyenne River	Dakota	3,215	Support of Sioux of different tribes, inc Santee of Nebraska, 1883. Incidental expenses Indian service in D 1883.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	do	2,371	do Support of Sioux of different tribes, inc Santee of Nebraska, 1883.
Devil's Lake	do	918	Fulfilling treaty with Sisseton and Wa Sioux and Santee Sioux of Lake Travei Devil's Lake. Incidental expenses Indian service in D 1883.
Fort Berthold	do	1,246	do Support of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, an dans, 1883.
Pine Ridge	do	8,000	Support of Sioux of different tribes, inc Santee of Nebraska, 1883. Incidental expenses Indian service in D 1883
Rosebud	do	7,728	Support of Sioux of different tribes, inc Santee of Nebraska, 1883. Incidental expenses Indian service in D 1883.
Sisseton	do	1,479	Fulfilling treaty with Sisseton, Wahpeton and Santee Sioux of Lake Travers Devil's Lake. Contingencies Indian Department, 1883 Incidental expenses Indian service in D 1883.
Standing Rock	do	4,472	Support of Sioux of different tribes, inc Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1883. Incidental expenses Indian service in D 1883.
Yankton	do	1,950	Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of Yankton Support of Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1883 Incidental expenses Indian service in D 1883.
Fort Hall	Idaho	1,556	Support of Shoshones and Bannocks, 188 Support of Indians at Fort Hall Reser 1883. Incidental expenses Indian service in 1883.
Lemhi	do	800	do Support of Indians at Lemhi Agency, 18
Nez Percé	do	1,250	Incidental expenses Indian service in 1883. Support of Nez Percés, 1883
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.	Indian Territory	6,496	Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 18 Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, A Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 188
Kiowa, Comanche, and *Wichita.*	do	4,181	Support of Apaches, Kiowas, and Coms 1883. Support of Wichitas and other affiliated 1883.

* *Payments to* employés at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds bel

during the year ending June 30, 1883, showing the appropriations from which paid and the at each agency.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.					PAY OF EMPLOYÉS.*		
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total of incidental expenses.	Regular.	Temporary.	Total pay of employés.
$9,449 33	$4,885 75	$2,768 75	$719 26	$17,823 09	$247,224 97	$5,914 50	$253,139 47
150 65	.....	125 00	.....	275 65	2,643 90	.....	2,643 90
75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10 50	.....	200 00	50 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	85 50	575 00	.....	825 00
234 10	.....	200 00	13 10	447 20	2,568 94	.....	2,568 94
162 50	91 00	.....	46 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	100 00	.....	400 00	7,482 73	1 00	7,483 73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,360 00	.....	4,360 00
186 95	240 00	74 00	36 00	536 95	1,270 00	46 50	1,316 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,706 82	163 28	1,870 10
94 00	.....	.....	.....	94 00	870 00	.....	870 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,995 65	55 86	.....
70 15	.....	264 00	93 85	428 00	.....	.....	4,051 51
.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	6,657 87	71 00	.....
185 25	.....	.....	4 00	589 25	.....	.....	6,728 87
76 00	.....	.....	11 73	.....	192 40	.....	.....
.....	618 12	.....	.....	705 85	1,098 17	.....	1,290 57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,090 00	.....	.....
211 30	.....	.....	.....	211 30	.....	.....	2,090 00
18 50	.....	.....	14 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	34 25	196 16	4 00	267 34	5,623 36	.....	5,623 36
.....	.....	.....	56 30	.....	8,591 58	.....	.....
45 75	.....	.....	.....	102 05	.....	.....	8,591 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,884 54	1,775 67	.....
220 55	.....	.....	.....	220 55	.....	.....	7,660 21
.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	2,251 53	323 90	.....
100 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 00	.....	.....	.....	228 86	.....	.....	2,575 43
.....	335 00	21 00	.....	.....	8,962 12	.....	.....
505 35	.....	.....	6 04	867 39	.....	.....	8,962 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,790 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,147 26	.....	.....
58 35	.....	.....	.....	58 35	900 00	.....	4,837 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,620 43	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....
53 35	.....	.....	.....	53 35	.....	.....	3,635 43
71 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	300 00	.....	371 00	3,061 80	.....	3,061 80
235 75	.....	68 00	95 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	399 00	2,233 16	617 95	2,851 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,818 10	90 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 00	5,977 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,503 41	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,027 50	.....	.....

the Indians, and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear in this statement.

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Indian Territory	.....	Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1883.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Osage	do	2,206	Support of Kansas Indians, 1883
			Fulfilling treaty with Kansas Indians
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe	do	2,293	Support of Poncas, 1883
			Support of Pawnees, 1883
			Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias
			Support of Nez Percés of Joseph's band, 1883
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Quapaw	do	1,071	Support of Quapaws, 1883
			Support of Modocs in Indian Territory, 1883
			Support of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1883.
			Fulfilling treaty with Eastern Shawnees
			Fulfilling treaty with Senecas
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Sac and Fox	do	2,484	Support of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1883.
			Support of Kickapoos, 1883
			Fulfilling treaty with Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Union	do	63,000	do
Sac and Fox	Iowa	348	do
			Fulfilling treaty with Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Kansas	916	Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies
			Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos
			Fulfilling treaty with Iowas
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Mackinac	Michigan	7,000	Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1883
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1883
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
White Earth	Minnesota	4,341	Support of Chippewas on White Earth Reservation, 1883.
			Support of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas, 1883.
			Support of Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, 1883.
			Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Blackfeet	Montana	4,500	Support of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, 1883
Crow	do	3,200	Support of Crows, 1883
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1883.
Flathead	do	1,693	Support of Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1883.
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1883.
Fort Belknap	do	1,700	do
			Support of Gros Ventres in Montana, 1883
			Support of Assinaboines in Montana, 1883
Fort Peck	do	6,000	Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1883.
			Support of Indians at Fort Peck Reservation, 1883.
Santee and Flandreau	Nebraska	1,200	Support of Poncas, 1883
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee of Nebraska, 1883.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Omaha and Winnebago	do	2,499	Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes
			Fulfilling treaty with Omahas
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Nevada	Nevada	4,110	do
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Nevada, 1883.
Western Shoshone	do	825	do
Mescalero and Jicarilla.	New Mexico	1,600	Support of Jicarilla and Mescalero Apaches, including removal of Mescaleros, 1883.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883

* *Payments to employés* at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to

the Indian service during the year ending June 30, 1883, *&c.*—Continued.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.					PAY OF EMPLOYÉS.*		
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total of incidental expenses.	Regular.	Temporary.	Total pay of employés.
					$1,174 30		
$200 00				$200 00			$8,705 21
					953 58		
					1,566 42		
249 66				249 66			2,520 00
					3,440 26		
					5,314 67		
					2,806 94		
					1,881 02		
126 28	$44 00		$4 50	174 78			13,442 89
					166 68		
					880 00		
	45 00	$42 32			3,376 64		
					166 68		
					600 00		
132 85			34 75	254 92			5,190 00
					1,250 00		
					1,775 00		
					3,395 24	$175 00	
227 11				227 11			6,595 24
313 85	36 00	176 10	85 65	611 60			
10 00	55 00		25 15	90 15			
					578 32		578 32
					720 00		
					600 00	139 25	
					466 67		
252 25	15 00			267 25			1,925 92
					700 00		
	250 00						
175 02	24 60			449 62	299 40		909 40
	37 50				3,425 00	10 00	
					2,930 00	64 00	
					615 00		
					1,779 56		
471 65			3 00	512 15			8,823 56
					5,149 17		5,149 17
					5,577 66		
					1,200 00		
89 25				89 25			6,777 66
					3,225 36		
			18 00	18 00		20 00	3,245 36
98 80							
					3,705 60		
				98 80	2,250 00		5,955 60
81 00	400 00						
				481 00	6,266 83		6,266 83
					180 00	101 50	
					3,443 49	843 99	
180 10	21 00			201 10			4,568 98
					2,691 58		
	100 00				2,212 22	92 50	
102 25			15 00	217 25			4,996 30
60 00							
33 50		30 00	3 00	126 50	3,495 81		3,495 81
323 47	24 00	22 50	14 63	384 60	1,797 10	191 25	1,988 35
			20 88		7,148 94	105 00	
			7 50				

the Indians, and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear in this statement.

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Mescalero and Jicarilla.	New Mexico	.....	Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1883.
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1883
Navajo	do	17,000	Support of Navajoes, 1883
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Pueblo	do	9,240	Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1883.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
			Support of Pueblos of New Mexico, 1883
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1883
New York	New York	5,119	Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Grande Ronde	Oregon	706	Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1883.
Klamath	do	1,023	do
			Support of Indians of Klamath Agency, 1883
			Support of Klamaths and Modocs, 1883
Siletz	do	997	Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1883.
Umatilla	do	897	Support of Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1883.
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1883.
Warm Springs	do	809	Support of confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1883.
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1883.
Tonkawa	Texas	98	Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Ouray	Utah	1,400	Support of Utes, confederated bands, 1883
			Support of Utahs, Tabequache band, 1883
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Utah, 1883.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Uintah Valley	do	965	Support of Utes, confederated bands, 1883
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Utah, 1883.
Colville	Washington	3,593	Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1883.
			Buildings at agency and repairs, 1883
Neah Bay and Quinaielt	do	1,265	Support of Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 1883
			Support of Makahs, 1883
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1883.
Nisqually, S'Kokomish and Tulalip.	do	4,450	Support of S'Klallams, 1883
			Support of D'Wamish and other allied tribes, 1883.
			Incidental expenses, Indian service in Washington, 1883.
Yakama	do	3,120	Support of Yakamas, 1883
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1883.
Green Bay	Wisconsin	3,025	Support of Menomonees, 1883
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
La Pointe	do	3,336	Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas of Bois Forte band.
			Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1883
			Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas of Lake Superior.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Shoshone	Wyoming	1,880	Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1883.
			Support of Shoshones and Bannacks, 1883
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Wyoming, 1883.

* Payments to employés at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to

the Indian service during the year ending June 30, 1883, *&c.*—Continued.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.					PAY OF EMPLOYÉS.*		
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total of incidental expenses.	Regular.	Temporary.	Total pay of employés.
$331 95							
	$270 00			$630 33			$7,253 94
		$224 07			$1,633 24	$32 61	
180 18				404 25			1,665 85
392 42							
124 70	20 00		$4 50				
	69 00		11 50		3,148 59		
	567 03			1,189 15			3,148 59
122 73	21 00			143 73	550 00	123 00	673 00
		100 00		100 00	2,638 25		2,638 25
25 50							
		100 00			839 01		
			3 55	129 05	3,525 00		4,364 01
273 52				273 52	2,674 61	187 50	2,862 11
		89 30			4,600 00		
17 95	20 00	120 00		247 25			4,600 00
					2,934 78		
240 00	120 00			360 00			2,934 78
	407 00			407 00			
					4,203 82		
					666 13		
387 90							
	13 75			401 65			4,869 95
					2,535 32		
179 70		100 00		279 70	2,955 58	84 00	5,574 90
159 50	62 50	154 00	10 25		2,847 80	120 00	
	420 00			806 25			2,967 80
					1,834 67		
					900 00		
242 90				242 90			2,734 67
					1,275 00		
		90 30			2,659 20	203 50	
340 70			25 00	456 00	2,000 00	22 50	6,160 20
					5,975 80	119 74	
66 55				66 55			6,095 54
					1,668 06		
100 35		15 00	35 00	150 35			1,668 06
					1,400 00		
	20 00	157 00			4,266 87		
					136 00		
303 00	5 00		5 70	490 70			5,802 87
					2,725 24		
					3,300 59		
49 38				49 38			6,025 83

the Indians, and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear in this stat

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	OBJECTS AND	
		Buildings at agencies, and repairs.	Medicines and medical supplies.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Fulfilling treaty with—			
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches	30,000 00	189 35	575 70
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	20,000 00	.....	489 32
Chickasaws	3,000 00	.....	.....
Chippewas, Bois Fort band	14,100 00	.....	8 82
Chippewas of the Mississippi	21,000 00	.....	.....
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands	22,666 66	.....	130 81
Choctaws	30,032 89	.....	.....
Choctaws and Chickasaws	10,000 00	.....	.....
Creeks	69,968 40	.....	.....
Crows	30,000 00	.....	.....
Iowas	2,875 00	.....	61 69
Kansas	10,000 00	.....	12 30
Kickapoos	4,679 05	.....	.....
Miamies of Eel River	1,100 00	.....	.....
Miamies of Kansas	1,768 29	.....	.....
Omahas	20,000 00	.....	268 79
Osages	18,456 00	.....	.....
Otoes and Missourias	9,000 00	.....	236 47
Pawnees	30,000 00	.....	436 50
Poncas	8,000 00	.....	380 08
Pottawatomies	20,647 65	.....	.....
Pottawatomies of Huron	400 00	.....	.....
Quapaws	1,000 00	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	51,000 00	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	7,870 00	.....	52 39
Seminoles	28,500 00	.....	.....
Senecas	3,690 00	.....	.....
Senecas of New York	11,902 50	.....	.....
Shawnees	5,000 00	.....	.....
Shawnees, Eastern	1,030 00	.....	.....
Shoshones	11,000 00	635 05	58 07
Six Nations of New York	4,500 00	.....	.....
Sisseton and Wahpeton, and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake	80,000 00	626 50	616 17
Sioux, Yankton tribe	25,000 00	.....	387 72
Winnebagoes	44,162 47	129 25	293 78
Support of (treaty)—			
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1883	22,700 00	.....	.....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1883	20,600 00	.....	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi, 1883	4,000 00	.....	.....
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, 1883	2,500 00	.....	.....
Crows, 1883	77,000 00	.....	245 62
Klamaths and Modocs, 1883	6,100 00	.....	.....
Molels, 1883	3,000 00	.....	.....
Nez Percés, 1883	3,500 00	.....	.....
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1883	53,000 00	.....	140 94
Pawnees, 1883	17,500 00	.....	.....
Poncas, 1883	32,500 00	756 13	.....
Quapaws, 1883	1,060 00	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, 1883	200 00	.....	.....
Shoshones and Bannacks, 1883	29,437 00	.....	.....
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1883	1,032,300 00	10,625 91	2,654 65
Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1883	50,000 00	.....	40 70
Utahs, Tabequache band, 1883	720 00	.....	.....
Utes, confederated bands, 1883	73,020 00	142 10	435 58
Payment to Flatheads removed to Jocko Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1883	5,000 00	.....	.....
Support of (gratuity)—			
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1883	350,000 00	.....	.....

Indian Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.

Annuity goods.	Subsistence supplies.	Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies.	Expenses of transportation and storage.	Payments of annuities in money.	Pay of regular employés at agencies.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
19,452 91	2,333 58	5,035 05	.....	.....	.....
11,695 82	686 75	1,264 57	.....	2,000 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....
4,369 53	3,825 15	126 80	.....	3,500 00	1,400 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,392 00	.....
6,794 54	1,302 23	523 12	.....	10,315 00	1,779 56
.....	.....	.....	.....	22,532 89	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	69,968 40	.....
.....	8,319 42	62 66	.....	.....	.....
439 58	133 77	115 20	.....	466 67	.....
1,269 88	200 00	587 41	.....	3,842 50	1,566 42
273 17	584 58	392 50	.....	.....	600 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	213 52	.....
2,754 32	513 78	2,308 36	.....	.....	2,212 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	.....
2,125 09	2,071 76	608 38	.....	.....	3,520 68
12,341 89	664 50	1,557 11	.....	14,943 24	.....
4,411 37	.....	2,062 07	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	67 50	.....	19,799 06	720 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....
.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	44,535 20	3,973 56
711 46	32 28	405 81	.....	6,360 75	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	28,500 00	.....
.....	.....	75 00	.....	2,775 00	600 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,747 30	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....
.....	.....	24 25	.....	468 45	166 68
3,689 07	3,404 63	685 72	.....	.....	1,873 18
3,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,929 36	16,837 48	14,930 76	.....	.....	4,341 53
10,629 31	.....	1,941 33	.....	.....	2,790 00
6,737 57	.....	3,082 56	.....	4,000 00	2,691 58
15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,503 41
14,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,818 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615 60
16,673 91	51,513 23	1,244 16	.....	.....	5,577 66
2,030 20	.....	220 06	.....	.....	3,525 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,233 16
7,992 59	27,306 81	1,206 00	.....	.....	2,725 24
.....	.....	73 06	.....	.....	5,314 67
2,165 53	21,232 20	1,064 87	.....	.....	3,874 60
.....	.....	4 75	.....	.....	166 68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,222 64	.....	970 00	.....	.....	6,921 02
217,991 12	1,304,031 61	119,730 03	49,931 59	.....	46,042 44
.....	47,822 30	124 42	.....	.....	1,117 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666 13
19,645 23	36,354 75	3,919 01	.....	.....	10,734 79
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....
82 05	340,476 10	2,617 74	.....	.....	1,174 30

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES		
	Pay of temporary employés at agencies.	Support of schools.	To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Fulfilling treaty with—			
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches		2,295 16	
Cheyennes and Arapahoes			3,863 54
Chickasaws			
Chippewas, Bois Fort band		275 00	
Chippewas of the Mississippi			
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands		540 00	91 39
Choctaws			
Choctaws and Chickasaws		4,686 33	
Creeks			
Crows			
Iowas		944 76	449 00
Kansas		609 16	1,670 87
Kickapoos	139 25	2,168 80	274 00
Miamies of Eel River			
Miamies of Kansas		1,554 22	
Omahas	92 50	4,115 71	3,273 01
Osages		3,450 96	
Otoes and Missourias		83 46	354 16
Pawnees			
Poncas		142 88	
Pottawatomies			60 00
Pottawatomies of Huron			
Quapaws		960 00	
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	175 00	1,631 87	120 90
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri		303 61	
Seminoles			
Senecas			240 00
Senecas of New York			
Shawnees			
Shawnees, Eastern			
Shoshones		68 34	123 89
Six Nations of New York			
Sisseton and Wahpeton, and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake	323 90	9,181 63	7,459 89
Sioux, Yankton tribe		679 27	2,139 58
Winnebagoes		3,611 85	2,170 95
Support of (treaty)—			
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1883			1,630 50
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1883	90 00		690 00
Chippewas of the Mississippi, 1883		3,941 67	
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, 1883		1,354 96	298 00
Crows, 1883		1,485 02	
Klamaths and Modocs, 1883		130 00	135 00
Moleis, 1883		2,995 33	
Nez Percés, 1883	617 95	648 89	
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1883		211 88	285 00
Pawnees, 1883		9,539 80	1,681 07
Poncas, 1883	101 50		3,160 23
Quapaws, 1883			
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, 1883		200 00	
Shoshones and Bannacks, 1883		1,402 12	218 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1883	2,959 51	46,674 22	61,395 05
Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1883			644 75
Utahs, Tabequache band, 1883			
Utes, confederated bands, 1883	55 86	379 35	6 66
Payment to Flatheads removed to Jocko Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1883			
Support of (gratuity)—			
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1883	69 00		4,162 79

* Of this balance $14.901.79 is held for Winnebagoes

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.						
Incidental expenses of agencies.	Presents to Indians.	Stock for Indians.	Agricultural improvements.	In hands of agents.	Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
					29,881 75	118 25
					20,000 00	
					3,000 00	
					13,505 30	594 70
					19,392 00	1,608 00
8 00					21,484 65	1,182 01
					22,532 89	7,500 00
					4,686 33	5,313 67
					69,968 40	
					8,382 08	21,617 92
					2,610 67	264 33
					9,758 54	241 46
10 00					4,442 30	236 75
					1,100 00	
					1,767 74	55
100 00					15,638 69	4,361 31
					18,450 96	5 04
					9,000 00	
					29,943 24	56 76
					6,996 40	1,003 60
					20,646 56	1 09
					400 00	
					1,000 00	
				106 70	50,436 53	456 77
					7,866 30	3 70
					28,500 00	
					3,690 00	
					11,747 30	155 20
					5,000 00	
					659 38	370 62
348 23					10,886 18	113 82
					3,500 00	1,000 00
633 50					78,880 72	1,119 28
233 92				198 88	18,801 12	6,000 00
				395 05	22,717 54	* 21,049 88
					22,133 91	566 09
					20,598 10	1 90
					3,941 67	58 33
					2,267 96	232 04
					76,739 60	260 40
					6,040 26	59 74
					2,995 33	4 67
					3,500 00	
				65 00	39,868 46	13,066 54
					16,608 60	891 40
					32,355 06	144 94
					171 43	888 57
					200 00	
				189 07	20,733 78	8,514 15
2,811 30	60 00	46,132 45	679 50	6,304 40	1,911,719 38	14,276 22
40 97				179 60	49,820 40	
					666 13	53 87
					71,673 33	1,346 67
					5,000 00	
					348,581 98	1,418 02

in Wisconsin as required by act of Congress.

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSE			
		Pay of Indian agents.	Pay of special agents.	Pay of interpreters.	Buildings at agencies, and repairs.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Support of (gratuity)—					
Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1883	40,000 00				21 83
Assinaboines in Montana, 1883	15,000 00				16 25
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, 1883	35,000 00				40 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1883	18,000 00				
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, 1883	18,000 00				
Chippewas on White Earth Reservation, 1883	10,000 00				
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1883	8,000 00				
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, 1883	10,000 00				
Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1883	13,000 00				
Gros Ventres in Montana, 1883	20,000 00				
Jicarilla and Mescalero Apaches, including removal of Mescaleros, 1883	40,000 00				
Kansas Indians, 1883	5,000 00				
Kickapoos, 1883	8,000 00				
Makahs, 1883	6,000 00				
Menomonees, 1883	7,000 00				
Modocs in Indian Territory, 1883	5,000 00				16 70
Moquis Pueblos, 1883	2,000 00				
Navajoes, 1883	5,000 00				
Nez Percés of Joseph's band, 1883	20,000 00				
Pueblos of New Mexico, 1883	7,500 00				
Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 1883	5,000 00				
Shoshones in Wyoming, 1883	18,000 00				
S'Klallams, 1883	6,000 00				
Tonkawas at Fort Griffin, 1883	3,000 00				
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1883	10,000 00				
Wichitas and other affiliated bands, 1883	16,000 00				
Yakamas and other Indians, 1883	26,000 00				
Indians of Central Superintendency, 1883	18,000 00				101 00
Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, 1883	22,000 00				54 80
Indians at Fort Peck Reservation, 1883	75,000 00				
Indians of Klamath Agency, 1883	6,000 00				
Indians of Lemhi Agency, 1883	21,000 00				162 00
Indians of San Carlos Reservation, 1883	275,000 00				92 65
Incidental expenses Indian service in—					
Arizona, 1883	24,000 00				
California, 1883	32,000 00				40 00
Colorado, 1883	1,500 00				
Dakota, 1883	10,000 00				
Idaho, 1883	1,000 00				
Montana, 1883	5,000 00				3 50
Nevada, 1883	13,000 00				
New Mexico, 1883	1,000 00				
Oregon, 1883	24,000 00				
Utah, 1883	12,500 00				
Washington, 1883	18,000 00				
Wyoming, 1883	2,000 00				
Pay of—					
Indian agents, 1883	90,500 00	83,030 09			
Interpreters, 1883	20,000 00			18,306 24	
Indian inspectors, 1883	15,000 00				
School inspector, 1883	3,000 00				
Police, 1883	82,000 00				
Additional beef, Indian service, 1883	200,000 00				
Buildings at agencies, &c., 1883	25,000 00				20,471 03
Contingencies, Indian Department, 1883	38,500 00		7,290 05		12 13
Support of schools not otherwise provided for, 1883	150,000 00				
Support of Indian school, Carlisle, Pa., 1883	68,500 00				

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.

Medicines and medical supplies.	Annuity goods.	Subsistence supplies.	Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies.	Expenses of transportation and storage.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Pay of regular employés at agencies.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
300 01	9,144 19	18,930 55	1,911 35	.....	.....	5,623 36
12 24	2,958 82	8,141 64	1,231 05	.....	.....	2,250 00
88 53	4,980 55	20,410 38	2,008 28	.....	.....	5,149 17
96 36	2,952 66	2,427 17	6,197 81	.....	.....	4,966 87
107 87	5,248 43	4,590 11	2,262 42	.....	.....	2,930 00
173 13	.....	1,298 84	3,396 54	.....	.....	3,425 00
133 88	252 22	82 00	2,180 71	.....	.....	2,934 78
227 52	546 24	698 66	885 62	.....	.....	2,659 29
168 86	1,479 59	2,127 76	2,570 17	.....	.....	3,225 36
252 11	3,872 65	9,595 40	1,995 70	.....	.....	3,705 60
92 40	11,669 79	10,900 47	4,612 06	.....	.....	7,148 94
343 65	401 05	956 70	350 83	.....	.....	953 58
30 44	.....	3,142 50	187 50	.....	.....	1,775 00
167 00	775 16	119 75	1,162 13	.....	.....	900 00
331 06	340 32	536 15	806 71	.....	.....	1,668 06
70 76	596 95	762 51	754 48	.....	.....	880 00
188 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575 00
131 03	.....	146 46	1,336 07	.....	.....	1,633 24
370 15	2,987 38	8,015 34	1,377 29	.....	.....	1,881 02
64 98	.....	141 83	381 96	.....	.....	3,148 59
73 34	536 71	217 97	814 28	.....	.....	1,834 67
144 00	275 80	15,930 30	1,570 51	.....	.....	.....
140 50	558 30	330 65	1,384 81	.....	.....	1,275 00
.....	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
352 00	780 00	.....	3,074 10	.....	.....	4,600 00
495 95	7,189 77	.....	5,738 04	.....	.....	2,027 50
265 89	4,059 76	.....	6,492 52	.....	.....	5,975 80
556 60	.....	1,192 33	2,199 71	.....	.....	4,626 64
78 03	588 68	17,265 94	1,877 50	.....	.....	.....
186 91	14,796 73	42,797 39	6,233 64	.....	.....	6,266 83
248 38	399 30	1,300 00	2,280 91	.....	.....	840 00
148 92	2,943 16	10,530 46	1,772 21	.....	.....	3,061 80
307 84	15,694 07	214,740 84	10,351 30	.....	.....	7,482 73
549 50	1,476 90	10,295 41	2,613 78	.....	.....	5,212 84
513 23	8,892 90	5,748 07	5,090 88	3 35	.....	8,206 82
.....	.....	.....	27 00	.....	.....	619 00
.....	.....	.....	1,959 82	.....	10 23	1,092 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,449 70	.....	.....	.....
109 31	1,088 50	3,985 86	1,178 75	.....	.....	5,292 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
277 23	2,115 97	3,402 99	5,652 15	.....	.....	5,312 86
124 95	2,602 73	4,060 97	1,335 42	.....	1 00	2,955 58
437 37	269 28	495 43	1,822 50	.....	.....	4,847 80
.....	.....	.....	106 80	.....	8 50	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	175,571 84	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	23 23	4,294 17	.....	.....	6,562 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FO					
	Pay of temporary employés at agencies.	Support of schools.	To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.	Traveling expenses of Indian agents.	Traveling expenses of special agents.	Incidental expenses of agencies.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Support of (gratuity)—						
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1883		1,145 98	686 55			117 65
Assinaboines in Montana, 1883		300 00	90 00			
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, 1883		1,464 79	214 53			
Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1883		847 65	139 40			177 00
Chippewas of Red Lake, and Pembina, 1883	64 00	1,676 97	864 34			125 00
Chippewas on White Earth Reservation, 1883	10 00		1,456 05			44 50
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1883		1,189 12	995 00			
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, 1883	203 50	690 00	464 57			90 30
Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1883		50 04	1,608 59			
Gros Ventres in Montana, 1883		223 14	270 00			
Jicarilla and Mescalero Apaches, including removal of Mescaleros, 1883	105 00	305 28	66 00			100 00
Kansas Indians, 1883		710 69	1,283 50			
Kickapoos, 1883			769 50			
Makahs, 1883		579 80	1,410 00			
Menomonees, 1883		1,117 52	1,401 98			
Modocs in Indian Territory, 1883						
Moquis Pueblos, 1883			10 00			
Navajoes, 1883	32 61	263 32	1,082 53			224 07
Nez Percés of Joseph's band, 1883		1,733 30	934 40			
Pueblos of New Mexico, 1883	11 80	1,870 73				324 33
Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 1883		389 68	380 00			
Shoshones in Wyoming, 1883		31 10				
S'Klallams, 1883		966 87	907 50			
Tonkawas at Fort Griffin, 1883						
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1883		1,059 37				129 30
Wichitas and other affiliated bands, 1883		543 70				
Yakamas and other Indians, 1883	119 74	5,985 50	2,037 21			
Indians of Central Superintendency, 1883	294 50	2,814 34	1,187 46			103 32
Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, 1883			545 00			
Indians at Fort Peck Reservation, 1883		1,050 41	874 00			400 00
Indians of Klamath Agency, 1883		266 39				100 00
Indians of Lemhi Agency, 1883		90 72	757 75			450 23
Indians of San Carlos Reservation, 1883	1 00	155 23	17,828 33			512 60
Incidental expenses Indian service in—						
Arizona, 1883		770 69	881 90	622 25		377 60
California, 1883	209 78	1,743 51	579 00	262 95		574 94
Colorado, 1883				70 15		464 85
Dakota, 1883		48 90	4,246 27	1,028 25		314 21
Idaho, 1883		8 80	10 00	466 60		173 15
Montana, 1883	20 00	100 10	55 00	269 05		432 75
Nevada, 1883	191 25	86 84	209 33	356 97		550 28
New Mexico, 1883				724 37		61 47
Oregon, 1883	187 50	1,008 99	2,619 74	657 47		343 25
Utah, 1883	84 00	22 59		628 10		147 75
Washington, 1883	142 50	7,706 28	375 44	809 65		417 13
Wyoming, 1883				57 73		25 50
Pay of—						
Indian agents, 1883						
Interpreters, 1883						
Indian inspectors, 1883						
School inspector, 1883						
Police, 1883						
Additional beef, Indian service, 1883						
Buildings at agencies, &c., 1883						
Contingencies, Indian Department, 1883	1,019 29	349 50	1,317 16	7,518 95	3,648 42	2,291 67
Support of schools not otherwise provided for, 1883		148,106 49				
Support of Indian school, Carlisle, Pa, 1883		68,500 00				

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.							
Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipments.	Stock for Indians.	Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors, including Indian school inspector.	Agricultural improvements.	Miscellaneous.	In hands of agents.	Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
			96 00	726 00	597 41	38,703 47	699 12
						15,000 00	
					325 00	34,356 23	318 77
						17,804 92	195 08
						17,873 14	126 86
					116 00	9,804 06	79 94
					208 96	7,767 71	23 33
					462 14	6,465 70	3,072 16
						11,230 37	1,769 63
						19,914 60	85 40
						34,999 94	5,000 06
						5,000 00	
						5,904 94	2,095 06
						5,113 84	886 16
						6,201 80	798 20
	400 00			1,500 00		4,981 40	18 60
	800 00			286 17		1,860 00	140 00
						4,849 33	150 67
	2,499 90					19,798 78	201 22
						5,944 22	1,555 78
						4,246 65	753 35
						17,951 71	48 29
	434 34				2 04	5,997 96	
						3,000 00	
						9,994 77	5 23
						15,994 96	5 04
						24,936 42	1,063 58
					4,923 85	13,075 90	25
					233 45	20,409 95	1,356 60
					2,306 33	72,605 91	87 76
						5,434 98	565 02
	1,000 00				82 75	20,917 25	
6,465 50						273,632 09	1,367 91
						22,800 87	1,199 13
				8 00	100 00	31,873 43	26 57
						1,181 00	319 00
				330 48	41 14	9,030 56	928 30
					62 65	661 05	276 30
					39 00	3,330 10	1,630 90
						13,000 00	
						785 84	214 16
					110 00	21,578 15	2,311 85
						11,963 09	536 91
					64	17,323 38	675 98
						198 53	1,801 47
						83,030 09	7,469 91
						18,306 24	1,693 76
		13,262 00				13,262 00	1,738 00
		2,861 41				2,861 41	138 59
76,820 58						76,820 58	5,179 42
						175,571 84	24,428 16
						20,471 03	4,528 97
			28 00	1,959 15		36,314 00	2,186 00
						148,106 49	1,893 51
						68,500 00	

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	OBJECTS AND PUR-	
		Vaccination of Indians.	Expenses of transportation and storage.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Support of Indian school, Forest Grove, Oreg., 1883	30,000 00	.....	.....
Indian children at Hampton School, Virginia, 1883	16,700 00	.....	.....
Indian children at schools in States, 1883	17,000 00	.....	.....
Indian children at schools and in private families, 1883	150,000 00	.....	.....
School building, Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Indian Territory	5,000 00	.....	.....
School building and support of school for Indians of Indian Territory	25,000 00	.....	.....
School building and support of school for Indians of Sioux Reservation in Dakota	25,000 00	.....	.....
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies, 1883	40,000 00	.....	.....
Transportation of Indian supplies, 1883	295,000 00	.....	.....
Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors, 1883	6,000 00	.....	274,032 01
Traveling expenses of Indian school inspector, 1883	1,500 00	.....	.....
Vaccination of Indians, 1883	800 00	740 75	.....
Expenses of Indian commissioners, 1883	4,700 00	.....	.....

* These unexpended balances will be required to meet outstanding

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

POSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.						Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Support of schools.	Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors, including Indian school inspector.	Expenses of Indian commissioners.	In hands of agents.		
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
.....	.....	23,520 20	.....	.....	.....	23,520 20	6,479 80
.....	.....	15,907 16	.....	.....	.....	15,907 16	792 84
.....	.....	8,579 24	.....	.....	.....	8,579 24	8,420 76
.....	.....	57,643 76	.....	.....	2,462 27	57,643 76	*89,893 97
.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....
.....	.....	8,926 00	.....	.....	.....	8,926 00	*16,074 00
.....	.....	519 50	.....	.....	.....	519 50	*24,480 50
25,161 12	14,151 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,313 11	686 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274,032 01	20,967 99
.....	.....	.....	4,279 53	.....	569 45	4,279 53	1,151 02
.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	740 75	59 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,625 95	.....	4,625 95	74 05

indebtedness and to pay for school buildings now in process of erection.

AGGREGATE OF FOREGOING TABLE.

Pay of Indian agents	$83,
Pay of special agents	7,
Pay of interpreters	18,
Buildings at agencies and repairs	34,
Vaccination of Indians	
Medicines and medical supplies	15,
Annuity goods	534,
Subsistence supplies	2, 473,
Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies	272,
Expenses of transportation and storage	323,
Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies	25,
Advertising expenses and telegraphing	14,
Payments of annuities in money	294,
Pay of regular employés at agencies	265,
Pay of temporary employés at agencies	7,
Support of schools	482,
To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor	145,
Traveling expenses of Indian agents	13,
Traveling expenses of special agents	3,
Incidental expenses of agencies	13,
Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipment	83,
Presents to Indians	
Stock for Indians	51,
Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors, including Indian school inspector	21,
Expenses of Indian commissioners	4,
Agricultural improvements	
Miscellaneous	4,
In hands of agents*	20,
Total amount expended	5, 196,
Balance unexpended †	366,

*This amount in hands of agents was doubtless disbursed before the date of this statement, b accounts representing the disbursements have not yet reached this office.

†A large portion of this balance will be required to meet outstanding liabilities on account fiscal year ending June 30, 1883; claims on account of which have not yet been settled.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS FROM DECEMBER 12, 1882, TO AUGUST 15, 1883, ESTABLISHING, RESTORING, OR DEFINING EXISTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

ARIZONA.

Gila Bend Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 12, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in the Territory of Arizona, viz, township 5 south, range 5 west, Gila and Salt River meridian, excepting section 18 thereof, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Papago and other Indians now settled there, and such other Indians as the Sectetary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Hualpai Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country situated in the Territory of Arizona be, and the same is hereby, set aside and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Hualpai Indians, namely: Beginning at a point on the Colorado River 5 miles eastward of Tinnakah Spring; thence south 20 miles to crest of high mesa; thence south 40° east 25 miles to a point of Music Mountains; thence east 15 miles, thence north 50° east 35 miles; thence north 30 miles to the Colorado River; thence along said river to the place of beginning; the southern boundary being at least 2 miles south of Peach Spring, and the eastern boundary at least 2 miles east of Pine Spring. All bearings and distances being approximate.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Moqui Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 16, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona, lying and being within the following-described boundaries, viz, beginning on the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, at a point 36° 30′ north, thence due west to the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west, thence due south to a point of longitude 35° 30′ north, thence due east to the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude, and thence due north to place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale, and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Moqui and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Yuma Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 6, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of Arizona, viz, beginning at a point in the channel of the Colorado River, opposite the mouth of the Gila River, thence up the channel of the Gila River to the range line (when extended) between ranges 19 and 20 west of the Gila and Salt River meridian, thence north on said range line to the first standard parallel south, thence west on said parallel to the channel of the Colorado River, thence down the channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale and set apart as a reservation for the Yuma and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon: *Provided*, however, That

any tract or tracts included within the above-described boundaries to which vali rights have attached under the laws of the United States are hereby excluded fron the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CALIFORNIA.

Mission Indian Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 5, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following lands situate in California, viz, the south east quarter of the northeast quarter, the north half of the southeast quarter, anc the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 3, township 12 south, rang 2 east of San Bernardino meridian, being lands withdrawn from the public domai for the Mission Indians by Executive order of December 27, 1875, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 19, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands situate in the State of California, San Bernardino base and meridian, viz: Section 28, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 31; the north half, the southeas quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and lots 1 and 2 of sectior 32, and the north half of section 33, township 4 south, range 1 east; section 2; the south half of section 3, the fractional south half of section 4, the fractional nortl half of section 10, and the fractional northeast quarter of section 9, township 5 south range 1 east; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 8, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 9, township 12 south, range 2 east, anc sections 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 28, and 33, township 14 south, range 2 east, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Mission Indians in the State of California: *Provided*, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid rights of any party.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

DAKOTA.

Turtle Mountain Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 21, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country in the Territory of Dakota, viz: Beginning at a point on the international boundary where the tenth guide meridian west of the fifth principal meridian (being the range line between ranges 73 and 74 west of the fifth principal meridian) will, when extended, intersect said international boundary; thence south on the tenth guide meridian to the southeast corner of township 161 north, range 74 west; thence east on the 15th standard parallel north, to the northeast corner of township 160 north, range 74 west; thence south on the tenth guide meridian west to the southeast corner of township 159 north, range 74 west; thence east on the line between townships 158 and 159 north to the southeast corner of township 159 north, range 70 west; thence north with the line between ranges 69 and 70 west to the northeast corner of township 160 north, range 70 west; thence west on the fifteenth standard parallel north to the southeast corner of township 161 north, range 70 west; thence north on the line between ranges 69 and 70 west to the international boundary; thence west on the international boundary to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas and such other Indians of the Chippewa tribe as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Iowa Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 15, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Indian Territory, viz: Commencing at the point where the Deep Fork of the Canadian River intersects the west boundary of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence north along said west boundary to the south bank of the Cimarron River; thence up said Cimarron River to the Indian meridian; thence south along said Indian meridian to the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; thence down said Deep Fork to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Iowa and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Kickapoo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 15, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following described tract of country in the Indian Territory, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence north along the western boundary of said reservation to the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; thence up said Deep Fork to the point where it intersects the Indian meridian; thence south along said Indian meridian to the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence down said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Kickapoo Indians.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

MINNESOTA.

Deer Creek Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 30, 1883.

Agreeably to the provision contained in the closing sentence of the first clause of Article 3 of the treaty of April 7, 1866, with the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians (14 Stat. at L., p. 765), it is hereby ordered that a township of land in the State of Minnesota, to wit, township 62 north, range 25 west of the fourth principal meridian, be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the perpetual use and occupancy of said Indians: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts embraced within said township to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States governing the disposition of the public lands, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

White Earth Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 13, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated March 18, 1879, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart certain described lands north of and adjoining the White Earth Reservation in the State of Minnesota, as a reservation for Indian purposes, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, the lands embraced within said reservation not being required for the purposes for which they were set apart.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

NEW MEXICO.

Mescalero Apache Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 24, 1883.

In lieu of Executive order dated May 19, 1882, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation *for the Mescalero* Apaches, which order is hereby canceled,

it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition and set apart for the use of the said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of township 12 south, range 16 east of the principal meridian in New Mexico; thence west along the north boundary of township 12 south, ranges 16, 15, 14, and 13 east to the southeast corner of township 11 south, range 12 east; thence north along the east boundary of said township to the second correction line south; thence west along said correction line 12 miles; thence south 12 miles; thence east 6 miles; thence south to the 33° of north latitude, as established and marked on the ground by First Lieut. L. H. Walker, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., in compliance with Special Orders No. 100, Series of 1875, Headquarters District of New Mexico; thence east along said thirty-third degree of north latitude to its intersection with the range line between ranges 16 and 17 east; thence north along said range line to place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Zuni Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 1, 1883.

Whereas it is found that certain descriptions as to boundaries given in an Executive order issued March 16, 1877, setting apart a reservation in the Territory of New Mexico for the Zuni Pueblo Indians, are not stated with sufficient definiteness to include within said reservation all the lands specified in and intended to be covered by said Executive order, especially the Nutria Springs and the Ojo Pescado, said Executive order is hereby so amended that the description of the tract of land thereby set apart for the purposes therein named, shall read as follows:

Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth mile-post on the west boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico, thence in a direct line to the southwest corner of township 11 north, range 18 west; thence east and north, following section lines, so as to include sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, in said township; thence from the northeast corner of said township on the range line between ranges 17 and 18 west, to the third correction line north; thence east on said correction line to the nearest section line in range 16, from whence a line due south would include the Zuni settlements in the region of Nutria and Nutria Springs and the Pescado Springs; thence south following section lines to the township line between townships 9 and 10 north, range 16 west; thence west on said township line to the range line between ranges 16 and 17 west; thence in a direct line to the one hundred and forty-eighth mile-post on the western boundary line of said Territory; thence north along said boundary line to place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

OREGON.

Malheur Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 21, 1883,

It is hereby ordered that the Malheur Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon, except a tract of 320 acres described in an Executive order dated September 13, 1882, as "the north half of the late military post reserve of Camp Harney, as established by Executive order of December 5, 1872," be and the same is hereby restored to the public domain, the same being no longer required for the purposes for which it was set apart.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Columbia Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 23, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory, lying *within the following*-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the intersection of

the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington, with the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence due south fifteen miles; thence due east to the Okinakane River; thence up said river to the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence west along said boundary line to the place of beginning, being a portion of the country set apart for the use of Chief Moses and his people by Executive orders of April 19, 1879, and March 6, 1880, be and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupy reference to treaty, law, or other authority

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.		
Colorado River*	Colorado River	Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Koahualla, Kokopa,† Mohavi, and Yuma.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papaho
Gila River	do	Marikopa and Pima
Hualpai		Hwalapai
Moqui	Moqui Pueblo	Moqui (Shinumo)
Papago	Pima	Papaho
Salt River	do	Marikopa and Pima
Suppai	Colorado River	Suppai
White Mountain	San Carlos	Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikahwa, Koiotero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.
Yuma		Yuma-Apache
Total		
CALIFORNIA.		
Hoopa Valley	Round Valley	Hunsatung, Hupá, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiax, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.
Klamath River	None	Klamath River
Mission (23 reserves)	Mission	Coahuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.
Tule River	Tule River	Kawai, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.
Total		
COLORADO.		
Ute	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute
Total		
DAKOTA TERRITORY.		
Crow Creek	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Yanktonai and Minnekonjo Sioux
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux
Old Winnebago	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux
Ponca‡		
Sioux	Cheyenne River	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.
Do	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux
Do	Pine Ridge (Red Cloud).	Northern Arapaho, and Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux.
Do	Rose Bud (Spotted Tail).	Minnekonjo, Ogalalla, Upper Brulé and Wahzahzah Sioux.
Do	Standing Rock	Blackfaet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.
Turtle Mountain		Chippewas of the Mississippi
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux
Total		
IDAHO TERRITORY.		
Cœur d'Alène	Colville	Cœur d'Alène, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Boisé and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti), and Shoshoni

* *Partly in California.* † *Not on reservation.* ‡ Now in Nebraska. See act March 28, 1882, Stat., 22, p. 35.

ing or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in square miles and acres, and by which reservations were established.

Area in acres.	Square miles.*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
†300,800	470	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, November 22, 1873, November 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
22,391	35	Executive order, December 12, 1882.
†134,400	210	Act of Congress approved February 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, August 31, 1876, January 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, and May 5, 1882.
730,880	1,142	Executive order, January 4, 1883.
2,508,800	2,920	Executive order, December 16, 1882.
†70,080	109½	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299.
46,720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
†38,400	60	Executive orders, June 8, November 23, 1880, and March 31, 1882.
2,528,000	3,950	Executive orders, November 9, 1871, December 14, 1872, August 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, January 26 and March 31, 1877.
134,400	210	Executive order, July 6, 1883.
6,514,871	10,179½	
†89,572	140	Act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
25,600	40	Executive order, November 16, 1855.
161,217	251½	Executive orders, December 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, August 25, September 29, 1877, January 17, 1880, March 2, March 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, February 5 and June 19, 1883.
†102,118	159½	Acts of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, March 30, 1870, April 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876.
†48,551	76	Executive orders, January 9, October 3, 1873, and August 3, 1878.
427,058	667	
1,094,400	1,710	Treaties of October 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and March 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved April 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, November 22, 1875, August 17, 1876, February 7, 1879, and August 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.
1,094,400	1,710	
‡203,397	318	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
§230,400	360	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 141-152, Comp. Rev. Stats.)
2,912,000	4,550	Unratified agreement of September 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866; Executive orders, April 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880.
‡918,780	1,435	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 141-152, Comp. Rev. Stats.)
‡416,915	652	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
§96,000	150	Treaty of March 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997; and supplemental treaty, March 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
§21,731,368	33,955	Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; and Executive orders, January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive order, August 9, 1879. (Tract, 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of January 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.)
491,520	768	Executive order, December 21, 1882.
‡430,405	672½	Treaties of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744, and of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
27,480,785	42,860½	
§736,000	1,150	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 8, 1873.
†‡1,202,330	1,878	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148.

* *Approximate.* † *Outboundaries surveyed.* ‡ Surveyed. § Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reserv

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.
IDAHO TER.—Cont'd.		
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni
Total		
INDIAN TERRITORY.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Sout Cheyenne.
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Chahta)
Creek	do	Creek
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw
Kickapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kickapoo
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Ki
Modoc	Quapaw	Modoc
Oakland or Nez Percé	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Joseph's band of Nez Percé
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw
Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouria
Ottawa	Quapaw	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf
Pawnee	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Pawnee (Pâni)
Peoria	Qaupaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea
Ponca	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Ponca
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawatomi
Quapaw	Quapaw	Kwapa
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Otoe, Ottawa, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri of the Mississippi, including Mokohoko's band. *
Seminole	Union	Seminole
Seneca	Quapaw	Seneca
Shawnee	do	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ion-ie, Kaddo, Ki Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.
Wyandotte	Quapaw	Wyandotte
Total		
IOWA.		
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomi, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, Winnebago.
Total		

* Not on reservation.

in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Area in acres.	Square miles.*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
†746,651	1,167	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
64,000	100	Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868, and Executive order, February 12, 1875.
2,748,981	4,295	
§4,297,771	6,715	Executive order, August 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
‡5,031,351	7,861	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of December 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
§4,650,935	7,267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
‡6,688,000	10,450	Do.
‡3,215,495	5,024	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
§228,152	356¼	Executive order, August 15, 1883.
§100,137	156½	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
§206,466	322½	Executive order, August 15, 1883.
§2,968,893	4,639	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
§4,040	6	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
§90,711	142	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74.
§1,470,059	2,297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
§129,113	202	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881.
‡14,860	23	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
§283,020	442	Act of Congress approved April 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.)
§50,301	78½	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
§101,894	159	Acts of Congress approved August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; March 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422.
§575,877	900	Treaty of February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159.
§56,685	88½	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
§479,667	750	Treaty of February 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
‡200,000	312½	Treaty of March 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, February 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and deficiency act of August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
§51,958	81	Treaties of February 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
§13,048	21	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
§743,610	1,162	Treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares. (Art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
§21,406	33½	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
§2,279,618	3,562	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian.
§105,456	165	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), east of Pawnee reservation.
§3,637,770	5,684	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee reservation.
§683,139	1,067	Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation.
§1,211,272	1,892½	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
§1,511,576	2,362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the north fork of the Red River.
41,102,280	64,222	
1,258	2	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds November, 1876.
3099,258	2	

* *Approximate.* † *Partly surveyed.* ‡ Outboundaries surveyed. § Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.
KANSAS.		
Black Bob	None	Black Bob's band of Shawnee (Shawano), straggling Pottawatomi.
Chippewa and Munsee	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsi
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo
Pottawatomie	do	Prairie band of Pottawatomi
Total		
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella	Mackinac	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior
Total		
MINNESOTA.		
Boise Fort	La Pointe*	Bois Fort band of Chippewas
Deer Creek	do	do
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior
Leech Lake	White Earth (consolidated).	Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas.
Mille Lac	do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas †
Red Lake	do	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe*	Boise Fort band of Chippewas
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated).	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.
Winnebagoshish (White Oak Point).	do	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.
Total		
MONTANA TERRITORY.		
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan
Do	Fort Peck	Assinaboine, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.
Do	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre, Assinaboine, and River Crow
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow
Jocko	Flathead	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille
Total		
NEBRASKA.		
Iowa ‡	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Iowa
Niobrara	Santee	Santee Sioux
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha
Sac and Fox ‡	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri
Sioux (addition)	Pine Ridge	Ogalalla Sioux
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago
Total		

* In Minnesota and Wisconsin. † Not on reservation. ‡ In Kansas and Nebraska.

in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Area in acres.	Square miles.*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
†33,393	52	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1053.
†4,395	6½	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
†20,273	32	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
†77,358	121	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191 treaty of relinquishment, February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
135,419	211½	
†11,097	17½	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of August 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
†52,684	82½	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
†2,551	4	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30. 1854. vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 25, 1855.
66,332	104	
107,509	168	Treaty of April 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
23,040	36	Executive order, June 30, 1883.
†100,121	156	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
‡51,840	81	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
§94,440	148	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, November 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
†61,014	95	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
‡3,200,000	5,000	Treaty of October 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
†1,080	2	Executive order, December 20, 1881.
†796,672	1,245	Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, March 19, 1879, and July 13, 1883.
§320,000	500	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, October 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
4,755,716	7,431	
21,651,200	33,830	Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress, approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, April 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880.
4,713,000	7,364	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress April 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made August 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157.
1,433,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
27,797,800	43,434	
‡‖16,000	25	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
†115,076	180	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, February 27, July 20, 1866, November 16, 1867, August 31, 1869, and December 31, 1873.
†143,225	224	Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341.
†¶8,014	12½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208.
32,000	50	Executive order, January 24, 1882.
†109,844	171	Act of Congress approved February 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
424,159	662½	

* Approximated.
† Surveyed.
‡ Outboundaries surveyed.
§ Partly surveyed.
‖ Includes 5,120 acres in Kansas.
¶ Includes 2,862.93 acres in Kansas.

Schedule showing the names of Indian rese

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley*	Western Shoshone	Western Shoshone
Moapa River	Nevada	Kai-bab-bit, Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pawipit, I and Shiwits.
Pyramid Lake	do	Pah-Ute (Pavioteo)
Walker River	do	do
Total		
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.		
Jicarilla Apache	Mescalero and Jicarilla.	Jicarilla Apache
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).	do	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache
Navajo†	Navajo	Navajo
Pueblo { Jemez, Acoma, San Juan, Picuris, San Felipe, Pecos, Cochiti, Santo Domingo, Taos, Santa Clara, Tesuque, San Ildefonso, Pojoaque, Zia, Sandia, Isleta, Nambe, Laguna, Santa Ana }	Pueblo	Pueblo
Zuni	Pueblo	Pueblo
Total		
NEW YORK.		
Alleghany	New York	Onondaga, Seneca, and Tonawanda
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Tonawanda, and Tu
Oil Spring	do	Seneca
Oneida	do	Oneida
Onondaga	do	Oneida, Onondaga, and Tonawanda
Saint Regis	do	Saint Regis
Tonawanda	do	Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Senecas
Tuscarora	do	Onondaga and Tuscarora
Total		
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee
Total		
OREGON.		
Grand Ronde	Grand Ronde	Kalapuaya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molele, Ne Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, and l
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahusk of Snake (Shoshoni).

* Partly in Idaho. † Partly in Arizona.

in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Area in acres.	Square miles.*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
243,200	380	Executive order, April 16, 1877.
†1,000	2	Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874; act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
†322,000	503	Executive order, March 23, 1874.
†318,815	498	Executive order, March 19, 1874.
885,015	1,383	
307,200	480	Executive order, September 21, 1880.
472,320	738	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, February 2, 1874, October 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and March 24, 1883.
‡5,468,160	8,544	Treaty of June 1, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, October 29, 1878, and January 6, 1880.
†17,510 †95,792 †17,545 †17,461 †34,767 †18,763 †24,256 †74,743 †17,361 †17,369 †17,471 †17,293 †13,520 †17,515 †24,187 †110,080 †13,586 †125,225 †17,361	1,081	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.)
215,040	336	Executive orders, March 16, 1877, and May 1, 1883. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
7,154,525	11,179	
†30,469	47½	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
†21,680	34	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report 1877, p. 164.)
640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report 1877, p. 166.)
350	½	Treaty of November 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report 1877, p. 168.)
6,100	9½	Do.
14,640	23	Treaty of May 31, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They held about 24,250 acres in Canada.
†7,549	11¾	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and November 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated February 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)
6,249	9¾	Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
87,677	137	
†50,000 †15,211	78 24	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated October 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated October 9, 1876, and August 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)
65,211	102	
§61,440	96	Treaties of January 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of December 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857.
‡1,056,000	1,650	Treaty of October 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.

* Approximated. † Outboundaries surveyed. ‡ Partly surveyed. § Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.
OREGON—continued.		
Malheur		Pai-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni) *
Siletz	Siletz	Alsiya, Coquell, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton-Shasta, Salustkla, Sinslaw, Tootootna, Umqua, and thirteen others.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	John Day, Pi-Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasko
Total		
UTAH TERRITORY.		
Uintah Valley	Uintah	Gosi Ute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, and Grand River Ute.
Uncompahgre	Ouray	Tabequache Ute
Total		
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.		
Chehalis	Nisqually, and Skokomish.	Klatsop, Tsihalis, and Tsinuk
Columbia		Chief Moses and his people
Colville	Colville	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nepeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.
Lummi (Chah choo-sen)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukawamish, and Swiwamish.
Makah	Neah Bay and Quinaielt.	Kwillehiut and Makah
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Muckleshoot
Nisqually	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.
Puyallup	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.
Quinaielt	Neah Bay and Quinaielt.	Hoh, Kweet, Kwillehiut, and Kwinaiutl
Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Tsihalis
Skokomish	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Klallam, Skokomish, and Twana
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.
Squaxin Island (Klah-che-min).	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.
Swinomish (Perry's Island).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.
Yakama	Yakama	Yakama
Total		
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreilles	La Pointe	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Lac de Flambeau	do	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior
Red Cliff	do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Menomonee	Green Bay	Menomonee

* Not on reservation.

in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Area in acres.	Square miles.*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
320	½	Executive orders, March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, January 28, 1876, July 23, 1880, September 13, 1882, and May 21, 1883.
†225,000	351½	Unratified treaty, August 11, 1855; Executive orders, November 9, 1855, and December 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
†268,800	420	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297.
464,000	725	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
2,075,560	3,243	
†2,039,040	3,186	Executive order, October 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.
1,933,440	3,021	Executive order, January 5, 1882.
3,972,480	6,207	
§4,225	6½	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864.
2,243,040	3,505	Executive orders, April 19, 1879, March 6, 1880, and February 23, 1883.
2,953,600	4,615	Executive orders, April 9, July 2, 1872, and January 18, 1881.
§12,312	19½	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 22, 1873.
23,040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2 and October 21, 1873.
§3,367	5	Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874.
§4,717	7½	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, January 20, 1857.
§7,284	11½	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 21, 1864.
§18,062	28	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and September 6, 1873.
224,000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, November 4, 1873.
§335	½	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
§4,987	8	Treaty of Point-no-Point, January 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, February 25, 1874.
§22,490	35	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 23, 1873.
§1,494	2½	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
§7,195	11	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, September 9, 1873.
‡800,000	1,250	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
6,330,148	9,891	
§69,136	108	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands withdrawn by General Land Office, November 22, 1860, April 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, March 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
§69,824	109	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109 (lands selected by Indians). (See report of Superintendent Thompson, November 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
§124,333	194½	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
§13,993	22	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order February 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863.) (Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.)
§231,680	362	Treaties of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.

*Approximated. †Partly surveyed. ‡Outboundaries surveyed. §Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.
WISCONSIN—Continued.		
Oneida	Green Bay	Oneida
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge
Total		
WYOMING TERRITORY.		
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni
Total		
Grand total		

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" has known. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to

in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Area in acres.	Square miles.*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
†65,540 ‡11,520	102½ 18	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. Treaties of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404.
586,026	916	
§2,342,400	3,660	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and December 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291.
2,342,400	3,660	
135,998,101	212,497	

† Outboundaries surveyed. ‡ Surveyed. § Partly surveyed.

been submitted to Maj. J. W. Powell, and revised by him where the correct name of such tribe is change them.

Appraisement of Otoe and Missouria Indian lands in Nebraska and Kansas, as made by Commissioners D. D. Wickins, George H. Ragsdale, and Francis M. Barnes, February 28, 1883, which was approved by Department April 17, 1883.

NEBRASKA.

Description of lands.			Area.	Lands taken by railroad.	Lands not appraised by the commissioners.	Lands appraised by the commissioners.	Valuation of improvements.	Valuation of lands and improvements.
Sec.	T.	R.						
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
25	2 N.	7 E.	592.40	.....	.....	592.40	.....	$3,478 91
26	2 N.	7 E.	582.50	5.87	.....	576.63	.....	2,903 09½
27	2 N.	7 E.	579.85	24.05	.....	555.80	.....	4,036 42
34	2 N.	7 E.	642.80	.....	.....	642.80	.....	4,297 15½
35	2 N.	7 E.	642.00	27.57	.....	614.43	.....	4,886 65
36	2 N.	7 E.	643.00	7.59	.....	635.41	.....	4,064 83
27	2 N.	8 E.	456.50	.....	.....	456.50	.....	3,150 29½
28	2 N.	8 E.	608.24	.....	.....	608.24	.....	3,649 44
29	2 N.	8 E.	600.24	.....	.....	600.24	.....	2,997 64
30	2 N.	8 E.	590.74	.....	.....	590.74	.....	2,576 59
31	2 N.	8 E.	640.60	13.07	.....	627.53	$50 00	4,136 91
32	2 N.	8 E.	647.20	11.85	.....	635.35	.....	4,377 34½
33	2 N.	8 E.	644.95	.....	.....	644.95	.....	4,841 69
34	2 N.	8 E.	479.54	.....	.....	479.54	.....	3,552 20
1	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	21.09	.....	618.91	.....	5,011 23½
2	1 N.	7 E.	639.68	.86	.....	638.82	.....	4,490 50
3	1 N.	7 E.	638.88	.....	.....	638.88	.....	3,913 28
10	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,900 00
11	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,660 00
12	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	12.95	.....	627.05	.....	5,143 93
13	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	16.48	.....	623.52	.....	3,861 08
14	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,780 00
15	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,920 00
22	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	4,020 00
23	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,440 00
24	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	15.13	.....	624.87	110 00	5,020 57
25	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	15.21	.....	624.79	100 00	3,905 73½
26	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,620 00
27	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,840 00
34	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,380 00
35	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	4,080 00
36	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	12.41	.....	627.59	4,125 00	7,647 50
3	1 N.	8 E.	479.76	8.14	.34	471.28	.....	3,423 80½
4	1 N.	8 E.	642.78	12.67	.....	630.11	.....	4,166 04
5	1 N.	8 E.	643.62	4.95	.....	638.67	.....	4,014 48½
6	1 N.	8 E.	636.83	1.54	.....	635.29	.....	3,722 26½
7	1 N.	8 E.	631.30	.....	.....	631.30	.....	4,001 86
8	1 N.	8 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	4,020 00
9	1 N.	8 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	4,460 00
10	1 N.	8 E.	483.90	2.15	3.90	477.85	.....	3,564 95
15	1 N.	8 E.	484.22	.....	4.22	480.00	.....	2,300 00
16	1 N.	8 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,720 00
17	1 N.	8 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,880 00
18	1 N.	8 E.	635.14	.....	.....	635.14	2,930 00	7,692 52
19	1 N.	8 E.	636.52	.67	.....	635.85	335 00	4,386 56
20	1 N.	8 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	150 00	4,230 00
21	1 N.	8 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,080 00
22	1 N.	8 E.	484.39	.....	4.39	480.00	.....	2,640 00
27	1 N.	8 E.	491.17	.....	11.17	480.00	.....	2,600 00
28	1 N.	8 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,760 00
29	1 N.	8 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,520 00
30	1 N.	8 E.	637.22	.....	.....	637.22	.....	3,323 96
31	1 N.	8 E.	639.42	.....	.....	639.42	800 00	4,276 72
32	1 N.	8 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,220 00
33	1 N.	8 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,600 00
34	1 N.	8 E.	494.90	.....	14.90	480.00	.....	2,880 00

KANSAS.

1	1 S.	7 E.	634.50	13.00	.....	621.50	$50 00	$3,687 26½
2	1 S.	7 E.	637.12	1.46	.....	635.66	.....	2,977 90
3	1 S.	7 E.	478.61	.....	.....	478.61	.....	2,772 80½
10	1 S.	7 E.	480.00	.....	.....	480.00	.....	2,400 00
11	1 S.	7 E.	640.00	7.62	.....	632.38	.....	3,408 16
12	1 S.	7 E.	640.00	4.77	.....	635.23	.....	3,258 52
13	1 S.	7 E.	48.76	1.18	.....	47.58	.....	274 06
14	1 S.	7 E.	62.76	.....	.....	62.76	.....	232 74½
15	1 S.	7 E.	68.99	.....	.....	68.99	.....	305 62
3	1 S.	8 E.	495.79	.....	16.00	479.79	.....	2,618 67

Appraisement of Otoe and Missouria Indian lands in Nebraska and Kansas, &c.—Cont'd.

Description of lands.			Area.	Lands taken by railroad.	Lands not appraised by the commissioners.	Lands appraised by the commissioners.	Valuation of improvements.	Valuation of lands and improvements.
Sec.	T.	R.						
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
4	1 S.	8 E.	638.88	.....	.....	638.88	.....	$3,215 17
5	1 S.	8 E.	638.92	.....	.....	638.92	.....	3,184 73
6	1 S.	8 E.	810.77	.....	.....	810.77	.....	3,703 87
7	1 S.	8 E.	811.37	.....	.....	811.37	.....	4,131 99½
8	1 S.	8 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,600 00
9	1 S.	8 E.	640.00	.....	.....	640.00	.....	3,640 00
10	1 S.	8 E.	494.44	.....	14.44	480.00	.....	2,680 00
15	1 S.	8 E.	19.40	.....	.44	18.96	.....	113 76
16	1 S.	8 E.	29.00	.....	.....	29.00	.....	144 54
17	1 S.	8 E.	38.07	.....	.....	38.07	.....	232 02
18	1 S.	8 E.	55.62	.....	.....	55.62	.....	278 10

Lands valued by the Department April 17, 1883, *which were overlooked by the appraisers.*

NEBRASKA.

Description of land.			Area.	Lands taken by railroad.	Lands not appraised by the commissioners.	Lands appraised by the commissioners.	Valuation of improvements.	Valuation of lands and improvements.
Sec.	T.	R.						
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
3	1 N.	8 E.	.....	.....	.34	.....	.....	$2 66
10	1 N.	8 E.	.....	.....	3.90	.....	.....	26 68
15	1 N.	8 E.	.....	.....	4.22	.....	.....	25 32
22	1 N.	8 E.	.....	.....	4.39	.....	.....	25 55
27	1 N.	8 E.	.....	.....	11.17	.....	.....	65 88
34	1 N.	8 E.	.....	.....	14.90	.....	.....	89 40
					38.92			235 49

KANSAS.

3	1 S.	8 E.	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	$83 99
10	1 S.	8 E.	.....	.....	14.44	.....	.....	75 20
15	1 S.	8 E.	.....	.....	.44	.....	.....	2 64
			.....	.....	30.88	.....	.....	161 83
					Agg., 69.80			397 32

RECAPITULATON.

NEBRASKA.

.....	2 N.	7 E.	3,682.55	65.08	.....	3,617.47	.....	$23,667 06
.....	2 N.	8 E.	4,668.01	24.92	.....	4,613.09	$50 00	29,282 11
.....	1 N.	7 E.	11,518.56	94.13	.....	11,424.43	4,335 00	76,633 83
.....	1 N.	8 E.	14,421.17	30.12	38.92	14,352.13	4,215 00	90,483 16½
			34,290.29	214.25	38.92	34,037.12	8,600 00	220,066 16½

KANSAS.

.....	1 S.	7 E.	3,690.74	28.03	.....	3,662.71	$50 00	$19,317 07½
.....	1 S.	8 E.	5,312.26	.....	30.88	5,281.38	.....	27,542 85½
			9,003.00	28.03	30.88	8,944.09	50 00	46,859 93

OTOE DIMINISHED RESERVE.

.....	.....	.....	43,293.29	242.28	69.80	42,981.21	$8,650 00	$266,926 09½

Table of statistics showing educational and missionary work carried on

	Number of pupils whom buildings will accommodate.		Number of pupils attending during the year.	
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.
PRESBYTERIANS (BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS).				
Boarding school at Albuquerque, N. Mex	†100	.....	112	.....
Boarding school at Navajo Agency, New Mexico	100	.....	94	.....
Day school among Moquis in Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day school at Zuni Pueblo, N. Mex	.....	50	.....	112
Day school at Jemez Pueblo, N. Mex	.....	†75	.....	59
Day school at Laguna Pueblo, N. Mex	.....	100	.....	36
Orphan school, Choctaw Nation, Ind. T	38	.....	27	.....
Girls' day school, Creek Nation, Ind. T	.....	50	.....	60
Boarding and day school at Sitka, Alaska	†40	200	40	*e*260
Boarding and day school at Fort Wrangel, Alaska	†40	160	40	*e*160
Two day schools at Chilcat, Alaska	.....	†100	.....	200
Day school among Hydahs, Alaska	.....	†100	.....	200
Day school among Homyahs, Alaska	.....	†80	.....	80
Missions among Cherokees at Vinita, Claremore, Tahlequah, and Pheasant Hill, Ind. T	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Choctaws at Lenox, Ind. T	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Nez Percés, Ind. T	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Pawnees, Ind. T	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Pimas, Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission for Puyallup, Chehalis, and Squaxin Indians, Washington Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Ojibwas at Omena and Old Wing, Mich	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....
PRESBYTERIANS (BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS).				
Boarding school at Omaha Agency, Nebraska	†60	25	57	.....
Boarding and day school at Odanah, Wis	†25	50	.....	50
Three day schools, Fort Peck Agency, Montana	.....	†180	.....	194
Three day schools, Yankton Agency, Dakota	.....	†90	.....	114
Two day schools, Nez Percé Agency, Idaho	.....	†19	.....	19
Spencer Academy, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory	71	.....	74	.....
Wealaka School, Creek Nation, Indian Territory	120	25	120	16
Wewoka School, Seminole Nation, Indian Territory	60	10	78	5
Mission among Alleghany and Cattaraugus Senecas, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Winnebagoes, Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Iowas and Sac and Fox, Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Creeks at Tullahassee and Eufaula, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
BAPTIST (AMERICAN HOME MISSION SOCIETY).				
Indian University, Tahlequah, Indian Territory	30	70	30	65
Missions among five civilized tribes, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Indians in Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTHERN BAPTIST (HOME MISSION BOARD).				
Missions among Creeks, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missions among Choctaws, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missions among Chickasaws, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missions among wild tribes, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creek Levering Mission boarding school, Indian Territory	120	.....	100	.....
CATHOLICS.				
Boys' boarding school, Flathead Agency, Montana	†80	100	49	.....
Girls' boarding school, Flathead Agency, Montana	†60	.....	53	.....
Boys' boarding school, Colville Agency, Washington Territory	†70	110	32	.....
Girls' boarding school, Colville Agency, Washington Territory	†60	.....	35	.....
Boarding school among Cœur d'Alênes, Idaho	†100	40	51	.....
Two boarding schools, Tulalip Agency, Washington Territory	85	.....	99	.....

* These statistics are not complete. Some societies which are engaged in work among Indians

† Building owned by religious society.

a Beside quantity of clothing and bedding.

b Paid by Choctaw Nation.

c Paid by Creek Nation.

by religious societies among Indians during year ending June 30, 1883.*

Average attendance.	Number of months school was maintained.	Cost of school.		Number of teachers and employés.	Number of missionaries in addition to teachers.	Expended for missionary work.	Number of church buildings.	Number of church members.
		To Government.	To religious societies.					
82	10	$9,305	$7,895	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	8	1,382	*a*2,412	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	.....	1,250	2	1	$1,500	.....	.....
33	9½	2,844	1,750	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	8		687	2	1	1,000	.....	.....
19	10		400	1	1	1,000	.....	.....
25	7	*b*3,000	*a*2,000	4	1	800	.....	.....
50	8	*c*700	*d*500	2	1	1,000	.....	.....
225	12	.....	*a*7,191	4	1	1,000	.....	.....
150	12	.....	*a*4,751	5	1	1,200	.....	.....
100	6	.....	*a*3,317	6	1	1,200	.....	.....
100	12	.....	3,290	4	1	1,200	.....	.....
30	6	.....	1,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,300	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	700	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(*e*)	.....	.....
39	10	3,644	2,982	9	1	2,271	.....	61
22	9	.....	807	3	2	3,421	.....	79
111	9½	.....	2,058	4	2	3,226	.....	.....
	8							
41	9	.....	565	3	4		.....	228
	4							
	3							
13	5	.....	1,200	2	2	2,356	.....	528
	9							
60	8	*b*6,000	1,240	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	8	*c*7,500	2,400	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	9	*f*3,500	1,745	6	.....	1,551	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,861	.....	223
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,366	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	470	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	840	.....	111
56	9	.....	2,928	4	.....	.....	105	6,419
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4,560	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,600	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2			
85	10	*c*7,000	1,500	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	12	3,000	1,300	5	4	800	1	1,700
37	12	3,000	*g*1,719	8				
30	10	3,000	*g*	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	10	3,000	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	10	4,000	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	11	6,069	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....

have rendered no report thereof to the Indian Office, and others have made only partial reports.

d Balance of expense, $700, obtained from tuition fees.

e Not reported.

f *Paid by Seminole Nation.*

g *Value of labor of sisters* and products of the farm.

Table of statistics showing educational and missionary work carried on

	Number of pupils whom buildings will accommodate.		Number of pupils attending during the year.	
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.
CATHOLICS—Continued.				
Day school, Spokane Falls, Wash	.....	*20	.....	25
Day school, Nez Percé Agency, Idaho	.....	*40	.....	20
Day school, Bayfield, Wis	.....	*200	.....	83
Day school, Bad River, Wis	.....	*45	.....	45
Day school, Red Cliff, Wis	.....	60	.....	62
Day and night school for Old Town Indians, Penobscot, Me	.....	80	.....	75
Two day schools, White Earth Agency, Minnesota	.....	*170	.....	88
Boarding school, Pottawatomie Reserve, Indian Territory	(e)	.....	(e)	.....
Two day schools among Turtle Mountain Chippewas, Dakota	.....	*160	.....	150
Farm school, Standing Rock Agency, Dakota	60	.....	51	.....
Day school, Standing Rock Agency, Dakota	.....	*20	.....	45
Boarding school, Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota	i50	.....	102	.....
Do	i19	.....	38	.....
Boarding school, Baraga, Mich	*15	25	15	25
Mission at Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission on Lac Court d'Oreilles Reserve, Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission on Papago Reserve, Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Menomonees, Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission on Umatilla Reserve, Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....
EPISCOPALIANS.				
Girls' boarding school, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota	35	.....	35	.....
Boys' boarding school, Yankton Agency, Dakota	*40	.....	45	.....
Hope boarding school, Springfield, Dak	*25	.....	25	.....
Girls' boarding school, Santee Agency, Nebraska	*35	.....	34	1
Boys' boarding school, Santee Agency, Nebraska	*6	6	6	.....
Day school, Rosebud Agency, Dakota	.....	*50	.....	26
Do	.....	*50	.....	35
Day school, Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota	.....	40	.....	46
Do	.....	40	.....	115
Mission at Flandreau, Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Crow Creek Agency, Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Sisseton Agency, Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day school on Buffalo River, White Earth Agency, Minnesota	.....	*30	.....	11
Day school on Wild Rice River, White Earth Agency, Minnesota	.....	*80	.....	32
Day school at Red Lake, White Earth Agency, Minnesota	.....	*50	.....	24
Mission at White Earth, White Earth Agency, Minnesota *j*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Pembinas, White Earth Agency, Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Leech Lake, White Earth Agency, Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Lake Winnebegoshish and Cass Lake, Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aid to Shoalwater Bay and Quinaielt schools, Washington Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day school, Onondaga Reserve, New York	.....	40	.....	40
Day school, Oneida Reserve, Wisconsin	.....	*120	.....	80
Mission at Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Shoshone Agency, Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....
FRIENDS (ORTHODOX).				
Tunesassa boarding school, Alleghany Reserve, New York	*30	.....	30	.....
Missions at Cheyenne and Arapaho, Osage, Quapaw and Sac and Fox Agencies, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books, clothing, &c., for schools at same agencies, and teaching home industry to Indian women	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aid for Russell, Blue Jacket, and Shawnee schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous expenditures in carrying on Indian work	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expense of Indian pupils at White's Manual Labor School, Indiana, in excess of amount paid by Government	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee day school, North Carolina Agency	.....	60	.....	37
Echota day school, North Carolina Agency	.....	60	.....	46
Bird Town day school, North Carolina Agency	.....	60	.....	28
Big Cove day school, North Carolina Agency	.....	60	.....	43
Robbinsville day school, North Carolina Agency	.....	25	.....	39

* Building owned by religious society. *e* Not reported. *f* And services 3 teachers. *g* In the day school. *h* Also supplies of clothing. *i* Before burning of building 125 could be accomodated in both schools.

by religious societies among Indians during year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

Average attendance.	Number of months school was maintained.	Cost of school.		Number of teachers and employés.	Number of missionaries in addition to teachers.	Expended for missionary work.	Number of church buildings.	Number of church members.
		To Government.	To religious societies.					
20	6	.....	$220	2	1	$120	1	150
18	7	.....	(e)	1	1	.....	2	330
48	10	.....	(e)	2				
25	4	.....	50	1	5	1,000	9	1,380
26	10	.....	(e)	1				
60	10	.....	425	3	1	100	1	410
60	10	.....	100	2	(e)	(e)	1	1,185
(e)	(e)	.....	(e)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	6	.....	2,000	4	1	800	2	1,000
37	11	$4,070	j58	7				
10	8	.....	250	1	6	2,570	.....	.....
71	10	6,785	.....	14				
24	10	2,616	.....	5	1	1,000	.....	580
32	10	400	3,600	g1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,000	2	706
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	(e)	3	(e)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	325
35	9½	1,695	2,980	3	.....			
36	10	1,568	5,000	8	.....			
15	12	987	2,500	2	1			
30	10	1,320	2,960	7	.....			
5	9½	209	h432	1	.....			
15	3	.....	65	1				
12	7	.....	150	1	4	17,245	19	796
19	10	12	360	1				
42	10	492	480	2	4			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4			
7	8	80	36	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	8	.....	385	1	.....	199	1	34
16	5	.....	375	1	1	846	2	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,255	2	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	176	1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,212	1	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(k)	2	2
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	8	.....	250	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	10	451	569	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(e)	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(e)	.....	.....
28	10	.....	4,454	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3,299	5	168
.....	.....	.....	1,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,234	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	8			1	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	7			1	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	8	1,960	600	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	3			1	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	6			1	.....	.....	.....	.....

j A $10,000 stone church building has just been completed. A hospital is maintained at an annual cost of $700; buildings and furnishing originally costing $6,000.

k No work done at Lake Winnebegoshish during the past year, and none at Cass Lake since December, 1882.

Table of statistics showing educational and missionary work carried on

	Number of pupils whom buildings will accommodate.		Number of pupils attending during the year.	
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.
FRIENDS (HICKSITE).				
Aid to boarding school, Santee Agency, Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....
CONGREGATIONALISTS (AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION).				
Normal school, Santee Agency, Nebraska	*84	24	†95	19
Boarding school, Sisseton Agency, Dakota	*35	10	35	6
Day school, Standing Rock Agency, Dakota	.....	*40	.....	54
Day school, Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota	.....	*50	.....	20
Day school No. 1, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota	.....	*30	.....	51
Day school No. 2, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota	.....	*20	.....	43
Day school No. 3, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota	.....	*40	.....	(b)
Day school, Peoria Bottom, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota	.....	*30	.....	35
Day school, Chantier Bottom, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota	.....	*20	.....	32
Mission at S'Kokomish Agency, Washington Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistance to boarding school, Leech Lake, Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....
MENNONITES.				
Boarding school, Cheyenne and Arapaho Reserve, Indian Territory	40	10	40	.....
Night school, Cheyenne and Arapaho Reserve, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	15
Mission at cantonment, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
MORAVIANS.				
Day school for Chippewas and Munsees, Kansas	.....	20	.....	12
METHODIST EPISCOPAL (SOUTH).				
Female academy, Seminole Nation, Indian Territory	50	.....	30	.....
Asbury manual labor school, Creek Nation, Indian Territory	80	.....	(a)	.....
METHODIST EPISCOPAL (NORTH).				
Boarding school, Fort Peck Agency, Montana	50	.....	67	.....
Mission at Round Valley Agency, California	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Yakama Agency, Washington Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Donations made by various churches and individuals to Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove training schools	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.‡

Number of boarding schools—in United States, 32; in Alaska, 2	34
Number of day schools—in United States, 47; in Alaska, 4	51
Number of pupils attending boarding schools—in United States, 1,659; in Alaska, 80	1,739
Number of pupils attending day schools—in United States, 2,238; in Alaska, 900	3,138
Average attendance—in United States, 2,410; in Alaska, 605	3,015
Number of teachers and other employés in the schools—United States, 281; Alaska, 21	301

* Building owned by religious society.

† Twenty of these pupils were supported there by Government, from the appropriation for support of Indian children in schools in the States, at an additional expense of $3,006.

‡ These statistics are incomplete. Some societies engaged in work among Indians have rendered no report thereof to this office and others have made only partial reports.

a Of this, $300 was contributed by the native missionary society.

b Not reported.

by religious societies among Indians during the year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

Average attendance.	Number of months school was maintained.	Cost of school.		Number of teachers and employés.	Number of missionaries in addition to teachers.	Expended for missionary work.	Number of church buildings.	Number of church members.
		To Government.	To religious societies.					
.....	.....	.....	$156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	10½	$2,721	7,519	22				
35	8	2,676	1,250	5				
20	6	.....	250	1				
12	9	.....	463	1				
11	6	.....	*a* 350	2	11	*g* $11,702	5	271
14	3	.....	100	1				
(*b*)	3	.....	150	2				
15	4	.....	950	2				
7	3	.....	75	1				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	612	2	36
.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	6½	942	3,058	*c* 16	1	8,462	1	.....
11	3	.....	(*d*)	(*d*)	.....			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2			
.....	6	.....	(*b*)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	10	*e* 1,950	1,265	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	10	6,464	2,500	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	750	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	39,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.‡

Cost of maintaining schools in United States—to Government, $74,692; to five civilized nations, $29,650; to religious societies, $89,017.

Cost of maintaining schools in Alaska, to religious societies	$19,549
Amount in addition to above, contributed by various religious societies and individuals to Hampton, Carlisle, and Forest Grove training schools	$39,946
Number of missionaries—in United States, 144; in Alaska, 4	148
Expended for missionary work—in United States, $98,904; in Alaska, $4,600	$103,504

c Five are Indians.
d School was taught by one of the day-school teachers three evenings a week.
e Paid by Seminole Nation.
f School-house burned and school suspended for a year; reopened October 15, 1883.
g Of this amount $4,504 was paid by the A. B. C. F. M. prior to the transfer of its Indian work to the American Missionary Association.

Table of statistics relating

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River Agency	273									
Agency boarding		70		63		50	54	9½	$5,731	
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Agency	3,030									
Agency boarding		90	12	62		39	45	6¾	3,498	
CALIFORNIA.										
Hoopa Valley Agency	60									
Agency day			60		31	10	14	12	720	*a*$150
Mission Agency	759									
Portrero day			35		25	18	20	10	800	
San Jacinto day			40		32	21	24	10	771	
Coahuila day			50		47	28	37	10	735	
Aqua Caliente day			50		51	40	47	10	740	
Temecula day			45		32	26	29	10	735	
Round Valley Agency	91									
Agency boarding		75	25	52		50	52	12	4,922	
Tule River Agency	20									
Agency day			50		20	17	19	4	240	*b*10
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River Agency	600									
Agency boys' boarding		20		28		20	20	8	2,438	
Saint John's girls' boarding		35		35		35	35	9½	1,695	2,980
Mission day No. 1			30		51	11	17	6		350
Mission day No. 2			20		43	14	17	3		100
Mission day No. 3			40		(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	3		150
Mission day, Chantier Bottom			20		32	7	14	3		75
Mission day, Peoria Bottom			30		35	15	18	4		950
Crow Creek Agency:										
Crow Creek boarding	170	40		38		28	32	10	2,901	
Lower Brulé boarding	135	40		36		27	30	7	2,611	
Devil's Lake Agency	160									
Agency Industrial boarding		*d*50		102		71	91	10	6,785	
Boys Industrial boarding		*d*19		38		24	38	10	2,616	
Fort Berthold Agency	154									
Agency day			55		123	32	49	10	1,148	
Mission day			50		20	12	18	9		463
Pine Ridge Agency	1,800									
Agency day			45		60	30	44	10	811	
White Bird Camp			40		37	21	30	4	252	
Wounded Knee day			40		37	32	35	10	1,092	
Ogalala day			40		52	30	39	10	612	
Saint Andrew's day			40		46	19	28	10	12	360
Medicine Root Creek day			40		115	42	71	10	492	480
Rosebud Agency	1,500									
Agency mission day			50		35	12	15	7		150
Saint Luke's Station day			50		26	15	18	3		65
Sisseton Agency	280									
Agency boarding		82		82		61	79	10	8,321	
Goodwill boarding		35	10	35	6	35	39	8	2,676	1,250
Ascension boarding		20		20		12	20	8	787	
Brown Earth day			42		42	15	23	8	251	
Standing Rock Agency	870									
Industrial farm		60		51		37	45	11	4,070	(*e*)
Girls' boarding		50		52		40	50	11	4,075	58
Dakota Mission day			40		54	20	27	6		250
Cannon Ball Mission day			20		45	10	18	8		250
Yankton Agency	500									
Agency boarding		90		75		55	77	12	8,116	

a Donated by teacher. *b* Donated by agent. c Not reported. d Before building was burned,

to Indian education.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
									37	11	
4											Housework and sewing.
									14		
7											Housework, sewing, irrigating, care stock.
									7	2	
1											Sewing.
									200	60	
1											
1											
1											
1											
1											
									76	7	
7	4	75		186		7	12	50			Gardening, care stock, sewing, domestic work.
									40	2	
1											
									490	40	
3	10	20		223							Gardening, housework.
3	16	20	250	215	2	5		125			Housework, sewing, cooking, dairy, gardening.
2											
1											
2											
1											
2											Farming and housework at the homes of the Indians.
4	3	15		260					150	30	Domestic work, sewing, farming.
4	2	25		55					77	23	Do.
									150	20	
14	13		150	685	2	4					Housework, sewing, farming.
5	30	120	300	530	2	2	1				Farming, care stock.
									85	24	
2											Sewing.
1											Sewing, knitting, and housework.
									100	40	
1											Sewing and knitting.
1											
2											House building, fencing, care stock, sewing.
1											House building, fencing, care stock, dressmaking, &c.
1											Do.
2											Farming, care stock, &c., and sewing.
									105	20	
1											
1											
									479	38	
8	5		40	20		8					Harness and shoemaking, tailoring, housekeeping, farming, &c.
5											Housework, sewing.
3											Sewing and general housework.
2											
									140	30	
7	40	100	150	335	4	7	7	25			Farming, care stock and carpentry work.
2	2	20		155		3	3	25			Housework, sewing, knitting, &c.
1											
1											
									400	80	
8	30	200	100	250	2	1	10				Housework, sewing.

[125] pupils could be accommodated in both schools. [6] Catholic church supports three teachers.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.
DAKOTA—Continued.										
Yankton Agency—Continued.										
Saint Paul's boys' boarding	.....	40	.....	45	.....	36	40	10	$1,568	$5,000
Three Mission day	.....	.....	90	.....	114	41	52	9, 4, 3	.....	565
Ree day	.....	.....	35	.....	45	19	24	8½	450	.....
Selwyn day	.....	.....	30	.....	39	18	25	8	425	.....
Turtle Mountain Chippewas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two day	.....	.....	160	.....	150	100	.....	6	.....	2,000
IDAHO.										
Fort Hall Agency	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	60	.....	16	4	14	16	7	1,300	.....
Lemhi Agency	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency day	.....	.....	25	.....	16	6	9	3	753	.....
Nez Percé Agency	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapwai boarding	.....	60	.....	60	.....	42	56	8	5,552	.....
Kamiah boarding	.....	24	.....	22	.....	21	22	6	3,100	.....
Men's day	.....	.....	8	.....	8	6	8	5	.....	600
Women's day	.....	.....	11	.....	11	7	11	9	.....	600
Saint Joseph's day	.....	.....	40	.....	20	18	20	7	.....	(a)
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency	1,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne boarding	.....	120	.....	127	.....	116	127	10	11,303	275
Arapaho boarding	.....	110	.....	115	.....	99	115	10	10,010	
Mennonite boarding	.....	40	10	40	.....	30	38	6½	942	3,058
Night school	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11	.....	8	.....	.....
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa and Comanche boarding	.....	120	.....	126	.....	90	112	10	11,680	.....
Wichita boarding	.....	70	.....	76	.....	47	59	10	7,644	.....
Osage Agency	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage boarding	.....	150	.....	93	.....	46	78	7	5,836	.....
Kaw boarding	.....	75	.....	63	.....	40	52	12	5,574	.....
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponca boarding	132	65	.....	67	.....	64	67	6	5,206	.....
Nez Percé day	54	.....	50	.....	48	36	43	9	1,635	.....
Pawnee boarding	375	80	.....	105	.....	66	75	10	7,895	.....
Otoe boarding	54	40	.....	46	.....	36	46	10	3,902	.....
Quapaw Agency	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding.	.....	100	15	127	10	86	101	10	8,597	.....
Quapaw boarding	.....	80	30	90	28	57	70	10	5,678	....
Modoc day	.....	.....	30	.....	18	11	13	7½	316	....
Modoc night	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	12	12	1½	(c)	....
Peoria day	.....	.....	56	.....	47	20	27	10	d1,242	...
Miami day	.....	.....	30	.....	35	18	20	10	d1,477	...
Sac and Fox Agency	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sac and Fox boarding	.....	35	.....	40	3	29	36	10½	4,460	..
Absentee Shawnee boarding	.....	58	.....	58	2	46	57	10	5,510	..
Pottawatomie boarding	.....	(e)	.....	(e)	.....	(e)	(e)	.....	.....	
Pottawatomie day	.....	.....	20	.....	20	15	18	8	320	..
Union Agency:										
Cherokee	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Female Seminary	.....	108	.....	80	.....	60	68	9	f11,000	
Male Seminary	.....	97	.....	90	.....	.....	85	9	f11,000	
Orphan Asylum	.....	140	.....	135	...	125	135	9	f17,000	
One hundred-day	.....	.....	3,500	.....	2,000	.....	.....	9	f47,000	
Choctaw	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
New Hope Seminary	.....	58	.....	58	.....	.....	...	9	g5,300	
Orphan School	.....	38	.....	27	.....	25	27	7	g3,000	

[illegible] church. b From report of 1882. c Same teacher taught Modoc.
[illegible] Also quantity of clothing and bedding.

Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employes.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
8	5			410	4	10	5	20			Farming, gardening, care stock, &c.
3											
1											
1											
4											
									12	8	
5	1			100		4					
									1		
1											
									140	15	
6	12	40		1,100		5	3	36			Farming, carpentering, housework, and sewing.
3											Farming, carpentering, and housework.
1											
1											Housework and sewing.
									425	25	
{12	20	200		100	2	50	10				Housekeeping, farming, care stock, and tailoring.
{12	15	150		105	1	50	5				
16	60	300		200	7	5	1	25			Farming, gardening, housework, sewing.
									210	45	
12	24	300		478		50					Cutting wood, farming, gardening, housework, and sewing.
10	22	600		55		38					Do.
									275	15	
4					1	31					Care stock, housework, and sewing.
2	40	2,000		100	3	56	30				Farming, care stock, housework, and sewing.
8	15	400		173					4		Farming, sewing, housework.
3									31	5	Sewing.
11	95	2,400		122	4	48			b83	12	Farming, sewing, housework.
6	5	30		165	2				33	5	Gardening, farming, care stock, sewing, and housework.
									498	16	
10	40	325	200	213	4	45	9	30			Farming, gardening, making rails, sewing, and housework.
7	48	1,000		252	3	12	5	25			Farm work, housework, and sewing.
1											
(c)											
1											
1											Tree culture.
									128	55	
7	25	600		72	3	120	20	18			Farming, domestic work, dairy, and sewing.
8	50	1,800		67	4	70	15	14			Do.
1											
									13,000	1,000	
3											
3											
5											
102											
									8,500	500	
4											
4											

b More than half paid for boarding children near school. *c* No report. *f* Paid by Cherokee Nation.

Table of statistics relating

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.										
Union Agency—Continued.										
Spencer Academy	.....	71	.....	74	.....	60	64	8	, 000	$1, 240
Fifty-seven day	.....	.....	1, 800	.....	1, 124	....	....	8	(a)	.....
Creek	2, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Asbury Mission *b*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Levering Mission	.....	120	.....	100	...	85	95	10	*c*7, 000	1, 500
Wealaka Mission	.....	120	25	120	16	95	100	8	*c*7, 500	2, 400
Tallehasse Mission boarding	.....	26	.....	26	.....	25	26	8	*c*2, 080	.....
Twenty-six Creek day *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Creek day for girls	.....	.....	50	.....	60	50	50	8	*c*700	500
Chickasaw	1, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Four academies	.....	325	.....	390	.....	....	....	8	*e*33, 500	.....
Ten Chickasaw day	.....	.....	625	.....	292	....	....	8	*e*4, 000	.....
Seminole	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Wewoka Mission	.....	60	10	78	5	46	60	9	*f*3, 500	1, 745
Female Academy	.....	50	.....	30	.....	27	27	10	*f*1, 950	1, 265
Six day	.....	.....	250	.....	138	....	....	8	*f*1, 500	.....
Indian University at Tahlequah	.....	30	70	30	65	56	64	9	.....	2, 928
IOWA.										
Sac and Fox Agency	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Agency day	.....	.....	15	.....	12	8	12	4½	195	.....
KANSAS.										
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:										
Pottawatomie boarding	55	35	.....	34	.....	31	34	12	4, 061	.....
Kickapoo boarding	45	35	.....	40	.....	20	26	12	3, 509	.....
Sac and Fox and Iowa boarding	46	50	.....	45	.....	26	33	10	3, 915	.....
Chippewa and Munsee day	15	.....	20	.....	12	....	....	6	.....	(*h*)
MICHIGAN.										
Mackinac Agency	1, 500	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
L'Anse day	.....	.....	35	.....	16	12	14	10	500	.....
Middle Village day	.....	.....	30	.....	27	10	14	5	500	.....
Sugar Island day	.....	.....	50	.....	28	6	27	7	500	.....
Longwood day	.....	.....	38	.....	29	16	19	10	500	.....
Nepissing day	.....	.....	40	.....	46	28	32	9	500	.....
Naubetung day	.....	.....	40	.....	26	20	24	10	500	.....
High Island day	.....	.....	50	.....	26	10	14	9	500	.....
Otchippewa day, and orphan boarding.	.....	15	25	15	25	32	32	10	400	3, 600
MINNESOTA.										
White Earth Agency:										
White Earth boarding	471	80	20	91	19	49	80	10	4, 039	.....
White Earth day	.....	.....	120	.....	40	25	30	10	.....	50
Buffalo River day	.....	.....	30	.....	11	7	11	8	80	36
Buffalo River day	.....	.....	50	.....	48	35	40	5	.....	50
Wild Rice River day	.....	.....	80	.....	32	28	28	8	.....	385
Red Lake boarding	200	32	10	32	.....	25	28	8	2, 323	.....
Red Lake day	.....	.....	50	.....	24	16	18	5	.....	375
Leech Lake boarding	383	30	20	36	10	36	46	7½	2, 718	38
MONTANA.										
Blackfeet Agency	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Blackfeet boarding and day	.....	18	100	21	219	47	76	11	2, 138	.....
Crow Agency	715	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	16	20	25	15	6	7	11	2, 000	.....

a Paid by Choctaw Nation. *b* Building burned and school suspended; school reopened Oct. 15, 1883.
c Paid by Creek Nation. *d* No report; schools closed on account of disturbance in Creek Nation.

to Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised, bushels.			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
5											
59											
									5,500	500	
7	90	2,000		70	6	175	150				Farming, housekeeping, sewing.
9	50	1,250	100	75	5	14	50	150			Do.
2	88				2	6					Farming.
2											
									4,500	300	
16											
14											
									550	50	Farming, housework, sewing.
6	4	10		281	1		10	50			
3											
6											
4											Gardening, sewing, housework.
									175	25	
1											Sewing, housework.
7	63	900	200	59	4	58	8	16	190	14	Farming, housework, and sewing.
6	35	700	130	52	2	39	1	4	80	9	Do.
6	g80	1,200	400	83	4	21	9		115	12	Do.
1									40		
									1,100	71	
1											
1											
1											
1											
1											
1											
1											
i1	40			558	2	20	2	100			Farming, sewing, and housework.
5	6			882		10	1		250	30	Gardening, housework, sewing, knitting.
1											Sewing.
1											Do.
1											
1											
4	3	60		80		2			50	8	Sewing, housework, carpentry, gardening.
1											
5	3			85		3			90	15	Sewing, housework, care of stock, gardening.
									46	15	
4											Housework, carpentering, farming, blacksmithing.
									12		
3	2			(j)	1						Housework, sewing, and farming.

e By Chickasaw Nation. f By Seminole Nation. g From report of 1882.
h Supported by Moravian church. i For day scholars. j Not reported.

Table of statistics relating

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.
MONTANA—Continued.										
Flathead Agency	900									
Girls' boarding		60		53		37	39	12	$3,000	a$1,719
Boys' boarding		80	100	49		35	45	12	3,000	1,300
Fort Belknap Agency	200									
Agency day			16		26	14	17	10	600	
Fort Peck Agency	1,200									
Agency boarding		50		67		56	67	10	6,464	2,500
Wolf Point day			20		34	16	27	10	720	
Grantville day			60		69	30	59	8		692
Deer Tails day			60		58	43	50	8		566
Mission day			60		67	38	54	9½		800
NEBRASKA.										
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:										
Omaha boarding	175	60	15	77		53	66	10	6,741	
Omaha Mission boarding		60	25	57		39	53	10	3,644	2,982
Winnebago boarding	190	80		80		52	68	10	6,939	
Santee and Flandreau Agency	b187									
Agency boarding		50		59		36	47	11	5,796	156
Episcopal boys' boarding		6	6	6		5	6	9½	209	c432
Normal training boarding		84	24	75	19	59	94	10½	2,721	7,519
Saint Mary's girl's boarding		35		34	1	30	33	10	1,320	2,960
Hope boarding		25		25		15	25	12	987	2,500
Flandreau day	83		50		46	35	46	7	1,195	
NEVADA.										
Nevada Agency	490									
Pyramid Lake boarding		30	10	32	10	33	42	9	1,747	
Walker River day			30		25	19	25	8	608	
Western Shoshone Agency	50									
Agency day			40		31	28	30	4	240	
NEW MEXICO.										
Mescalero Agency	300									
Agency day			24		25	15	19	12	744	
Navajo Agency	c4,000									
Agency boarding		100		94		75	86	8	1,382	f2,412
Pueblo Agency	c2,000									
Albuquerque boarding		100		112		82	100	10	9,305	7,895
Jemes day			75		59	33	47	8	720	687
Laguna day			100		36	19	32	10	720	400
Zuñi day			50		112	33	54	9½	1,810	1,750
NEW YORK.										
New York Agency										
Allegany, district No. 1, day	275		35		21	12	6	8	c275	
Allegany, district No. 2, day			50		38	29	31	8	c350	
Allegany, district, No. 3, day			50		38	30	33	8	c370	
Allegany, district No. 4, day			40		32	27	29	8	c370	
Allegany, district No. 5, day			45		26	18	20	8	c340	
Allegany, district No. 7, day			35		30	24	28	8	c375	
Allegany Tunessassa boarding		30		30		28	30	10		4,454

a Industry and labor of sisters and products of a farm.
b Of these 35 are Poncas.
c Also a supply of clothing.

to Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	20	
8	28	15	300	329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Housework, dairywork, sewing, knitting, and gardening.
5	80	.....	400	715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Farming, gardening, cooking, work in mills.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	10	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	100	
5	40	20	.....	223	2	5	3	6	.....	.....	Sewing, housework, carpentering, gardening.
1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gardening.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	32	750	250	300	2	18	45	.....	150	25	Care of stock, carpentering, farming, sewing, housework.
9	14	300	.....	225	5	6	54	60	.....	.....	Gardening, farming, sewing, housework.
6	30	600	.....	520	.....	12	10	.....	100	15	Gardening, farming, care of stock, housework, sewing.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373	40	
9	14	100	.....	157	3	16	21	100	.....	.....	Do.
1	26½	579	282	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Farming.
23	10	120	.....	128	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Farming, carpentering, shoemaking, housework, and sewing.
7	12	350	.....	889	2	3	3	35	.....	.....	Gardening, housework, sewing, tailoring.
2	[f]	.....	.....	37	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	Gardening, care of stock, housework, and sewing.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	5	
2	3	15		15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Farming, carpentering, fencing, sewing, cooking, housework.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cutting wood, cooking, sewing, and housework.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	7	
1	5	.....		(*d*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gardening.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sewing and gardening.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cutting wood, sewing, housework.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	77	
12	12	50	.....	130	3	.....	14	60	.....	.....	Gardening, carpentry, sewing, housework.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sewing and knitting.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Farming, gardening, type-setting, use of tools.
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	20	Farming, sewing, housework, and dairy.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	30	150	100	300	2	15	5	30	.....	.....	

d Crops destroyed by grasshoppers.
e From report of 1882.
f Beside clothing, bedding, &c.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.
NEW YORK—Continued.										
Cattaraugus, district No. 1, day	485	....	40	.....	36	26	32	8	c$290	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 2, day		....	40	.....	40	18	30	8	c290	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 3, day		....	40	.....	40	27	32	8	c290	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 4, day		....	100	.....	100	95	100	10	c750	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 5, day		....	40	.....	39	23	36	8	c275	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 6, day		....	40	.....	35	24	32	8	c275	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 7, day		....	35	.....	30	19	24	8	c275	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 8, day		....	40	.....	35	24	29	8	c275	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 9, day		....	40	.....	40	18	25	8	c275	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 10, day		....	40	.....	38	24	31	8	c275	.....
Cornplanter, district No. 1, day	20	.....	40	.....	18	8	10	8	c310	.....
Oneida, district No. 1, day	40	....	36	.....	16	8	10	8	c207	.....
Oneida, district No. 2, day		....	35	.....	20	16	16	8	c207	.....
Onondaga, district, No. 1, day	132	....	55	.....	41	24	35	8	c245	.....
Onondaga, district, No. 2, day		....	40	.....	40	30	35	8	.....	$250
Saint Regis, district No. 1, day	100	....	45	.....	38	18	20	8	c255	.....
Saint Regis, district No. 2, day		....	45	.....	30	14	16	8	cd255	.....
Saint Regis, district No. 3, day		....	55	.....	45	30	35	8	c305	.....
Thomas Orphan Asylum	.....	100	.....	112	.....	90	100	10	c90	.....
Tonawanda, district No. 1, day	140	....	40	.....	41	20	25	8	c284	.....
Tonawanda, district No. 2, day		....	40	.....	25	22	30	10	c284	.....
Tonawanda, district No. 3, day		....	50	.....	44	25	30	10	c284	.....
Tuscarora, district No. 1, day	120	....	70	.....	50	25	30	8	c263	.....
Tuscarora, district No. 2, day		....	65	.....	30	22	26	8	c263	.....
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee Agency	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Cherokee day	.....	.....	60	.....	37	22	27	8	1,960	600
Echota day	.....	.....	60	.....	46	22	27	7		
Birdtown day	.....	.....	60	.....	28	13	18	8		
Big Cove day	.....	.....	60	.....	43	19	21	3		
Robbinsville day	.....	.....	25	.....	39	19	20	6		
OREGON.										
Grande Ronde Agency	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	75	35	46	12	39	58	12	4,051	(a)
Klamath Agency	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Klamath boarding	.....	50	10	58	.....	48	51	10	5,110	.....
Yainax boarding	.....	32	.....	37	.....	31	33	8	2,466	.....
Siletz Agency	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	40	20	62	.....	58	61	10	3,843	.....
Umatilla Agency	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	75	.....	48	.....	45	48	6	4,783	.....
Warm Springs Agency	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Sinemasha boarding	.....	30	20	26	4	16	27	12	2,060	.....
Agency day	.....	20	60	.....	40	21	36	11	1,130	.....
UTAH.										
Uintah Agency	b 470	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	30	10	17	6	17	22	8	1,798	.....
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.										
Colville Agency	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Colville boys' boarding	.....	70	110	32	.....	30	32	10	3,000	.....
Colville girls' boarding	.....	60	.....	35	.....	30	35	10	3,000	.....
Cœur d'Aléne boarding	.....	100	40	51	.....	40	51	10	4,000	.....
Spokane Falls day	.....	.....	20	.....	25	20	25	6	.....	220

a Building donated for use of school valued at $800.
b Of these 260 belong to the Ouray Agency.
c To State of New York.
d From report of 1882.

Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
1											
1											
1											
2											
1											
1		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	670	45	
1											
1											
1											
1											
1		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	40	5	
1											
1		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	50	4	
1											
2		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	115	5	
1											
1		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	120	5	
1											
....	65	1,300	1200	700	3	6	6	40	.....	.....	Farming, broom-making, sewing, and housework.
1											
1		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	180	6	
1											
1											
1		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	160	8	
....		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1,000	50	
1											
1											
1		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1											
1											
....		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	189	21	
4	4	.....	....	78	2	10	....	....	.....	.....	Farming, housework, and sewing.
....		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	120	40	
5	1	.....	....	100	2	36	....	....	.....	.....	Carpentering, care of stock, farming, sewing, dairy work, housework, and knitting.
2	5	.....	....	75	2	24	....	....	.....	.....	Do.
....		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	125	12	
6	4	.....	....	600	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Gardening, housework, and sewing.
....		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	30	7	
6	6	.....	....	63	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Gardening, housework, sewing, and knitting.
....		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	80	12	
3	4	.....	....	100	....	5	4	....	.....	.....	Gardening, carpentry, sewing, and housework.
2	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Cooking and sewing.
....		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	20	5	
3	1	.....	....	42	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Gardening, housework, and sewing.
....		.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	270	45	
10	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Carpentry, care of stock, farming.
5	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Gardening, dairy, housework, sewing and knitting.
9	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Farming, housework, dairy, sewing and knitting.
2	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.										
Neah Bay Agency	a210									
Agency boarding		60		57		50	53	10½	$4,948	
Quinaielt Agency:										
Agency boarding		40		28		25	26	10½	2,255	b$90
Shoalwater Bay day			30		15	10	15	9	470	10
Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency	c38									
Puyallup boarding	70	75		68		59	65	10½	11,150	
Chehalis boarding	49	50	10	63		34	48	10	5,701	
S'Kokomish boarding	29	35	10	43		30	36	10	5,561	
Jamestown day	48		35		30	25	29	7	380	
Tulalip Agency	362									
Boys' boarding / Girls' boarding		85		99		64	72	11	6,069	
Yakama Agency	550									
Agency boarding		200		129		116	129	10	6,851	
WISCONSIN.										
Green Bay Agency:										
Menomonee boarding	350	40	20	73	34	55	71	9	3,091	
Menomonee West Branch day			35		45	18	22	10	261	
Menomonee South Branch day			40		34	14	22	10	258	
Stockbridge day	22		50		22	9	16	10	433	
Oneida Hobart day	320		120		80	30	51	10	451	569
Oneida East day			50		21	8	12	10	257	
Oneida West No. 1 day			50		52	22	33	10	431	
Oneida West No. 2 day			50		45	21	30	7	216	
Oneida Cornelius day			35		27	13	19	10	270	
La Pointe Agency:										
Bois Fort day	104		35		32	19	32	2		
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	50		24		43	22	32	8	1,209	
Grand Portage day	64		20		19	12	19	9	480	
Red Cliff day	45		60		62	26	42	10		(d)
Bad River day	120		45		45	25	32	4		50
Bayfield day			200		83	48	62	10		(d)
Odanah boarding and day		25	50		50	22	29	9		807
WYOMING.										
Shoshone Agency	320									
Agency boarding		16		18		13	17	5	624	
PENNSYLVANIA.										
Carlisle Training School		350		380		368	380	12	75,007	12,278
OREGON.										
Forest Grove Training School		150		151		105	151	12	23,520	1,000
VIRGINIA.										
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.		110		110		100	100	12	15,882	26,668
Pupils attending schools in States				122		71	122	12	e4,289 / 8,579	
Day school, Old Town Indians, Maine										425
Day school, Moquis Pueblos, Arizona										1,250

a Includes Quinaielt Agency. b Books and papers. c On Nisqually and Squaxin Reservations. d Supported by Catholic Church. e One acre. f Eight acres.

Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	a88	13	
8	2	....	....	235	....	....	....	....	....	....	Gardening, carpentering, sewing, and housework.
3	2	....	....	602	....	....	....	....	....	....	Gardening, sewing, and housework.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	c33	c1	
9	20	....	150	1,210	4	9	....	24	95	35	Blacksmithing, carpentery, shoe and harness making, sewing, housework, farming.
5	40	....	250	850	4	15	....	48	31	12	Farming, carpentry, shoemaking, sewing, and housework.
6	40	....	100	500	3	60	....	....	40	15	Farming, carpentry, blacksmithing, sewing, and housework.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35		
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	20	
7	20	....	....	265	....	....	....	....	....	....	Farming, type-setting, care of stock, sewing, and housework.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	30	
8	100	75	....	1,307	....	....	....	20	....	....	Blacksmithing, carpentry, harness-making, wheelwrighting, farming, housework, and sewing.
5	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	350	50	Sewing, knitting, and housework.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	3	
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	800	70	
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	
2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	58	14	Cooking.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	6	
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	137	10	Knitting and sewing.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	230	12	Do.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	3	
4	5	10	....	155	....	....	....	....	....	....	Gardening.
35	200	1,000	500	....	9	28	5	14	360	92	Tinning, wagon, harness, and shoe making, blacksmithing, farming, carpentry, printing, tailoring, baking, sewing, housework.
....	90	(e)	(f)	815	....	8	....	....	143	40	Wagon and shoe making, blacksmithing, carpentering, printing, baking, sewing, and housework.
14	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	105	15	Harness and shoe making, printing, tailoring, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, carpentering, sewing and housework, farming, and tinsmithing.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	

g Indian pupils worked with other pupils on school farm; no separate record kept of products raise by Indian labor or of stock used for benefit of Indians.

A From tribal funds.

AGGREGATE OF FOREGOING TABLE.

School population, exclusive of five civilized tribes	a35,
Number who can be accommodated in boarding schools	5,
Number who can be accommodated in day schools	6,
Number of boarding schools	
Number of day schools	
Number of night schools	
Number of pupils attending school one month or more during the year: boarding, 5,139; day, 5,102	10
Average attendance	6
Largest average monthly attendance	7
Number of teachers and employés	
Cost of maintaining reservation schools: to Government, b $361,185; to religious societies, c $70,588; to State of New York, $17,512; to employés, $160	$44
Cost of Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove schools: to Government, $114,419; to religious societies, $39,946	$15
Number of Indians who can read	14
Number who have learned to read during the year	1
Number of acres cultivated by school children	1
Number of bushels of corn raised	19
Number of bushels of wheat raised	2
Number of bushels of oats raised	8
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	20
Number of pumpkins raised	3
Number of melons raised	8
Bushels of fruit raised	1
Tons of hay cut	1
Pounds of butter made	4
Stock owned—	
Horses	
Cattle	1
Swine	
Sheep	
Domestic fowls	
Five civilized tribes: d	
Number of children of school age	11
Number who can be accommodated in schools: boarding, 1,269; day, 6,330	7
Number of boarding schools	
Number of day schools	
Number of pupils attending boarding schools	1
Number of pupils attending day schools	3
Cost of maintaining schools: to Five Nations, $162,030; to religious societies, $13,578	$17
Number who can read	32
Number who have learned to read during the year	2

d There are no reports this year from the Creek day schools, owing to disturbances in the nation.

a An under estimate, several tribes not being reported.

b The slight difference between these figures and those given in the following table arises from crepancies between agents' annual statistics and the aggregate of their monthly statistics; also the omission in many reports of the value of products raised by the schools.

c To this add $4,881 expended on various schools and not included in this table, but reported in t on page 240.

*Financial statistics of Indian day schools for year ending June 30, 1883.**

Number.	Name of agency.	Name of school.	Number of months in session.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Average attendance.	How supported.	Expenditures. For employés.	Expenditures. For school materials, fuel, subsistence, &c.	Expenditures. Total.
1	Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap, day	11	17.3	12.3	Government supplies everything.	$600 00	$2 81	$602 81
2	Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold, day	10	48.1	30.7	....do	1,080 00	65 98	1,145 98
3	Fort Peck	Wolf Point, day	11	31.0	18.9	....do	720 00	.....	720 00
4	Green Bay	Oneida East, day	10	19.0	13.4	....do	250 00	8 10	258 10
5	....do	Hobart Church Mission, day.	10	51.0	30.2	....do	400 00	51 41	451 41
6	... do	Oneida West, No. 1, day.	10	33.3	21.9	....do	400 00	30 62	430 62
7	....do	Oneida West, No. 2, day.	7	30.0	21.1	....do	187 50	19 59	207 09
8	....do	Stockbridge, day	10	16.0	9.3	....do	400 00	33 39	433 39
9	... do	South Branch, day	10	23.0	14.8	....do	250 00	8 21	258 21
10	....do	West Branch, day	10	22.0	18.4	....do	250 00	11 30	261 30
11	... do	East, day	10	12.0	8.5	....do	250 00	6 67	256 67
12	Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley, day	12	23.0	8.5	... do	720 00	43 71	763 71
13	Lemhi	Lemhi, day	3	14.0	7.3	....do	524 00	229 35	753 35
14	La Pointe	Grand Portage, day	12	19.0	10.8	....do	480 00	.....	480 00
15	....do	Lac Court d'Oreilles, day.	8	31.6	17.0	....do	1,079 05	100 09	1,179 14
16	....do	Bois Forte, day	4	32.0	18.5	.. do	275 00	.....	275 00
17	Mackinac	Middle Village, day	10	15.9	12.3	....do	400 00		
18	....do	Longwood, day	12	29.9	18.9	....do	400 00		
19	....do	Naubetung, day	11	25.0	20.3	....do	400 00		
20	....do	Garden Island, day	9	14.0	9.6	do	400 00	83 94	3,283 9
21	....do	Baraga, day	10	34.0	28.1	....do	400 00		
22	....do	L'Anse, day	10	18.0	13.0	....do	400 00		
23	....do	Neppessing, day	10	30.0	17.7	....do	400 00		
24	... do	Sugar Island, day	9	17.0	12.9	....do	400 00		
25	Mescalero	Mescalero, day	11	22.0	18.3	....do	720 00	24 08	744 08
26	Mission	Portrero, day	10	20.6	17.7	.. do	720 00		
27	....do	San Jacinto, day	10	24.0	21.0	....do	720 00		
28	....do	Aqua Caliente, day	10	47.0	40.4	... do	720 00	598 78	4,198 78
29	... do	Coahuilla, day	10	37.0	26.7	....do	720 00		
30	... do	Rincon, day	9	30.0	25.1	... do	720 00		
31	Nevada	Walker River, day	8	25.0	19.0	....do	400 00	7 62	407 62
32	Nez Percé	Spokan, day	1	10.0	10.0	....do	240 65	.....	240 65
33	Pine Ridge	Ogalalla, day	10	39.0	30.3	....do			
34	....do	Wounded Knee, day	10	35.0	31.9	....do			
35	....do	White Bird's Camp, day.	4	30.0	21.2	....do			
36	....do	Medicine Root Creek, day.	10	71.0	41.6	....do	3,200 00	151 04	3,351 04
37	....do	St. Andrew's, day	10	28.0	19.3	....do			
38	....do	The Agency, day	10	44.0	29.4	.. do			
39	Ponca	Nez Percé, day	9	42.0	35.6	.. do	1,497 80	26 43	1,524 23
40	Pueblo	Zuni, day	9	54.0	34.3	....do			
41	... do	Jemes, day	9	47.0	33.0	.. do	2,250 00	593 79	2,843 79
42	.. do	Laguna, day	10	25.5	17.2	....do			
43	Quapaw	Modoc, day	7	13.3	12.1	....do	227 22	111 65	338 87
44	....do	Peoria, day	10	17.1	10.8	...do	586 87	818 59	1,405 46
45	... do	Miami, day	10	20.4	15.3	....do	480 00	983 92	1,463 92
46	Quinaielt	Shoalwater Bay, day.	9	12.0	10.0	...do	600 00	.....	600 00
47	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomie, day	8	18.5	15.5	.. do	319 60	.....	319 60
48	do	Sac and Fox, day	4	9.0	7.3	.. do	154 16	1 00	155 16
49	Santee and Flandreau.	Flandreau, day	6	33.2	25.8	.. do	199 50	875 17	1,074 67
50	Sisseton	Brown Earth, day	8	18.0	12.1	....do	251 00	.....	251 00
51	S'Kokomish	New Dungeness, day.	10	22.0	16.6	....do	450 00	.....	450 00
52	Tule River	Tule River, day	3	23.0	21.3	....do	180 00	96	180 96
53	White Earth	Buffalo River, day	7	10.0	9.0	....do	80 00	....	80 00
54	Yankton	Ree, day	8	24.2	18.7	....do	425 00	24 94	449 94
55	do	Selwyn, day	8	24.6	18.3	.. do	300 00	24 94	324 94
56	Warm Springs	Warm Springs, day	12	36.5	19.4	....do	1,079 45	155 48	1,234 93

*This table is taken from the report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools, and includes only such day schools among Indians as are supported in whole or in part by the Government.

Financial statistics of Indian day schools for year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

Number.	Name of agency.	Name of school.	Number of months in session.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Average attendance.	How supported.	Expenditures.		
							For employés.	For school materials, fuel, subsistence, &c.	Total.
57	North Carolina	Robbinsville, day	6	20.0	17.2	Conducted under contract.	.....	1,960 00	1,960 00
58	....do	Big Cove Primary, day.	3	21.0	19.0				
59	....do	Echota Mission, day.	7	26.5	21.7				
60	....do	Yellow Hill, day	8	26.5	21.3				
61	....do	Bird Town, day	8	18.3	13.1				
62	Fort Peck	Presbyterian Mission, day.	10	54.0	38.0	*Employés, &c., furnished by Presbyterian Mission Board.	.....	2,173 48	2,173 48
63	....do	Grantville Mission day.	8	59.0	30.0				
64	....do	Deer Tail Mission, day.	8	50.0	43.0				
				1,794.3	1,281.9				37,533 84

* Government issues rations for attendance.

Financial statistics of Indian boarding

Number.	Name of agency.	Name of State or Territory.	Name of school.	No. months in session.	Largest average monthly attendance.
1	Blackfeet	Montana	Blackfeet boarding	6	16
2	Cheyenne and Arapaho	Indian	Arapaho manual-labor and boarding	10	111.1
3	do	do	Cheyenne manual-labor and boarding	10	120
4	Cheyenne River	Dakota	Boys' boarding and industrial	8	20
5	Colorado River	Arizona	Colorado River boarding	10	54.2
6	Crow	Montana	Industrial boarding	12	19.1
7	Crow Creek	Dakota	Crow Creek boarding	10	32
8	Fort Hall	Idaho	Fort Hall boarding	7	16
9	Grand Ronde	Oregon	Industrial boarding	12	42
10	Great Nemaha	Nebraska	Iowa industrial boarding	10	29
11	Green Bay	Wisconsin	Menomonee industrial boarding	10	56
12	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Indian	Kiowa and Comanche industrial boarding	10	111.3
13	do	do	Wichita industrial boarding	10	59
14	Klamath	Oregon	Klamath industrial boarding	10	51
15	do	do	Yainax industrial boarding	8	32
16	Lower Brulé	Dakota	Lower Brulé boarding	7	30
17	Neah Bay	Washington	Industrial boarding	12	61
18	Nevada	Nevada	Nevada boarding	6	40
19	Nez Percé	Idaho	Kamiah boarding and industrial	6	22
20	do	do	Lapwai boarding	8	47.2
21	Nisqually	Washington	Chehalis industrial boarding	12	41
22	do	do	Puyallup industrial boarding	12	63.9
23	Osage and Kaw	Indian	Kaw boarding	12	52.5
24	do	do	Osage boarding	8	78.3
25	Otoe	do	Otoe industrial boarding	10	45
26	Pawnee	do	Industrial boarding	10	72.2
27	Pima and Maricopa	Arizona	Pima boarding	7	41.3
28	Ponca	Indian	Ponca boarding	6	66
29	Pottawatomie	Kansas	Pottawatomie boarding	12	34
30	do	do	Kickapoo boarding	12	26
31	Quapaw	Indian	Quapaw industrial boarding	10	69.5
32	do	do	Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte industrial boarding.	10	93.7
33	Quinaielt	Washington	Quinaielt boarding	11	25
34	Round Valley	California	Industrial and boarding	12	52
35	Sac and Fox	Indian	Absentee Shawnee manual-labor boarding	10	56
36	do	do	Sac and Fox manual-labor boarding	11	36
37	Santee	Nebraska	Industrial boarding	11	45.8
38	Siletz	Oregon	Siletz boarding	10	49
39	Shoshone	Wyoming	Wind River boarding	4	17
40	Sisseton	Dakota	Manual-labor boarding	10	78.5
41	do	do	Ascension industrial	8	10
42	S'Kokomish	Washington	S'Kokomish boarding	12	34
43	Standing Rock	Dakota	Indian girls' boarding	12	50
44	Uintah Valley	Utah	Uintah Valley boarding	8	13.6
45	Umatilla	Oregon	Umatilla boarding	6	51
46	Warm Springs	do	Industrial and boarding	11	22.8
47	White Earth	Minnesota	White Earth boarding	10	69
48	do	do	Leech Lake boarding and industrial	8	32
49	do	do	Red Lake boarding	8	28
50	Winnebago and Omaha	Nebraska	Winnebago industrial boarding	12	62
51	do	do	Omaha industrial boarding	10	66
52	Yakama	Washington	Industri l boarding	10	115
53	Yankton	Dakota	Agency boarding and industrial	12	70
54	Devil's Lake	do	Industrial boarding	12	91
55	do	do	Boys' industrial boarding	10	38
56	Fort Peck	Montana	Industrial boarding	12	66
57	Sisseton	Dakota	Good Will Mission boarding	8	35
58	Navajo	New Mexico	Navajo boarding	7	86
59	Standing Rock	Dakota	Agricultural industrial boarding	12	45
60	Cheyenne and Arapaho	Indian	Mission and boarding	10	25.3

This table is taken from the report of the superintendent of Indian schools, and includes only

schools for year ending June 30, 1883.‡

Average attendance.	How supported.	Issues and expenditures.						Cost per capita per month.
		For employés.	For subsistence.	For clothing.	For school materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
†12.5	Government supplies everything.	$1,356 94	$423 03	$96 55	$1 52	$10 62	$1,888 66	$23 31
94	.....do	4,682 06	3,864 84	1,178 09	462 20	612 86	10,800 05	11 49
108.6	.....do	4,659 71	4,878 42	1,441 99	429 18	522 03	11,931 33	10 99
19.6	.....do	1,131 67	670 55	19 61	44 17	572 54	*2,438 54	15 55
50	.....do	2,914 03	2,605 19	326 59	65 63	.....	5,911 44	11 82
†15	.....do	1,406 85	926 25	656 64	66 75	.....	*3,056 49	16 98
†27.2	.....do	1,899 33	935 25	152 13	59 62	285 00	*3,331 33	12 25
†13.1	.....do	1,246 56	492 43	188 57	19 89	.....	*1,947 45	21 23
†30.5	.....do	1,465 89	1,664 81	649 59	267 07	57 50	4,104 86	11 22
†22.8	.....do	2,468 63	686 11	466 82	106 83	126 00	*3,854 39	16 91
†41.8	.....do	2,145 19	992 63	286 82	55 80	.....	*3,480 44	8 33
87.2	.....do	4,755 00	3,255 11	3,311 20	150 86	305 95	11,778 12	13 51
46.8	.....do	4,413 15	1,673 36	1,768 40	99 87	62 50	8,017 28	17 13
47.2	.....do	2,213 92	1,826 55	1,037 37	35 60	138 40	5,251 84	11 13
30.6	.....do	925 00	982 65	544 63	20 40	.....	2,472 68	10 10
†26.9	.....do	1,352 79	639 80	442 31	55 63	182 00	*2,672 53	14 19
48.7	.....do	2,380 00	1,413 59	757 18	123 08	260 50	*4,934 35	8 29
†33.5	.....do	1,154 88	584 55	.....	39 15	33 10	1,811 68	9 01
20	.....do	1,230 00	618 66	275 25	27 23	342 02	*2,493 16	20 78
40	.....do	2,870 64	1,836 03	677 65	166 90	233 60	*5,784 82	18 08
†30.4	.....do	2,763 50	2,050 36	989 97	338 57	367 32	*6,509 72	17 84
157.7	.....do	3,788 95	2,798 43	1,272 61	322 01	370 93	*8,552 93	12 35
41.6	.....do	2,691 54	1,612 01	1,093 29	105 34	72 50	*5,574 68	11 17
46	.....do	3,247 90	1,283 20	1,192 88	103 93	8 10	5,836 01	15 86
†35.8	.....do	1,938 87	1,137 15	286 78	140 88	119 71	3,623 39	10 12
66.9	.....do	3,631 36	2,593 59	984 11	84 96	187 75	7,481 77	11 19
35.4	.....do	2,577 79	710 00	962 43	107 31	.....	4,357 53	17 58
62.3	.....do	2,410 12	1,410 17	1,033 27	38 26	228 56	5,120 38	13 70
30.6	.....do	2,049 75	1,221 77	333 09	108 66	225 25	*3,938 52	10 73
20.1	.....do	1,970 00	828 88	325 64	82 58	445 85	*3,652 95	15 14
57.5	.....do	2,750 04	1,915 37	650 03	172 90	345 28	5,833 62	10 15
82.7	.....do	3,869 99	3,110 49	1,239 84	114 76	230 28	*8,565 36	10 36
23.9	.....do	1,155 50	698 70	234 88	104 32	70 00	2,271 40	8 64
47.9	.....do	2,561 72	1,149 14	592 18	183 56	134 32	*4,620 92	8 04
†46.1	.....do	2,699 46	2,220 80	496 30	210 85	121 35	5,748 76	12 47
†28.6	.....do	2,010 37	1,268 18	737 32	119 43	81 35	4,216 65	13 40
37.5	.....do	2,786 80	2,075 40	816 38	164 53	405 11	*6,248 22	15 15
†41.4	.....do	2,231 62	784 73	474 18	47 12	108 73	3,646 38	8 81
13.8	.....do	367 44	260 21	152 66	12 15	.....	792 46	14 36
†61.7	.....do	4,135 86	3,072 76	955 58	191 03	459 00	8,814 23	14 29
†7.3	.....do	399 45	306 19	61 70	18 28	.....	785 62	13 49
†28.4	.....do	2,139 27	903 28	543 51	214 88	.....	*3,800 94	11 15
39.6	.....do	1,100 00	2,089 13	381 71	361 49	367 00	4,299 33	9 05
9.4	.....do	1,293 69	432 85	173 22	35 64	.....	*1,935 40	25 74
46	.....do	1,770 00	1,232 78	158 37	21 60	70 00	3,252 75	11 78
†12.6	.....do	1,280 00	498 50	157 28	83	28 60	1,965 21	14 18
†37.9	.....do	1 956 59	1,249 01	642 53	207 49	141 25	4,196 87	11 07
†27.9	.....do	1,620 00	899 23	336 00	54 36	158 83	*3,068 42	13 75
†23.3	.....do	1,069 34	819 35	328 44	47 16	.....	2,264 29	12 15
46.9	.....do	2,632 14	2,315 07	1,414 45	253 67	650 30	*7,265 63	12 91
†53	.....do	2,646 94	2,147 06	1,356 43	239 47	1,298 90	*7,688 80	14 51
93.2	.....do	2,853 02	2,672 01	944 68	73 42	582 37	*7,125 50	7 54
51.2	.....do	4,036 13	2,356 59	1,499 67	179 94	487 50	*8,559 83	13 93
66.3	Government supplies rations, clothing, &c., and 1 teacher; remaining employés under contract.	3,499 50	2,935 27	825 19	25 51	325 12	7,610 59	9 57
†23.1	Government supplies rations, clothing, &c.; employés all under contract.	860 00	875 33	374 35	6 78	.....	2,116 46	9 16
43.3	.....do	2,024 78	2,457 55	1,016 35	176 33	789 40	*6,464 41	12 44
†33.4	.....do	825 00	1,416 07	383 48	54 92	.....	2,679 47	10 03
†70.5	.....do	1,464 50	2,642 49	621 53	42 64	.....	4,771 16	9 69
36.9	.....do	1,500 00	2,092 84	503 28	143 12	125 01	4,364 25	9 86
19.2	Government supplies rations, clothing, &c.; employés *furnished by religious societies.*	.....	907 41	118 04	18 40	.....	1,043 85	5 44

*Such boarding schools among Indians as are supported in whole or in part by the Government.

Financial statistics of Indian boarding schools

Number.	Name of agency.	Name of State or Territory.	Name of school.	No. months in session.	Largest average monthly attendance.
61	Cheyenne River	Dakota	St. John's boarding	10	36
62	Santee	Nebraska	Normal training and boarding	12	61.4
63	do	do	St. Mary's boarding	11	32.5
64	do	do	Hope boarding	12	25
65	do	do	Boys' boarding	10	6
66	Yankton	Dakota	St. Paul boys' boarding	12	37.5
67	Colville	Washington	Cœur d'Alène boarding	12	51
68	do	do	Male boarding	11	32
69	do	do	Female boarding	12	35
70	Flathead	Montana	Boys' boarding	12	41
71	do	do	Girls' boarding	12	39
72	Omaha	Nebraska	Omaha Mission industrial	10	53
73	Pueblo	New Mexico	Pueblo industrial boarding	10	83.3
74	Tulalip	Washington	Female industrial boarding	12	38
75	do	do	Male agricultural and industrial boarding	12	35.7
					3,627.7

*Included in these amounts is the estimated value of supplies raised at the several agencies and expended in the schools, as follows:

Name of agency.	Name of school.	Value.
Cheyenne River	Boys' boarding	$6 76
Crow	Industrial boarding	2 00
Crow Creek	Crow Creek boarding	44 75
Fort Hall	Fort Hall boarding	16 50
Fort Peck	Industrial boarding	33 35
Great Nemaha	Iowa industrial boarding	498 04
Green Bay	Menomonee industrial boarding	360 81
Lower Brulé	Lower Brulé boarding	85 00
Neah Bay	Industrial boarding	300 66
Nez Percé	Lapwai boarding	656 04
Nez Percé	Kamiah boarding	201 74
Nisqually	Chehalis boarding	739 70
Nisqually	Payallup boarding	456 51
Osage and Kaw	Kaw boarding	21 63
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomie boarding	562 83
Pottawatomie	Kickapoo boarding	224 00
Quapaw	Seneca, &c., boarding	157 43
Round Valley	Industrial boarding	788 04
Santee	Industrial boarding	211 38
S'Kokomish	S'Kokomish boarding	199 90
Uintah Valley	Uintah Valley boarding	38 34
White Earth	Leech Lake boarding	44 00
Winnebago and Omaha	Winnebago boarding	52 50
Winnebago and Omaha	Omaha boarding	30 00
Yakama	Industrial boarding	2,387 80
Yankton	Agency boarding	60 75
Total		8,180 46

for year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

Average attendance.	How supported.	Issues and expenditures.						Cost per capita per month.
		For employés.	For subsistence.	For clothing.	For school materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
35	Government supplies, rations, clothing, &c.; employés furnished by religious societies.	.....	$1,576 31	.....	.....	$119 50	$1,695 81	$5 13
144.2	.....do	.....	2,490 96	$230 65	.....	.....	2,721 61	5 13
†28.1	.....do	.....	1,319 75	96 98	.....	.....	1,416 73	4 59
17.7	.....do	.....	986 79	.....	.....	.....	986 79	4 65
15.1	.....do	.....	208 59	49 62	.....	.....	258 21	5 06
29.3	.....do	.....	1,397 48	134 76	$13 49	22 50	1,568 18	4 46
40.6	Everything furnished under contract.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900 00	10 00
30	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	10 00
31.3	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,063 00	10 00
30	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,891 66	10 00
37	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	10 00
32.7	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,594 16	10 00
76.2	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,177 31	12 00
28	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,195 38	10 00
27.7	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,873 23	10 00
2,955.2							331,968 17	

† At these schools day scholars were also instructed without additional cost, as follows:

Name of agency.	Name of school.	Average attendance.
Blackfeet	Blackfeet boarding	48.1
Crow	Industrial boarding	6.0
Crow Creek	Crow Creek boarding	3.0
Devil's Lake	Boys' industrial	2.0
Fort Hall	Fort Hall boarding	4.0
Grande Ronde	Industrial boarding	4.8
Great Nemaha	Iowa industrial boarding	3.1
Green Bay	Menomonee industrial boarding	11.7
Lower Brulé	Lower Brulé boarding	1.0
Navajo	Navajo boarding	1.7
Nevada	Nevada boarding	12.7
Nisqually	Chehalis boarding	1.4
Otoe	Otoe industrial and boarding	1.0
Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee, &c., industrial and boarding	2.3
Santee	Santee mission schools	10.9
Siletz	Siletz boarding	9.2
Sisseton	Manual labor boarding	1.7
Sisseton	Ascension industrial	2.0
Sisseton	Good Will mission	2.6
S'Kokomish	S'Kokomish boarding	3.6
Warm Springs	Industrial and boarding	4.1
White Earth	White Earth boarding	11.0
White Earth	Leech Lake boarding	7.3
White Earth	Red Lake boarding	1.8
Winnebago and Omaha	Omaha boarding	1.3
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox industrial and boarding	2.0
Total		161.3

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River Agency.										
Mohave	813	25	788	40	80	20	400	33	33	34
Chimehuevis	212	200	12	.....			75			
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Agency.										
Pima	b 4,800	1,700	3,100	19	c 1,015	1,400	c 1,525	100	.....	.....
Maricopa	574	382	192	1				100	.....	.....
Papago	b 7,300	7,300	.....	1				80	20	.....
San Carlos Agency.										
White Mountain Apache	1,500	500	3,500	20	510	50	1,250	10	10	80
San Carlos Apache	1,150									
Chiricahua	450									
Apache Yuma	350									
Apache Tonto	900									
Apache Mohave	650									
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.										
Moquis Pueblo	c 1,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hualapai	c 620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yuma	c 930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mohave	c 700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suppai	c 214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CALIFORNIA.										
Hoopa Valley Agency.										
Hoopa	508	508	.....	345	25	147	172	33	33	34
Mission Agency.										
Serranos	381	3,010	.....	50	200	100	c 901	99	1	.....
Dieguenos	731									
Coahuila	778									
San Luis Rey	1,120									
Round Valley Agency.										
Concow	149	633	.....	500	c 75	c 29	c 150	83	8	9
Little Lake	186									
Redwood	28									
Ukie	216									
Wylackie										
Potter Valley	29									
Pitt River	25									
Tule River Agency.										
Tule and Tejon	143	143	.....	70	37	2	62	50	25	25
Wichumni, Kaweah, and King's River	c 540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians in California not under an agent. (c)										
Indians in—										
Sierra County	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eldorado County	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendocino County	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shasta County	1,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yolo County	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a One suicide. *b* Estimated. *c* From report of 1882. *d* By cars.

rarious Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.							
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590	23	25	(a)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	$1,000	717	20	37	2	d 4	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	150	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	700	750	3	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,988	800	800	8	.....	20	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	c 342	.....	.....	.....	1	$1,250	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	129	.....	4	1	.....	e 150	.....	516	18	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	999	30	62	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	97	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	750	921	10	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	f 10	.....	50	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

e Contributed by teacher. f By the agent for papers and books.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of various

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
CALIFORNIA—Continued.										
Indians in California not under an agent (a)—Continued.										
Indians in—										
Tehama County	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solano County	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lassen County	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa County	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt County	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marin County	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonoma County	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butte County	522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumas County	508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placer County	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napa County	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter County	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador County	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada County	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake County	774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamaths—										
Regua ranch	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wirks-wah ranch	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoppa ranch	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wakel ranch	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Too-rup ranch	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sah-sil ranch	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ai-yolch ranch	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sur-per ranch	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLORADO.										
Southern Ute Agency.										
Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche Utes	968	75	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River Agency.										
Blackfeet Sioux	238									
Sans-Arc Sioux	771									
Minneconjou Sioux	1,423	800	300	10	670	482	850	15	10	75
Two Kettle Sioux	783									
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.										
Lower Yanktonais	979	150	829	7	a 280	6	a 208	33	....	67
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,392	100	1,200	7	200	.....	165	20	....	80
Devil's Lake Agency.										
Sisseton Sioux	365									
Wahpeton Sioux	348	918	.....	40	283	5	280	70	5	25
Cut Head Sioux	205									
Fort Berthold Agency.										
Arickaree	591									
Gros Ventre	347	400	200	15	237	33	390	33	16	51
Mandan	308									

a From report of 1882. b And 384 vaccinated.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	RELIGIOUS. Number of church buildings.	RELIGIOUS. Number of missionaries.	RELIGIOUS. Amount contributed by religious societies. For education.	RELIGIOUS. Amount contributed by religious societies. For other purposes.	VITAL. Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	VITAL. Number of births.	VITAL. Number of deaths.	CRIMINAL. Number of Indians killed during the year. By Indians.	CRIMINAL. Number of Indians killed during the year. By whites.	CRIMINAL. Number of white persons killed by Indians.	CRIMINAL. Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	CRIMINAL. Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	CRIMINAL. Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of various

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
DAKOTA—Continued.										
Pine Ridge Agency.										
Ogalalla Sioux	7,800	500	3,500	250	675	1,025	1,700	12	12	76
Northern Cheyenne	200									
Rosebud Agency.										
Brulé Sioux No. 1	2,115	6,000	.....	75	625	.....	150	....	...	100
Brulé Sioux No. 2	1,559									
Loafer Sioux	1,528									
Wahzahzah Sioux	1,076									
Two Kettle Sioux	390									
Northern Sioux	455									
Bulldog Sioux	180									
Mixed Sioux	425									
Sisseton Agency.										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,479	1,479	.....	200	407	24	619	90	10	....
Standing Rock Agency.										
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	599	500	1,600	45	1,054	9	1,027	20	10	70
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux	1,242									
Blackfeet Sioux	698									
Uncapapa Sioux	1,829									
Mixed blood of above bands	104									
Yankton Agency.										
Yankton Sioux	1,950	900	1,050	100	475	10	108	50	....	50
Indians in Dakota not under an agent.										
Turtle Mountain band of Pembina Chippewa	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
IDAHO.										
Fort Hall Agency.										
Bannack	471	200	120	21	240	16	374	50	25	25
Shoshone	1,085									
Lemhi Agency.										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	800	40	60	16	30	50	80	35	15	50
Nez Percé Agency.										
Nez Percé	1,250	970	280	250	318	30	320	95	5	....
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.										
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenais	a600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.										
Cheyenne	4,186	150	6,346	110	808	1,504	1,324	50	....	50
Arapaho	2,310									

a From report of 1882.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.						Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
80	625	....	100	1	1	$840	.....	2,015	94	40	....	....	....	1	....	....	2,501,059	....
5	450	....	60	2	4	215	$2,540	.....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,500,000	....
20	357	17	10	6	4	1,250	.....	310	106	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	819,496	1
6	400	....	85	2	6	558	2,570	1,218	89	106	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
10	275	....	46	6	4	5,565	.....	650	90	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	40,000	....
....	.....	....	....	.....	1	2,000	800	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
1	9	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	75	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	40,407	1
2	194	....	9	2	1	1,200	2,356	450	35	35	....	....	....	16	....	....	.....	....
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
	3	....	....	.....	3	b3,333	8,462	6,400	420	405	1	....	....	....	....	....	2,646,207	4

b By philanthropists and employés for school children.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of various

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.										
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.										
Kiowa	1,167									
Comanche	1,396									
Apache	337									
Wichita	216									
Wacoe	51									
Towaconie	162	500	700	325	795	20	775	20	5	75
Keechie	77									
Penetheka Comanche	165									
Delaware	75									
Caddo	535									
Osage Agency.										
Osage	1,764									
Kaw	292	45	35	425	500	50	800	100	....	....
Quapaw	c150									
Otoe Agency.										
Otoe and Missouria	262	60	80	30	56	4	50	10	5	85
Pawnee Agency.										
Pawnee	1,212	100	300	(d)	203	(d)	(d)	75	5	c20
Ponca Agency.										
Ponca	537	125	125	10	145	.....	155	20	....	80
Nez Percé	282	40	60	7	100	.....	44	16	....	84
Quapaw Agency.										
Seneca	226	226	.....	145	50	9	40	80	....	20
Wyandotte	287	287	.....	232	72	6	38	75	....	25
Eastern Shawnee	73	73	.....	61	18	3	6	90	....	10
Miamis (Western)	61	61	.....	46	13	1	7	100	....	....
Peoria	142	137	5	97	27	10	26	100	....	....
Modoc	102	98	.....	58	30	.....	31	50	....	50
Quapaw	55	55	.....	20	12	.....	11	80	....	20
Ottawa	125	125	.....	106	18	1	20	85	....	15
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	431									
Absentee Shawnee	720									
Pottawatomie (citizen)	500	500	400	260	140	132	1,480	50	10	40
Mexican Kickapoo	420									
Iowa	88									
Mokohoko band Sac and Fox wandering in Kansas	c90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Otoe	g235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Union Agency.										
Chickasaw	c6,000	c6,000	.....	5,000	h1,500	h200	.....	100	....	....
Choctaw	c18,000	c18,000	.....	12,000	h4,500	h250	h5,000	100	....	....
Cherokee	c22,000	c22,000	.....	18,000	h3,800	h300	.....	100	....	....
Creek	c14,000	c14,000	.....	10,000	h3,000	h250	h4,500	100	....	....
Seminole	c3,000	c3,000	.....	800	h800	h17	.....	100	....	....

a Papers and books. *b* A large number of ponies stolen by whites. *c* Estimated.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.						Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
8	155	....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2,500	47	45	2	....	....	....	....	....	932,899	4
2	336	26	4	1	1	(a)	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	2	(b)	....	202,057	2
....	6	....	6	....	.....	.....	.....	242	16	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	204,574	....
3	60	5	(d)	....	.....	.....	$500	1,986	17	56	....	1(f)	....	....	....	....	103,050	....
6	87	....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	275	23	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	216,410	....
1	37	....	1	....	.....	.....	700	210	8	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	116,198	....
2	193	....	12	....	1	.....	.....	200	14	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000	
....	180	....	16	....	2	(a)	.....	235	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,500	
....	36	14	1	....	.....	.....	.....	45	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,900	
1	48	1	5	....	1	(a)	.....	45	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	10
....	117	....	4	....	.....	(a)	.....	115	7	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
2	27	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	98	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,780	
....	26	....	....	....	.....	(a)	.....	49	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,000	
....	77	....	....	1	1	(a)	.....	100	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
....	520	....	30	1	2	.....	.....	500	87	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	73,068	....
....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
....	1,250	....	200	20	15	.....	.....	.....	....	....	9	....	2	3	....	....	.....	11
....	4,000	....	200	40	24	$3,240	17,651	....	....	....	10	....	4	6	....	....	.....	22
....	5,000	....	500	64	34	2,928		....	....	....	9	....	2	1	....	....	.....	27
....	3,000	....	400	45	15	4,400		....	....	....	21	....	....	2	....	....	.....	23
....	1,000	....	100	9	5	3,010		....	....	....	3	....	1	2	....	....	.....	4

d Unknown. e Cash annuity. f By United States officer. g Report of 1881. h From report of 1882.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of var

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per ce of suba ence c tained b	
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.
IOWA.									
Sac and Fox Agency.									
Sac and Fox	348	4	200	230	79	.....	3	34	76
KANSAS.									
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.									
Pottawatomie	410	210	160	360	240	.....	240	75	a25
Kickapoo	234	175	40	200	86	.....	86	75	a25
Chippewa and Munsee	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox of Missouri	75	25	30	40	10	.....	20	40	60
Iowa	132	114	18	115	30	.....	30	80	a20
MICHIGAN.									
Mackinac Agency.									
Pottawatomie of Huron	77	77	.....	c75	30	15	50	100	....
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	2,500	3,500	.....	1,400	300	150	900	100	....
Chippewa of Lake Superior	1,000								
Ottawa and Chippewa	6,000	6,000	.....	2,000	400	200	1,200	....	....
MINNESOTA.									
White Earth Agency.									
Mississippi Chippewa	896								
Otter Tail, Pillager, Chippewa	570	686	110	334	347	25	364	60	40
Pembina Chippewa	235								
Red Lake Chippewa	1,057	900	152	25	209	3	380	50	34
Pillager Chippewa at Lake Winnebagoshish and Cass Lake	351								
Pillager Chippewa, Leech Lake	1,137	300	1,200	70	272	33	195	60	40
Mississippi Chippewa	95								
Mississippi Chippewa at Mille Lac	894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
MONTANA TERRITORY.									
Blackfeet Agency.									
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans	4,500	90	186	12	85	.....	350	13	12
Crow Agency.									
Crows	3,200	50	100	12	70	30	160	12	60
Flathead Agency.									
Flatheads	128								
Pend d'Oreilles	965	300	1,100	220	121	44	380	75	20
Kootenais	600								
Fort Belknap Agency.									
Gros Ventre	950	25	125	20	30	.....	75	12	38
Assinaboine	750								
Fort Peck Agency.									
Assinaboine	1,375								
Yanctonnais Sioux	3,650	250	400	15	1,213	.....	125	16	50
Santee Sioux	450								
Ogallalla and Teton Sioux	200								

a And by cash annuity. b Stealing timber, grass and rock. c Estimated.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.						Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
....	45	....	11	....	1	....	....	20	20	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
1	120	....	3	....	....	....	....	310	23	21	....	....	....	....	(b)	....	....	....
1	76	....	....	....	....	....	....	180	7	8	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	11	....	....	....	....	....	$470	6	5	4	....	....	....	....	(b)	....	....	....
....	30	....	....	....	....	....		12	8	6	....	....	....	....	(b)	....	....	....
....	f52	(d)	(d)	1	....	....	500	(d)	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	f561	....	10	7	(e)	$3,600	....	532	32	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	f718	(d)	15	8	(e)	....	....	(d)	40	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
3	200	....	8	5	7	521	2,630	997	24	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	303,174	....
2	190	....	....	....	3	375	846	1,000	25	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,282	....
....	70	3	11	3	2	38	1,212	400	27	98	1	....	....	3	....	....	50,000	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	225	....	25	....	....	....	....	716	22	21	2	1	....	9	....	....	....	....
1	21	20	....	....	....	....	....	1,500	(d)	(d)	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....
15	133	....	21	3	4	3,019	800	360	90	40	2	1	....	38	7	....	250,000	3
....	11	....	6	....	....	....	....	441	14	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	160	....	10	....	2	4,558	3,226	2,300	400	300	2	....	....	....	....	....	237,516	....

e Preachers furnished by church aid. *f* From report of 1882.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of various

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
NEBRASKA.										
Santee and Flandreau Agency.										
Ponca	170	85	85	25	a49	.....	a40	50	25	25
Santee Sioux	762	762	.....	160	a13	a20	a225	90	....	10
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	268	268	.....	50	a84	.....	a90	100	....	....
Winnebago and Omaha Agency.										
Winnebago	1,307	400	200	300	350	60	350	95	5	...
Omaha	1,192	225	75	300	295	5	300	95	5	....
NEVADA.										
Nevada Agency.										
Pi-Ute	3,520	4,000	.....	400	105	60	900	75	20	5
Pah-Ute	590									
Western Shoshone Agency.										
Shoshone	825	300	50	60	.....	.....	60	....	25	75
Indians wandering in Nevada	a3,300	a2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
NEW MEXICO.										
Mescalero and Jicarilla Agency.										
Mescalero Apache	900	.....	1,600	2	150	3	120	....	25	75
Jicarilla Apache	700									
Navajo Agency.										
Navajo	c17,000	a40	a3,500	a5	a4,204	a504	a5,504	100	....	....
Pueblo Agency.										
Pueblo	c9,240	1,000	500	30	a1,900	.....	a2,000	100	....	....
NEW YORK.										
New York Agency.										
Allegany Reserve: Seneca	808	929	.....	400	175	.....	a250	....	....	....
Allegany Reserve: Onondaga	110									
Allegany Reserve: Tonawanda	11									
Cattaraugus Reserve: Seneca	1,418	1,640	.....	800	250	.....	a450	100	....	....
Cattaraugus Reserve: Onondaga	48									
Cattaraugus Reserve: Cayuga	156									
Cattaraugus Reserve: Tuscarora	4									
Cattaraugus Reserve: Tonawanda	14									
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	188	188	.....	188	20	.....	a45	100	....	....
Corn-planter Reserve: Seneca	85	85	.....	50	25	.....	a25	100	....	....
Onondaga Reserve: Onondaga	340	421	.....	421	85	.....	a115	100	....	....
Onondaga Reserve: Tonawanda	3									
Onondaga Reserve: Oneida	78									
St. Regis: St. Regis	780	780	.....	600	135	.....	a200	100	....	....
Tonawanda Reserve: Tonawanda band of Seneca	595	595	.....	595	130	.....	a160	100	....	....
Tuscarora Reserve: Tuscarora	430	481	.....	481	80	.....	a120	100	....	....
Tuscarora Reserve: Onondaga	51									
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee	c3,000	c3,000	.....	c2,300	c300	.....	c1,200	95	5	....

a From report 1882.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.						Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...
20	a150	...	50	5	...	$13,567	...	680	30	43	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	2
...	66	...	...	2	...	...	...	478	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	150	...	2	...	...	...	$1,366	594	91	28	...	...	...	7	...	...	70,000	...
6	120	...	...	...	...	2,962	2,271	594	91	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,000	...
...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	1,262	212	160	2	b2	...	13	2	3	275,000	4
1	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	417	23	5	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,412	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	a1,900	...	...	19	8	10,732	2,000	500	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	197	...	...	1	1	4,454	2,861	...	36	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	300	...	...	3	1	...	...	450	60	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	89	...	...	2	...	250	...	...	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	126	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	140	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	a305	...	12	...	5	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

b By railroad cars. c Estimated

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of various

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
NEBRASKA.										
Santee and Flandreau Agency.										
Ponca	170	85	85	25	a49	.....	a40	50	25	25
Santee Sioux	762	762	.....	160	a13	a20	a225	90	....	10
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	268	268	.....	50	a84	.....	a90	100	....	....
Winnebago and Omaha Agency.										
Winnebago	1,307	400	200	300	350	60	350	95	5	...
Omaha	1,192	225	75	300	295	5	300	95	5	....
NEVADA.										
Nevada Agency.										
Pi-Ute	3,520	4,000	.....	400	105	60	900	75	20	5
Pah-Ute	590									
Western Shoshone Agency.										
Shoshone	825	300	50	60	.....	.....	60	....	25	75
Indians wandering in Nevada	a3,300	a2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
NEW MEXICO.										
Mescalero and Jicarilla Agency.										
Mescalero Apache	900	.....	1,600	2	150	3	120	....	25	75
Jicarilla Apache	700									
Navajo Agency.										
Navajo	c17,000	a40	a3,500	a5	a4,204	a504	a5,504	100	....	....
Pueblo Agency.										
Pueblo	c9,240	1,000	500	30	a1,900	.....	a2,000	100	....	....
NEW YORK.										
New York Agency.										
Allegany Reserve: Seneca	808	929	.....	400	175	.....	a250	....	....	....
Allegany Reserve: Onondaga	110									
Allegany Reserve: Tonawanda	11									
Cattaraugus Reserve: Seneca	1,418	1,640	.....	800	250	.....	a450	100	....	....
Cattaraugus Reserve: Onondaga	48									
Cattaraugus Reserve: Cayuga	156									
Cattaraugus Reserve: Tuscarora	4									
Cattaraugus Reserve: Tonawanda	14									
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	188	188	.....	188	20	.....	a45	100	....	....
Corn-planter Reserve: Seneca	85	85	.....	50	25	.....	a25	100	....	....
Onondaga Reserve: Onondaga	340	421	.....	421	85	.....	a115	100	....	....
Onondaga Reserve: Tonawanda	3									
Onondaga Reserve: Oneida	78									
St. Regis: St. Regis	780	780	.....	600	135	.....	a200	100	....	....
Tonawanda Reserve: Tonawanda band of Seneca	595	595	.....	595	130	.....	a160	100	....	....
Tuscarora Reserve: Tuscarora	430	481	.....	481	80	.....	a120	100	....	....
Tuscarora Reserve: Onondaga	51									
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee	c3,000	c3,000	.....	c2,300	c300	.....	c1,200	95	5	....

a From report 1882.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.						Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
2	20							50									20,000	
20	a150		50	5		$13,567		680	30	43					20			2
	66			2				478	14	8								
	150		2				$1,366	594	91	28				7			70,000	
6	120					2,982	2,271	594	91	28							90,000	
	10		2					1,262	212	160	2	b2		13	2	3	275,000	4
1	9	2							13	6								3
	2	1	1					417	23	5	1		1	4				2
						2,412						1						
	a1,900			19	8	10,732	2,000	500				3						2
	197			1	1	4,454	2,861		36	30								2
	300			3	1			450	60	54								
	40			1														
	20								6	8								
	89			2		250			20	15								
	126			2														
	140			2														
	100			2														
	a305		12		5	600								1				

b By railroad cars. a Estimated

• *Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of various*

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
OREGON.										
Grand Ronde Agency.										
Clackama	a34	706	.....	689	190	8	308	100	....	....
Rogue River	a80									
Umpqua	a97									
Remnants of other tribes	495									
Klamath Agency.										
Klamaths	707	1,023	.....	550	104	104	268	65	32	3
Modocs	151									
Snakes	165									
Siletz Agency.										
Alsea	a98	997	.....	500	145	80	225	62	13	25
Chasta Costa	a55									
Chetco	a68									
Tootootna	a83									
Coos	a73									
Umpqua	a20									
Coquilli	a114									
Euchre	a40									
Nultonatna	a33									
Galise Creek	a37									
Joshua	a44									
Klamath	a46									
Sixes	a53									
Macnootna	a40									
Neztucca	a37									
Rogue River	a53									
Salmon River	a18									
Sinslaw	a85									
Umatilla Agency.										
Walla-Walla	395	100	400	100	a250	210	225	75	25	....
Cayuse	345									
Umatilla	157									
Warm Springs Agency.										
Warm Spring	425	700	109	40	137	73	208	50	50	....
Wasco	247									
Tenino	75									
John Day	49									
Pi-Ute	13									
Indians in Oregon not under an agent.a										
Indians roaming on Columbia River	a800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
TEXAS.										
Tonkawa Special Agency.										
Lipan	19	.....	98	75	.....	.....	.....	....	50	50
Tonkawa	79									
Indians in Texas not under an agent.										
Alabama, Cushatta, and Muskokee	a290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....

a From report of 1882.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.						Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
3	319	....	26	2	4	(b)	$3,000	6	42	15	2	....	....	1	....	....	40,000	16
2	126	....	26	1	....	....	....	1,186	27	36	1	....	....	1	....	....	120,000	....
....	150	4	16	....	....	....	....	500	41	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	105,829	12
....	23	....	10	1	....	....	....	450	40	52	....	1	1	6	....	....	....	20
2	97	....	....	1	1	....	....	600	19	30	1	....	....	24	....	....	40,000	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

b Building, valued at $800, donated for use of school

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of variou

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c	Issue of Government rations.
UTAH.										
Ouray Agency.										
Ute	1,400	.....	1,400	10	3	.....	10	5	20	75
Uintah Valley Agency.										
Uintah Ute	430	23	31	31	96	65	161	33	33	3
White River Ute	535									
Indians in Utah not under an agent. a										
Pah-Vant	a134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goship Ute	a256									
WASHINGTON.										
Colville Agency.										
Colville	670	3,044	514	300	604	500	1,541	90	10	..
Lake	333									
O'Kanagan	330									
San Poel	400									
Methow	315									
Spokane	685									
Cœur d'Alène	425									
Calispel	400									
Neah Bay and Quinaielt Agency.										
Makah	507	1,000	265	110	250	100	350	75	12	
Quillehute	236									
Quinaielt	141									
Queet	85									
Hoh	63									
Chehalis and Gray's Harbor	121									
Shoalwater Bay	112									
Nisqually, S'Kokomish, and Tulalip Agency.										
Puyallup	470	470	.....	260	168	69	175	88	12	..
Chehalis	139	139		40	18	.....	55	50	50	..
Nisqually	101	101	.....	60	32	10	45	90	10	..
Squaxin	85	85	.....	41	14	6	20	90	10	..
Upper Cowlitz	a71	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Cowlitz	a56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olympia	a12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Bay	a15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mud Bay	a26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gig Harbor	a8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'Klallam	430	430	.....	180	55	11	225	80	20	..
S'Kokomish or Twana	220	220	.....							
D'Wamish and allied tribes	a2,805	2,790	15	1,325	244	328	655	75	20	
Yakama Agency.										
Yakama, Klikitat, Pisquouse, Wenatshapam, Seapcat, Pi-Ute, and others.	3,120	1,400	1,100	350	356	2	1,510	80	10	
Indians in Washington Territory not under an agent.										
Moses' band on Columbia Reservation.	a150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a From report of 1882.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.						Number of pounds of freight hauled by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	20	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	19	25	...	1	...	6	...	...	41,811	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	352	...	15	8	8	$220	$120	750	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	...	...
...	89	...	6	...	...	b100	...	633	18	23	1	...	...	30	...	...	20,000	2
15	100	...	19	2	1	...	1,000 / 100	250	20	25	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
12	35	...	1	...		...	...	100	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	3	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	75	...	...	2	...	...	612	300	15	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	...	...	...	1	...												
8	278	2	15	6	1	...	...	954	16	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	240	6	4	4	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	71,075	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

b Books and papers for Sunday school.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of var

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per ce of subs ence o tained b	
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.
WISCONSIN.									
Green Bay Agency.									
Oneida	1,500	1,500	.....	800	400	.....	a700	100	....
Stockbridge	133	133	.....	133	b30	.....	b59	100	....
Menomonee	1,392	1,200	a192	a250	350	25	a600	75	25
La Point Agency.									
Chippewa at Red Cliff	188	188	.....	137	44	37	83	75	20
Chippewa at Bad River	460	460	.....	160	138	7	150	90	5
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	841	736	105	452	161	21	182	85	10
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	431	431	.....	.....	19	23	175	90	5
Chippewa at Grand Portage	236	236	.....	75	17	13	119	60	35
Chippewa at Bois Forte	700	100	.....	.....	10	.....	230	33	67
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	480	200	.....	b43	5	5	50	50	45
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent. b									
Winnebago	b930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Pottawatomie (Prairie band)	b280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
WYOMING.									
Shoshone Agency.									
Shoshone	d928	100	300	20	410	210	400	8	16
Northern Arapaho	952								
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Miami and Seminole in Indiana and Florida	b892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Oldtown Indians in Maine	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
CARLISLE SCHOOL IN PENNSYLVANIA.									
Apache, 5; Arapaho, 26; Caddo, 1; Cheyenne, 37; Comanche, 10; Crow, 8; Creek, 22; Delaware, 1; Digger, 3; Gros Ventre, 1; Iowa, 5; Kaw, 5; Keechie, 1; Kiowa, 5; Lipan, 2; Menomonee, 8; Miami, 1; Navajo, 10; Nez Percé, 5; Northern Arapaho, 5; Omaha, 30; Onondaga, 1; Osage, 34; Ottawa, 4; Pawnee, 11; Ponca, 3; Pueblo, 18; Pottawatomie, 1; Sac and Fox, 1; Seminole, 2; Shoshone, 2; Sioux, 75; Towaconie, 1; Wichita, 7	.....	351	.....	351	.....	.....	.....	10	....
HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.									
Pawnee, 2; Absentee Shawnee, 4; Menomonee, 2; Sioux, 65; Arickaree, 2; Sac and Fox, 6; Ottawa, 1; Winnebago, 4; Gros Ventre, 4; Apache, 3; Papago, 2; Omaha, 4; Pima, 5; Onondaga, 1; Mohave, 2; Yuma, 1; Mandan, 2	.....	110	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	...	...
FOREST GROVE SCHOOL, OREGON.									
Chehalis, 5; Chilcat, 1; Crow, 1; Fort Wrangel, 2; Heda, 2; Lummi, 1; Nez Percé, 45; Nisqually, 1; Oyster Bay, 1; Pitt River, 2; Piute, 5; Puyallup, 22; Snohomish, 1; Sitka, 4; Spokane, 12; Stickeen, 5; Tulalip —; Umatilla, 16; Warm Spring, 1; Wasco, 15; Yakama, 8	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...

a Estimated. *b* From report of 1882.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious. Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies. For education.	For other purposes.	Vital. Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Criminal. Number of Indians killed during the year. By Indians.	By whites.	Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
	300		10	2		$569												5
	30			1					1	2								2
4	200		13	2	4			486	54	83				10		10		10
	70		2	1	5	(c)	$1,000	5	22	20				30				5
	94		3	2		857	3,421	7	8	21								
	102		41	2	2		400	1	42	35								3
	12		3	1				(c)	(c)	(c)								
	16			1					(c)	(c)								
	10		3						10	8								
	10		2															
	13				1			187	50	30								3
						425												
101	4			1		12,278		600		4								
71	2			1		26,668		68		1								
80						1,000												

c No data. d 150 absent.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska	265,565
Five civilized tribes in Indian Territory:	
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress	63,000
Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation	45,800
Number of families engaged in agriculture	13,600
Number of families engaged in civilized pursuits	1,017
Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits	9,500
Number of houses occupied by Indians	14,250
Number of church buildings	178
Number of missionaries	93
Amount contributed by religious societies for education, $13,578; for other purposes, $17,651.	$31,229
Other Indian tribes:	
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress wholly	74,593
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress in part	39,541
Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation	23,505
Number of Indian families engaged in cultivating farms or small patches of ground	26,545
Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits	9,249
Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits	41,137
Number of Indian apprentices	582
Number of houses occupied by Indians	15,390
Number of houses built for Indians during the year	146
Number of houses built by Indians during the year	962
Pounds of freight transported by Indian teams	12,625,306
Amount earned thereby	$114,027
Number of church buildings	238
Number of missionaries	123
Amount contributed for education—by private individuals, $160; by religious societies	*$110,504
Amount contributed by religious societies for other purposes	†$52,706
Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year	49,886
Number of births	4,751
Number of deaths	4,508
Number of Indians killed during the year by Indians	88
Number of Indians killed during the year by whites	19
Number of white persons killed during the year by Indians	32
Number of Indian criminals punished during the year (*a*)	652
Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites	44
Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians	16
Number of whisky sellers prosecuted during the year	226

* To this should be added $4,881, expended en various schools and not included in this table.
† A partial report. For more complete statistics of missionary work see preceding table, page 240.
Majority under tribal laws.

Table showing distribution of Indians among various States and Territories.

States and Territories.	Aggregate number of agencies.	Aggregate population of Indians at agencies.
Arizona	4	18,699
California	4	4,834
Colorado	1	968
Dakota	9	31,379
Idaho	3	3,606
Indian Territory	6	18,731
Indian Territory (5 civilized tribes)	1	63,000
Iowa	1	348
Kansas	1	922
Michigan	1	79,577
Minnesota	1	5,235
Montana	5	16,768
Nebraska	2	3,699
Nevada	2	4,935
New Mexico	3	27,840
New York	1	5,119
North Carolina	1	3,000
Oregon	5	4,432
Texas	(*)	98
Utah	2	2,365
Washington	4	12,381
Wisconsin	2	6,361
Wyoming	1	1,880
Total number of agencies and Indians at agencies	60	246,177

* Indians in charge of a military officer and not on a reservation.

Indians not under control of agents.

States and Territories.	Population.
Arizona	4,277
California	6,669
Dakota	400
Idaho	600
Maine	410
Nevada	300
Oregon	800
Texas	290
Utah	390
Washington	150
Wisconsin	1,210
Indians and Florida	892
Total	19,388

Indians at agencies	246,177
Indians not under control of agents	19,388
Total number in United States, exclusive of those in Alaska	265,565

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultiva

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce ra	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Ag'y.											
Mohave	300,800	80,000	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	600	
Chemehuevis						140				100	
Pima, Maricopa and Papago Agency.											
Pima	181,120	11,000	.....	.....	.....	10,875	.....	.....	10,875	1,250,270	15,
Maricopa			.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	200	.....	9,375	
Papago	70,080	8,000	8	160	.....	300	.....	.....	65	3,600	.....
San Carlos Agency.											
San Carlos, Mohave-Apache, Yuma-Apache, Tonto-Apache, White Mountain-Apache, and Chiricahua, as prisoners	2,528,000	1,600	3	600	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	500	.....	5,
Moquis Pueblo Ag'y. a											
Moquis Pueblo b	.....	10,000	.....	.....	1	5,000	.....	100	10	100	7,
CALIFORNIA.											
Hoopa Valley Agency.											
Hoopa	89,572	900	.....	.....	300	105	.....	.....	506	.....	.....
Mission Agency.											
Serranos, Coahuila, San Luis Rey, Dieguenos	152,960	.....	12	600	.....	2,500	.....	500	2,050	700	
Round Valley Agency.											
Potter Valley, Ukie, Wylackie, Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Pitt River	102,118	2,000	12	8,000	1,200	500	.....	40	3,500	1,000	.....
Tule River Agency.											
Tule, Tejon	48,551	250	.....	.....	25	200	.....	.....	600	320	
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute Agency.											
Muache, Capote, Weeminuche Ute	1,094,400	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River Ag'y.											
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Mineconjou, and Blackfeet Sioux	31,728,640	25,000	.....	.....	15	505	.....	100	1,000	.....	3,

a Abolished during the year. b From last report.

crops, and other results of Indian labor.

during ans.	year	by	Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by Government.
.....	210	a26	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	85	2	11	.....	.....	150	.....
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	25	1	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
10,500	8,896	a25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,174	4	935	6	.....	3,300	.....
200	230		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	145	.....	.....	7,500	.....
.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	125	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000	2,600	a750	.....	.....	250	3,600	$2,000 00	3,000	100	800	.....	500	1,000	.....
.....	500	15	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	611	819	154	.....	10,600	500	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	20,000	200	.....	1,000 00	100	12	30	50	.....	500	3
6,000	650	a50	.....	.....	1,000	200	.....	1,600	25	1,000	100	1,500	6,000	.....
1,500	1,500	a100	.....	17,000	235	110	.....	115	2	.....	200	3	900	417
60	120	20	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	96	6	62	150	.....	500	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	50	125	.....	.....	6,500	.....
.....	1,450	a3,000	1,500	.....	3,000	3,000	11,865 00	2,000	7	4,800	200	.....	1,000	180

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, cro

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce ra	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
DAKOTA—Continued.											
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	620,312	400,000	1	.....	.....	600	....	90	600	4,500	5,
Lower Brulé Sioux	.....	64,000	.....		70	400	30	40	350	.....	7,
Devil's Lake Agency.											
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux	230,400	150,000	.....	.....	30	2,030	2	1,154	1,500	8,000	12,
Fort Berthold Agency.											
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	2,912,000	50,000	18	.....	43	899	24	.....	821	1,846	3,
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Ogalalla Sioux and Northern Cheyenne	.....	.....	90	500	.....	1,400	....	400	7,500	220	1,
Rosebud Agency.											
Northern Brulé, Loafer, Wahzahzah, Two Kettle, and Bull Dog Sioux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	....	400	500	10	1,
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	918,780	14,000	1	.....	5	5,000	....	400	2,000	33,000	4,
Standing Rock Ag'y.											
Upper and Lower Yanktonais, Uncapapa, and Blackfeet Sioux	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1,400	....	100	1,500	1,000	5,
Yankton Agency											
Yankton Sioux	430,405	250,000	.....	.....	90	850	....	250	640	6,000	30,
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Shoshone and Bannack	1,202,330	10,000	270	.....	24	686	....	105	1,400	3,250 950	....
Lemhi Agency.											
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	64,000	500	2	.....	30	96	8	30	300	.....	...
Nez Percé Agency.											
Nez Percé	746,651	300,000	.....	.....	12	5,050	....	550	7,300	35,000	5,
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne, Arapaho	4,297,771	30,000	15	.....	125	1,500	.....	110	1,350	.....	3,

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Raising year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by Government.
3,600	1,715	a335	.....	.....	600	7,840	$143 00	400	6	590	12	.....	900	92
1,050	1,075	a500	.....	.....	400	4,200	628 00	558	10	143	18	.....	500	125
14,000	31,100	300	1,200	.....	900	1,200	600 00	222	.....	484	40	.....	.....	4
1,752	3,750	a358	.....	8,235	640	246	2,099 60	560	8	64	.....	.....	.....	17
550	5,780	3,000	.....	86,943	5,000	5,000	15,000 00	7,000	125	5,500	100	.....	1,500	455
40	1,110	1,200	.....	150,000	.....	350	2,000 00	3,000	25	1,500	150	.....	500	393
15,600	18,900	a11,250	5,000	.....	3,500	.....	.....	380	1	1,734	125	1	3,140	27
500	7,950	2,000	.....	.....	600	1,000	15,000 00	1,500	10	1,572	120	.....	2,000	220
7,500	2,655	.....	.....	58,719	1,500	.....	100 00	400	5	320	75	1	1,700	33
9,500	3,300	a700	.....	.....	.....	} 640	1,200 00	{2,500	.....	550	.....	.....	} 300	12
1,600	700	a200	.....	.....	.....			450	.....	40	.....	.....		
2,000	105	12	.....	.....	800	300	250 00	1,200	.....	10	.....	.....	10	39
6,000	10,850	a200	200	73,000	450	225	400 00	14,000	23	3,800	875	.....	3,000	35
.....	320	a40	150	100,000	700	500	b100	6,500	250	3,300	400	.....	.....	

a From last report.

b Number sold.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, cr

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce ra	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year. By Government.	Number acres cultivated during year. By Indians.	Number acres broken during year. By Government.	Number acres broken during year. By Indians.	Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn
INDIAN TER.—Cont'd.											
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.											
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita affiliated bands	3,712,503	346,000	.....	.....	130	3,900	....	.....	4,500	.....	47,
Osage Agency.											
Osage, Kaw, and Quapaw	1,570,196	88,000	50	.....	140	4,000	....	200	29,220	100,000	....
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.											
Ponca	101,894	.....	.....	.....	15	502	15	122	631	1,500	12,
Pawnee	283,020	50,000	.....	.....	170	1,600	....	125	400	1,120	25,
Otoe and Missouria	129,113	.....	.....	.....	25	350	25	100	900	.....	6,
Nez Percé	90,711	.....	.....	.....	10	125	....	41	175	254	1,
Quapaw Agency.											
Quapaw	56,685	42,000	.....	.....	382	115	....	32	640	.....	1,
Miami	50,301	40,000	.....	.....	.....	1,536	....	175	3,460	3,060	36,
Peoria						1,752	....	96	4,146	560	38,
Modoc	4,040	2,500	.....	.....	.....	480	....	.....	540	500	7,
Wyandotte	a21,406	a14,000	.....	.....	.....	1,946	....	128	2,559	8,720	30,
Ottawa	a14,860	a10,860	.....	.....	.....	957	....	148	1,180	1,200	18,
Seneca	a51,958	a29,958	.....	.....	.....	1,467	....	300	2,353	4,500	28,
Eastern Shawnee	a13,048	a6,088	.....	.....	45	938	....	16	1,214	3,600	19,
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, Iowa, Absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo, and Pottawatomie	a1,055,544	a120,000	20	.....	265	1,665	....	100	2,000	.....	40,
Union Agency.											
Cherokee	a5,031,351	a2,500,000	2,500	.....	.....	100,000	....	10,000	250,000	100,000	800,
Creek	a3,215,495	a1,600,000	500	.....	.....	90,000	....	.....	13,000	80,000	50,
Choctaw	a6,688,000	a3,000,000	1,000	.....	.....	120,000	....	10,000	250,000	80,000	200,
Chickasaw	a4,650,935	a2,300,000	100	.....	.....	70,000	....	.....	200,000	25,000	175,
Seminole	a200,000	a70,000	.....	.....	....	20,000	....	.....	40,000	10,000	30,
Unoccupied Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and the 100th meridian	a2,279,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, east of Pawnee Reservation	a105,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, west of Pawnee Reservation	a3,637,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....

a From last report. b And 22,700 shingles. c Moccasins, &c., $2,455. d And 20,000 shingle
g 2,500,000 pounds cotton. h 1,000,000 pounds cotton.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

during year by dians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by Government.
.....	a1,350	a150	225	b55,535	350	1,200	$762 15	9,000	200	7,800	2,500	30	3,500	58
.....	650	a500	500	.....	104	10,000	.....	a3,310	a299	a6,080	a4,850	.....	a1,250	67
.....	925	a1,200	.....	50,000	350	2,006	.....	475	.....	1,215	306	.....	2,000	
.....	1,300	a300	300	67,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	200	100	.....	4,000	67
.....	350	a300	.....	25,000	50	350	10 00	273	1	13	5	1	500	31
.....	203	a700	.....	.....	700	1,500	(c)	159	7	270	.....	.....	2,515	4
.....	149	125	12	.....	119	100	15 00	30	.....	25	55	.....	219	..
1,000	775	1,000	1,500	.....	300	1,700	15 00	124	2	285	211	.....	882	..
1,400	830	500	800	.....	250	1,580	20 00	109	10	624	447	100	2,400	..
.....	300	303	.....	.....	250	160	10 00	33	3	79	177	1	608	20
4,000	2,805	535	4,797	d100,000	486	2,376	15 00	150	9	490	808	203	3,133	..
1,750	860	400	315	.....	250	.....	10 00	33	3	112	118	.....	655	..
1,770	1,480	350	1,180	.....	700	250	30 00	138	5	206	945	.....	2,036	..
3,120	701	a187	250	.....	230	100	10 00	50	5	73	303	17	463	117
300	1,945	a80	190	4,000	70	.....	500 00	2,900	150	6,000	1,187	.....	900	222
100,000	e27,500	a12,000	500,000	1,000,000	20,000	.....	10,000 00	20,000	15,000	200,000	100,000	12,000	.....	..
20,000	(f)	a50,000	250,000	50,000	5,000	.....	10,000 00	20,000	15,000	110,000	40,000	10,000	.....	...
50,000	(g)	a10,000	400,000	2,000,000	10,000	.....	10,000 00	20,000	1,500	150,000	200,000	12,000	.....	...
30,000	(h)	a9,000	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	1,500	100,000	120,000	11,000	.....	...
2,000	(i)	a1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	3,500	70	40,000	6,000	1,000	.....	...

e 1,000,000 pounds cotton. *f 1,000,000* pounds cotton and 4,000 bushels of pecans.
i 400,000 pounds cotton and 100 bushels of pecans.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, cro

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce rai l	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.											
Union Ag'y—Cont'd.											
Unoccupied Creek lands embraced with Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee Reservation	*a*683,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded land, east of 98th meridian	*a*1,645,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of North Fork of the Red River	*a*1,511,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox	1,272	*a*200	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	5	.....	.....	8,(
KANSAS.											
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Ag'y.											
Pottawatomie	77,358	29,119	.....	.....	.....	2,580	.....	75	2,700	500	35,(
Kickapoo	20,273	10,136	.....	.....	.....	1,900	.....	328	1,900	300	20,(
Iowa	16,000	14,500	.....	.....	.....	1,249	.....	100	3,965	4,000	28,(
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	8,014	7,500	.....	.....	.....	875	.....	.....	2,100	2,000	12,(
Chippewa and Munsee	4,395	4,000	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	46	900	.....	12,(
MICHIGAN.											
Mackinac Agency.											
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, Black River, Chippewa of Lake Superior, residing on L'Anse and Ontonagon Reservation, and at Munsing, Iroquois Pt., and various other places	66,332	65,000	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....	300	.....	10,000	20,0
Ottawa and Chippewa, residing in Chippewa, Mackinac, Cheboygan, Delta, Emmet, Charlevoix, Leelenaw, Antrim, Manistee, Grand Traverse, Oceana, Mason, Kent, Ottawa, and Muskegon Counties			.....	.....	.....	45	.....	400	.....	15,000	30,0
Pottawatomie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	100	.....	2,000	4,0

a From last report. *b* 1,000 pounds maple sugar and 100 pounds tobacco.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

during year by ans.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by Government.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	*b*1,775	.....	.....	.....	200	250	$600 00	700	.....	.....	50	.....	100	.....
6,000	2,000	*a*8,000	600	.....	200	800	.....	1,300	17	1,000	400	75	500	.....
500	875	*a*1,500	200	.....	200	1,200	.....	330	.....	105	100	.....	200	.....
900	1,180	*a*800	600	.....	200	900	.....	120	12	200	250	150	300	.....
1,500	200	*a*1,000	500	.....	125	.....	.....	70	8	700	75	.....	100	.....
.....	400	50	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	60	.....	125	200	.....	.....	.....
*c*12,000	52,500	.....	2,500	5,000,000	15,000	.....	.....	300	.....	500	600	200	.....	.....
*d*16,000	21,500	*a*2,515	2,000	800,000	15,000	.....	.....	300	.....	700	1,000	200	.....	.....
*e*1,700	6,000	*a*205	200	100,000	1,200	.....	.....	30	.....	25	90	100	.....	.....

c 3,000 bushels rye. *d* 4,000 bushels rye. *e* 500 bushels rye.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crop.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised In	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
MINNESOTA.											
White Earth Agency.											
Chippewa at Leech Lake	414,440	1,000	.....	.....	3	87	1	2	50	(*a*)	1,
Chippewa at Red Lake	3,200,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	10	250	....	10	1,280	(*b*)	3,
Chippewa at White Earth	1,091,523	552,960	.....	.....	42	4,140	....	257	9,330	*d*3,500	2,
MONTANA.											
Blackfeet Agency.											
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	*e*21,651,200	2,000,000	.....	.....	80	195	15	.....	800	.....	....
Crow Agency.											
Mountain and River Crow	4,713,000	1,000,000	10	1,100	10	125	....	15	345	.....	....
Flathead Agency.											
Flathead Pend d'Oreille Kootenai	1,433,600	400,000	.....	.....	10	2,200	....	400	3,200	3,200 20,000 3,000	
Fort Belknap Agency.											
Gros Ventre and Assinaboine	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	200	6	.....	200	.....	
Fort Peck Agency.											
Assinaboine, Ogalalla Santee, Teton, and Yanktonnais Sioux	.....	.....	50	.....	75	800	23	22	1,200	.....	....
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.											
Omaha	143,225	140,000	.....	.....	32	6,000	....	400	1,000	15,000	20,
Winnebago	109,844	100,000	.....	.....	30	2,000	....	100	2,500	4,500	12,
Santee and Flandreau Agency.											
Flandreau (Santee Sioux) Poncas of Dakota Santee Sioux	115,076	39,400	.....	.....	... .	962 412 2,707	....	103 116 328	 500	12,454 1,690 10,500	4, 4, 20,
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency.											
Pah-Ute, Pyramid Lake Pah-Ute, Walker River Pi-Ute, Moapa River	322,000 318,815 1,000	5,000 1,000 1,000	7	300	15	450	....	50	3,000	300	....

a 30,000 pounds maple sugar and 150 bushels berries.
b 15 000 pounds maple sugar and 2,000 pounds snakeroot. *c* From last report.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

during ana.	year	by	Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by Government.
.....	3,740	175	.....	50,000	350	300	$5,700 00	90	.....	20	15	.....	.....	8
.....	2,503	c200	.....	13,000	.....	2,000	7,400 00	38	.....	68	40	.....	.....	10
24,600	18,700	5,000	2,500	27,000	6,000	3,424	5,243 76	350	9	1,155	803	20	2,520	11
500	550	c200	.....	31,882	25	.....	900 00	1,000	5	20	.....	.....	50	182
.....	1,300	c30	.....	.....	300	200	7,000 00	12,000	300	620	.....	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]	2,012	c150	150	300,000	2,000	3,500	4,000 00	600	.....	350	.....	.....	200	7
[illegible]	10,150	c350	400					2,100	.....	5,000	100	.....	800	
[illegible]	2,240	c40	100					400	.....	100	120	.....	200	
.....	505	c10	.....	.....	100	320	25,000 00	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	c75	.....	30,000	200	.....	8,000 00	2,500	3	60	3	40	20	63
1,000	14,000	c3,000	.....	75,000	600	.....	.....	1,500	20	600	1,000	.....	1,000	33
200	7,800	c1,000	.....	45,000	350	.....	.....	1,000	4	100	400	.....	600	32
6,706	5,490	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	99	.....	166	75	50	300	.....
.....	1,000	c500	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	60	4	43	2	.....	100	.....
f12,750	10,350	c1,000	500	.....	800	200	400 00	500	8	600	350	.....	1,000	16
1,500	500	c220	.....	.....	200	520	75 00	600	15	41	.....	.....	110	64

d 100 bushels rye, 19,715 pounds snakeroot, and 4,000 pounds maple sugar.
e Includes Fort Peck and Fort Belknap agencies.
f 375 bushels rye.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lan ds.									Produc
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year. By Government.	Number acres cultivated during year. By Indians.	Number acres broken during year. By Government.	Number acres broken during year. By Indians.	Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.
NEVADA—Continued.										
Western Shoshone Agency.										
Shoshone and Gosh Ute	243,200	.....	.....	.....	5	230	.....	10	600	2,000
NEW MEXICO.										
Mescalero and Jicarilla Agency.										
Mescalero Apache	472,320	.....	20	300	.....	250	7	43	285	.....
Jicarilla Apache	307,200	.....								
Navajo Agency.										
Navajo	5,468,160	15,000	.....	.....	.....	13,000	.....	.....	1,500	20,000
Pueblo Agency.										
Pueblo (a)	906,845	132,025	1	.....	.....	28,500	.....	500	200	46,000
NEW YORK.										
New York Agency.										
Seneca and Onondaga on Allegany Reservation	30,469		60	400	.....	5,200	.....	2,400	5,200	750
Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, and Tuscarora on Cattaraugus Reservation	21,680		45	450	.....	5,500	.....	500	5,500	3,000
Seneca on Cornplanter Reservation	640		.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	450	100
Seneca of Tonawanda band on Tonawanda Reservation	7,549	30,352	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	4,000	3,000
Tuscarora and Onondaga on Tuscarora Reservation	5,000		.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....	2,000	2,500	3,000
Onondaga, Oneida, and Seneca of Tonawanda band on Onondaga Reservation	6,100		.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	4,500	3,000
Oneida on Oneida Reservation	288		.....	.....	.....	200	.....	145	225	300
Saint Regis on Saint Regis Reservation	14,640		.....	.....	.....	4,260	.....	1,250	5,250	2,000
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee Special Agency.										
Eastern Cherokee	65,211	5,000	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,500
OREGON.										
Grand Ronde Agency.										
Molel, Clackama, Rogue River, Wapato, Umpqua, and *others*	61,440	10,000	.....	.....	.....	3,400	.....	861	4,100	4,000

a From last report. *b* 50 bushels rye. *c* 500 bushels rye.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

during year by ans.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by Government.
40	50	a90	600	.....	40	.....	.....	430	.....	49	27	.....	93	97
.....	165	25	.....	.....	.....	100	$250 200	150 1,500	.....	.....	.....	25 200	200	.....
.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	30,000	50	200	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....
.....	1,600	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900	1,000	10,000	500	150,000	.....	.....
1,200	7,670	a900	500	20,000	300	200	.....	165	.....	400	350	.....	500	.....
2,600	21,050	a1,200	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	600	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
5550	922	80	1,000	.....	.....	60	.....	16	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000	1,400	a900	2,500	.....	.....	100	.....	150	.....	195	300	.....	.....	.....
7,000	6,600	1,200	.....	5,000	100	5,000	.....	60	.....	150	125	.....	400	.....
7,000	8,260	800	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	160	250	.....	500	.....
800	755	50	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	35	40	.....	400	.....
6,000	9,050	1,500	3,000	.....	.....	250	.....	179	.....	350	200	.....	.....	.....
c300	3,500	.....	4,000	.....	.....	1,000	100	300	2	2,000	2,500	300	3,000	.....
5,015	1,210	a1,400	700	196,000	1,600	1,056	1,200	810	7	701	408	29	375	36

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised Indi	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
OREGON—Continued.											
Klamath Agency.											
Klamath, Modoc, and Walpahpe and Yahooskin Snake	1,056,000	20,000	.....	.....	6	50	3	10	20,000	.....	.....
Siletz Agency.											
Rogue River, Tootootenay, and others	225,000	2,000	.....	.....	40	1,400	....	18	2,500	1,700	.....
Umatilla Agency.											
Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	268,800	150,000	.....	.....	.....	7,000	....	2,000	9,000	22,853	5,000
Warm Springs Agency.											
Teninoe, Warm Spring, Wasco, John Day, and Pi Ute	464,000	3,600	.....	.....	12	2,000	....	174	12,000	3,500	300
TEXAS.											
Tonkawa Special Ag'y.											
Lipan and Tonkawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
UTAH.											
Ouray Agency.											
Ute	1,012,320	.....	2	500	40	12	52	.....	2,740	.....	10
Uintah Valley Ag'y.											
Uintah Ute and White River Ute	2,039,040	320,000	.....	.....	2	221	....	40	385	2,300	600
WASHINGTON.											
Colville Agency.											
Colville, Calispel, Methow, San Poel, Spokane, Lake, and O'Kanagan	2,953,600	10,000	.....	.....	.....	11,672	....	300	11,672	35,000	600
Cœur d'Aléne	e736,320										
Neah Bay and Quinaielt Agency.											
Makah and Quillehute	23,040	150	.....	.....	44	80	10	60	120	.....	.....
Quinaielt, Queet, Hoh, Chehalis and Gray's Harbor	224,000	10,000									
Shoal Water Bay	335	12									

a From last report.
b 220 bushels rye.
c 10 bushels rye.
d And 1,800 goats.
e Cœur d'Aléne Reservation is in Idaho.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

during year by ans.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by Government.
b260	510	2,000	500	750,000	5,000	2,500	$1,000	3,600	12	1,225	20	.....	1,000	60
25,000	22,170	a769	250	50,000	500	1,513	250	131	4	200	150	60	500	15
35,975	3,519	1,500	.....	.....	2,500	12,000	.....	6,269	15	400	360	500	250	6
c125	1,125	a75	25	139,000	20	2,000	1,000	5,800	10	500	50	300	500	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	4,500	5	8	160	.....	d7,500	.....	.....
1,710	1,000	a40	.....	26,000	60	3,647	6,500	4,000	100	1,800	.....	.....	.....	257
20,400	3,850	1,400	600	.....	1,500	2,000	400	6,100	8	5,500	7,750	.....	1,550	.....
200	6,300	100	.....	.....	300	100	1,200	140	.....	112	.....	7	500	94

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, cro

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce rai I	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
WASHINGTON—Con'd.											
Nisqually, S'Kokomish, and Tulalip Agency.											
Puyallup	18,062	1,200	.....	.....	20	441	3	115	1,170	1,210	
Nisqually	4,717	300	.....	.....	.....	200	....	20	.....	1,000	
S'Kokomish or Twana and S'Klallams	4,987	800	.....	.....	40	150	....	.....	200	.....	....
					...	200	....	.....	250	60	....
D'Wamish Etakmur, Lummi, Muckleshoot, Snohomish, and Swinomish	52,648	1,000	.....	.....	.....	400	....	50	1,200	100	....
Chehalis	4,225	350	.....	.....	40	200	....	.....	200	90	....
Squaxin	1,494	150	.....	.....	.....	50	....	20	150	100	
Yakama Agency.											
Bannack, Kamiltpah, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowassayee, Ochechole, Palouse, Pi-Utes, Scap-cat, Slaywa, Shylick, Skinpah, Wenatspham, Yakama	800,000	130,000	.....	.....	1,100	9,000	....	150	21,000	35,000	
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.											
Menomonee	231,680	2,000	.....	.....	110	1,600	....	.....	2,000	150	1,
Oneida	65,540	5,000	.....	.....	.....	3,500	....	.....	3,500	5,000	20,
Stockbridge	11,520	330	.....	.....	.....	220	....	.....	220	150	
La Pointe Agency.											
Chippewa at Red Cliff			.....	.....	.....	250	....	10	650	.....	
Chippewa at Bad River			.....	.....	.....	400	....	25	1,800	.....	
Chippewa at Lac Courte d'Oreilles			.....	.....	.....	350	....	25	350	.....	....
Chippewa at Lac de Flambeau	a 537,836	2,075	.....	.....	.....	40	....	.....	40	.....	....
Chippewa at Fond du Lac			.....	.....	.....	275	....	25	.....	.....	
Chippewa at Grand Portage			.....	.....	.....	25	....	8	25	.....	....
Chippewa at Bois Fort, including Vermillion Lake			.....	.....	.....	25	....	.....	25	.....	....
WYOMING.											
Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone, Northern Arapahoe	2,342,400	30,000	30,000	.....	30	370	...	120	500	1,200	1,

a From last report. b 1,000 bushels berries, and 80,000 pounds maple sug

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

during year by ans.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by Government.
4,235	25,333	a900	1,830	.....	.....	2,847	.....	306	.....	352	487	229	1,620	9
2,100	2,150	a70	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	102	53	116	468	.....
45	925	a125	40	.....	10	.....	.....	100	.....	120	.....	.....	110	30
150	2,085	a50	50	.....	10	.....	.....	120	.....	150	25	.....	120	30
1,000	16,000	a970	400	62,000	7,500	300	.....	250	.....	625	500	445	2,750	6
325	450	a200	20	.....	50	500	.....	100	.....	100	30	150	200	15
500	1,805	a2	50	.....	.....	200	.....	30	.....	55	15	.....	115	.....
11,000	14,600	a1,800	600	300,000	500	1,500	$500	8,000	50	3,000	50	1,001	800	1,450
1,300	b3,250	a500	.....	74,830	100	.....	400	350	.....	250	500	6	400	10
c20,000	7,600	500	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	300	.....	350	550	.....	1,000	.....
d1,000	1,150	20	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	100	.....	500	.....
100	1,700	200	.....	.....	700	300	700	10	.....	9	.....	.....	400	.....
500	7,225	a 350	400	.....	.....	260	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	1,100	a 200	.....	3,000	130	240	800	29	.....	54	30	.....	50	4
.....	500	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,000	50	.....	.....	.....	320	500	9	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	500	5	.....	.....	.....	206	3,200	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	250	10	.....	30,000	.....	.....	10,000	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,500	1,790	a 30	.....	8,500	35	300	15,000	5,000	12	700	.....	.....	500	16

c3,000 bushels rye. d 1,000 bushels rye. e Reservations partly in Minnesota.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of acres in Indian reservations*	143,
Number of acres tillable	17,
Number of whites unlawfully on reserve	
Number of acres occupied by white intruders	
Number of acres cultivated by the Government during the year	
Number of acres cultivated by Indians during the year	
Number of acres broken by Government during the year	
Number of acres broken by Indians during the year	
Number of rods of fencing made during the year	
Produce raised during the year:	
Bushels of wheat, by Government, 11,640; by Indians, 1,811,362	1,
Bushels of corn, by Government, 32,705; by Indians, 992,496	1,
Bushels of oats and barley, by Government, 21,310; by Indians, 374,670	
Bushels of vegetables, by Government, 11,335; by Indians, 478,318	
Tons of hay cut, by Government, 1,495; by Indians, 79,692	
Stock owned:	
Horses, by Government, 589; by Indians, 206,738	
Mules, by Government, 221; by Indians, 4,003	
Cattle, by Government, 6,387; by Indians, 97,216	
Swine by Government, 673; by Indians, 36,676	
Sheep, by Indians, 1,174,660	1,
Other results of Indian labor:	
Pounds of butter made	
Feet of lumber sawed	8,
Cords of wood cut	
Value of robes and furs sold	
Pounds of maple sugar made	
Number of shingles cut	
Bushels of rye raised	
Pounds of snakeroot dug	
Number of melons and pumpkins raised	
Five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory:	
Number of acres under cultivation	
Number of bushels of wheat raised	
Number of bushels of corn raised	1,
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	
Number of pounds of cotton raised	5,
Number of tons of hay cut	
Number of horses owned	
Number of mules owned	
Number of cattle owned	
Number of swine owned	
Number of sheep owned	
Number of whites unlawfully on reserve	

This includes areas of Indian lands without agency, viz:	
Ponca Reserve, in Dakota	
Black Bob, Shawnee, and Miami Reserves, in Kansas	
Mille Lac Reserve, in Minnesota[a]	
Columbia Reserve, in Washington Territory	2,
Suppai Reservation, in Arizona	
Klamath River Reservation, in California	
Otoe Reserve, in Nebraska	
Malheur Reserve, in Oregon	
Total	3,

[a] The Mille Lac Chippewas are under the White River Agency.

Comparative statement showing increase in Indian productions and property made in five years.

Indians, exclusive of five civilized tribes.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Number of acres cultivated	157, 056	168, 340	205, 367	199, 982	210, 272
Bushels of wheat raised	328, 637	408, 812	451, 479	493, 933	1, 811, 362
Bushels of corn raised	643, 286	604, 103	517, 642	849, 421	992, 496
Bushels of oats and barley raised	189, 054	224, 899	343, 444	317, 294	374, 670
Bushels of vegetables raised	390, 698	375, 843	488, 792	516, 995	*a*478, 318
Feet of lumber sawed	4, 793, 292	4, 025, 612	4, 766, 679	4, 743, 111	8, 951, 987
Number of horses owned	199, 732	211, 981	188, 402	184, 486	206, 738
Number of cattle owned	68, 894	78, 939	80, 684	94, 932	97, 216
Number of swine owned	32, 537	40, 381	43, 913	39, 220	36, 676
Number of sheep owned	863, 525	864, 216	977, 017	*b*1, 268, 283	*c*1, 174, 660
Number of houses occupied	11, 634	12, 507	12, 893	14, 607	25, 207
Number of Indian houses built during the year	1, 211	1, 639	1, 409	1, 597	2, 503
Number of Indian apprentices who have been learning trades	185	358	456	617	620
Five civilized tribes:					
Number of acres cultivated	273, 000	314, 398	348, 000	370, 000	400, 000
Bushels of wheat raised	565, 400	336, 424	105, 000	180, 000	245, 000
Bushels of corn raised	2, 015, 000	2, 346, 042	616, 000	1, 125, 000	1, 255, 000
Bushels of oats and barley raised	200, 000	124, 568	74, 300	119, 500	102, 000
Pounds of cotton raised	*d*10, 530	*d*16, 800	.....	*e*6, 050, 000	*e*5, 900, 000
Number of horses owned	45, 500	61, 453	64, 600	50, 500	78, 500
Number of mules owned	5, 500	5, 138	6, 150	5, 400	33, 070
Number of cattle owned	272, 000	297, 040	370, 000	455, 000	600, 000
Number of swine owned	190, 000	400, 282	455, 000	385, 500	466, 000
Number of sheep owned	32, 400	34, 034	33, 400	36, 450	46, 000

a Exclusive of large quantities of melons and pumpkins. *b* Includes goats at Navajo Agency.
c The loss in sheep caused by the severity of the winter. *d* Bales. *e* Pounds.

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Miasmatic diseases.													
	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhea.	Chronic diarrhea.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Epidemic cholera.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.
Colorado River, Ariz	2			7					102		23			8	
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz			5								2				
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago, Ariz		8		13	15	60	21	1	21	1	8				
San Carlos, Ariz					39				278		61			3	
Hoopa Valley, Cal	1				7	6			9					1	
Mission, Cal				4	151	136		38	51		28			1	
Round Valley, Cal	3			28	4	6	5	2	11		14			2	
Southern Ute, Colo				5	34				29						
Cheyenne River, Dak	4		7			9			75		30			5	
Crow Creek, Dak				15	4						19			1	
Devil's Lake, Dak				8					24		13				
Fort Berthold, Dak			1	19		2			132		4			5	
Lower Brulé, Dak									62		15			4	
Pine Ridge, Dak					2				182		5			1	
Rosebud, Dak	1				12				49		35				
Sisseton, Dak					8		4		58		3			1	
Standing Rock, Dak					1	3			86		21			5	
Yankton, Dak			1	78		289			460		90		3	3	
Fort Hall, Idaho									26					1	
Nez Percé, Idaho			10	5		97			8		3				
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T				149	2,714	2,793	35		778	165	337	169			
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T					169	2,540			184		113				
Kaw, Ind. T			4	11	175	35	2		61		1			7	
Osage, Ind. T	1		6	174	508	96	8	8	166		13			8	
Oakland, Ind. T				28	43	92	32	1			36				
Otoe, Ind. T				3	312	441	17		77		16				
Pawnee, Ind. T				14	574	716	186		70		34				
Ponca, Ind. T				3	131	440	19		149		14				
Quapaw, Ind. T			58	120	399	309	37	32	81	5	45	1		4	
Sac and Fox, Ind. T	3		23	68	563	397	12	5	159	14	27				
Mackinac, Mich	3	9							45		15			4	
Leech Lake, Minn				14					7		20				
Red Lake, Minn	3		3	1	11	8			29		2			1	
White Earth, Minn				15	19	2			32		4			3	
Blackfeet, Mont				2					19		3			1	
Crow, Mont									102					7	
Flathead, Mont	3			13					29		8			4	
Fort Belknap, Mont									42		2				
Fort Peck, Mont	12		1	4		1			31	7	2			3	
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	3		16	78	23	79			44					4	
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr			12	36	10	5			99		3			11	
Nevada, Nev				39	94	135	13		20		2				
Navajo, N. Mex					13				21		1			3	
Mescalero, N. Mex			1	4	24				10		10				
Pueblo, N. Mex					3	1			4						
New York, N. Y	1				4	1	1		27		3			4	
Forest Grove School, Oreg				24										3	
Klamath, Oreg	21		13	29					53		5	8		1	
Siletz, Oreg	1			22	22	35	1		47		10			2	
Umatilla, Oreg					8				4		3				
Warm Springs, Oreg	1			33	7			2	28		1			13	
Ouray, Utah									2		2				
Uintah Valley, Utah				3					27		1				1
Colville, Wash				4					39						
Neah Bay, Wash			1	1					4		1				
Puyallup, Nisqually, &c., Wash					2	3			5		18	9			
Quinaielt, Wash				2				2	4					1	1
S'Kokomish, Wash				62		10			21		2			7	
Tulalip, Wash	2								6						
Yakama, Wash						127			14	1				3	
Green Bay, Wis	1		51	3		2			16		2			2	
Shoshone, Wyo			2	1					10					14	
Carlisle Training School, Pa					42	62			11						

Indian service, for year ending June 30, 1883.

Miasmatic diseases.											Enthetic diseases.									Dietic diseases.				Diathetic diseases.							
Small-pox.	Variolold.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Mumps.	Tonsilitis. (Quinsy.)	Diphtheria.	Epidemic catarrh. (Influenza.)	Whooping-cough.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Gonorrhœal orchitis.	Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.	Stricture of urethra. (Gonorrhœal.)	Glanders.	Bite of serpent.	Malignant pustule.	Other diseases of this order.	Starvation.	Scurvy.	Purpura.	Chronic alcoholism.	Other diseases of this order.	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anæmia.	Dropsy. (When not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys.)	Cancer.	Epithelioma.	Tumors.	Other diseases of this order.
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	61	..	..	..	33	30	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	27	7	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	110	..	..	25	1	45	..	..	..	4	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	641	..	..	..	14	15	77	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	25	..	..	..	9	19	21	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	4	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	38	16	11	..	..	..	2	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	18	..	..	8	6	..	14	..	..	..	2	17	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	120	13	5	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	263	..	..	3	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	113	..	..	6	..	30	18	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	2	1	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	14	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	27	11	29	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	122	..	..	17	..	70	6	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	85	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	31	..	..	11	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	1	6	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	72	..	..	3	..	17	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	1	..	..	3	12	26	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	52	19	..	..	2	1	2	..
..	..	26	163	..	..	67	3	..	47	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	76	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	32	..	..	4	3	42	..	..	8	30	13	43	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	6	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	39	..	..	1	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	109	32	149	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	36	263	..	..	45	..	7	860	..	..	20	18	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	15	11	..	19	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
40	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	34	..	4	1	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	34	3	1	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	111	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	14	..	..	..	..	2	11	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	33	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	61	6	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	113	..	..	..	1	..	26	1	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	11	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	45	34	1	1	13	..	..	20	..	..	2	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	35	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	1	48	..	5	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	109	11	16	..	1	..	7	1
..	..	..	33	..	..	10	9	..	..	4	7	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	82	..	29	..	..	1	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	..	..	16	7	1	348	25	..	..	2	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	5	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	42	..	..	..	9	13	47	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	31	..	..	..	43	62	42	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	29	1	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	3	7	..	..	..	10	14	65	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	180	6	8	19	32	29	24	..	4	..	..	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	48	..	17	7	..	215	79	..	..	15	3	24	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	17	15	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	81	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	32	..	..	..	..	..	2
1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	3	17	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	72	..	12	..	34	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	9	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	49	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	10	..	15	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	55	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	12	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	72	..	..	..	..	5	6	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	9	7	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	1	..	1	1	5	17	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	3	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	15	25	85	8	9	5	5	26	..	..	..	14	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	40	2	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27	..	..	..	3	2	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	21	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	78	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	1	75	..	..	8	..	42	6	..	..	7	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	45	1	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	240	44	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	11	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	7	..	1	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	7	1	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	45	6	1	..	7	8	31	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	22	..	..	27	..	59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Tubercular diseases.			Parasitic diseases.						Diseases of				
	Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Itch.	Tape-worms.	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascarides.	Trichiniasis.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.
Colorado River, Ariz	7	7				10								17
Moqui's Pueblo, Ariz														
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago, Ariz							1							
San Carlos, Ariz	1						4							71
Hoopa Valley, Cal	7	6		6			2							12
Mission, Cal		74			2	3								
Round Valley, Cal	1	9									1			30
Southern Ute, Colo														53
Cheyenne River, Dak	98	95		6	7	42							7	114
Crow Creek, Dak	11	17			11	50	4					2	2	16
Devil's Lake, Dak	20	21	2			5						1		1
Fort Berthold, Dak	7	9		10			43		9		1		2	
Lower Brulé, Dak	1	40					126							27
Pine Ridge, Dak	12	32			78	24	25				1		6	110
Rosebud, Dak	2	4		24	20	4					7	1	2	84
Sisseton, Dak	5	11		7			13				2			23
Standing Rock, Dak	31	92		6	2	2	7				2		2	69
Yankton, Dak	77	285			13	305	109				3	7	4	288
Fort Hall, Idaho	2	10		13		1			2				1	3
Nez Percé, Idaho	8	238		2						1				5
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. Ter	38	29		412	28	265	363					3	2	279
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. Ter.	7													
Kaw, Ind. Ter	8	4					1				2		7	45
Osage, Ind. Ter	4	47					8				1		3	51
Oakland, Ind. Ter	6	13												
Otoe, Ind. Ter	5	7			1	3	5							
Pawnee, Ind. Ter	17	15		5	8		10				1			5
Ponca, Ind. Ter	4	10				3	4							15
Quapaw, Ind. Ter	23	35		15		22					1		3	10
Sac and Fox, Ind. Ter	1	8		21	1	14	24							10
Mackinac, Mich	3	11		1		3	5				1		3	16
Leech Lake, Minn		19		20		2							3	43
Red Lake, Minn	25	31	5	16		9	22		6	1	2	1	1	4
White Earth, Minn	14	13	3	2			10		1				6	
Blackfeet, Mont	4	16				5				1			1	20
Crow, Mont				113										
Flathead, Mont	5	5												2
Fort Belknap, Mont	3	14											1	74
Fort Peck, Mont	21	41		52		4	1			2	2	2		
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr		1		3		11								59
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr	6	24		16	2	13	4			1	10	5	6	3
Nevada, Nev	7													41
Navajo, N. Mex	4	9		1	2									12
Mescalero, N. Mex					1									
Pueblo, N. Mex														
New York, N. Y	9	21		1		2	2						1	
Forest Grove School, Oreg	2	14												155
Klamath, Oreg	8	1		10		3								
Siletz, Oreg	10	30		8			1				1			3
Umatilla, Oreg	1	5		4		2							1	30
Warm Springs, Oreg	2	5												2
Ouray, Utah	1	4					1						1	20
Uintah Valley, Utah	1	1		3			1							9
Colville, Wash	4	7												
Neal Bay, Wash	10	10		1										
Puyallup, Nisqually, &c., Wash				1		8							3	
Quinaielt, Wash	4	8											1	
Skokomish, Wash	9	2		1		3						1	2	15
Tulalip, Wash	33	21		6	1	4	2						1	12
Yakima, Wash	8	60		24		1					1		3	8
Green Bay, Wis	8	18				2	4							10
Shoshone, Wyo	6	1		16		4	5	3						3
Carlisle Training School, Pa	10	15		1									2	36

rvice, for year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

ous system.					Diseases of the eye.					Of the ear.				Diseases of the organs of circulation.									Diseases of the respiratory organs.							
Inflammation of the spinal cord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Sunstroke.	Other diseases of this order.	Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Amaurosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Otorrhea.	Inflammation of internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of pericardium.	Dropsy of pericardium.	Inflammation of endocardium.	Hypertrophy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Aneurism.	Phlebitis.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Other diseases of this order.
..	10	2	..	....	22	2	..	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	48	21	8	4	9	2	..
..	7	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	63	..	1	23	..	1
..	8	..	..	....	51	3	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	8	1	..
..	3	..	..	....	406	..	..	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	53	6	..	..
..	75	..	..	....	13	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	103	..	9	22	6	6
..	61	2	..	....	143	..	..	..	..	10	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	53	..	..
..	36	..	1	3	65	17	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	74	..	10	10	2	..
..	5	..	..	20	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	72	..	....	1	1	..
..	27	..	..	28	161	1	..	1	6	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	54	43	5	....	19	21	..
1	....	5	..	....	131	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	256	29	..	....	5	..	..
2	7	..	..	....	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	21	31	1	..	3	6	..
..	58	1	..	1	100	1	4	1	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	199	..	..	4	..	..
..	28	..	..	....	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	39	..	....	3	..	..
..	67	3	..	....	195	2	..	..	..	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	624	1	1	6	..	..
..	37	..	..	8	36	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	14	..	1	..
..	7	..	..	1	44	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	....	..	..	..	..	..
..	55	8	..	....	86	7	2	1	..	16	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	....	156	..	....	36	6	..
1	116	5	..	107	352	13	..	1	87	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	674	..	2	44	1	22
..	56	..	..	3	161	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	113	..	..	5	1	..
..	43	4	..	....	134	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	3	..	64	6	..	..
..	642	..	..	....	2,492	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	393	554	..	..	74	..	..
..	99	..	..	....	1,358	..	..	..	..	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	1,370	..	10	59	..	..
..	29	..	..	....	50	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	29	..	..	5	14	..
..	14	1	..	....	174	1	..	..	..	2	34	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	217	4	2	76	14	1
..	5	..	..	....	31	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	24	..	21	2	..	..
..	1	..	..	....	41	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	98	..	....	2	..	1
..	59	..	..	....	148	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	62	..	40	78	..	..
..	3	1	..	....	44	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	121	..	....	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	2	299	3	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	183	3	2	58	27	1
..	56	1	..	....	146	..	..	1	..	31	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	136	..	1	14	11	..
..	10	..	..	....	8	2	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	147	..	1	..	2	..
..	9	..	..	....	7	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5	2	4	..	2	..
1	92	2	..	16	21	..	..	..	1	5	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	81	95	1	120	15	4	36
1	99	..	..	21	42	..	..	..	..	6	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	20	139	..	20	11	2	10
1	8	2	..	1	143	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	72	..	17	8	3	2
.	16	..	..	....	449	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	100	2	60	7	1	..
.	4	2	..	....	33	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	33	..	1	4	..	1
.	11	..	..	....	122	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	....	39	..	....	2	..	..
.	71	3	..	....	124	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	18	4	2	2	1	..
.	11	..	..	....	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	22	..	13	9	..	..
.	27	2	..	....	76	1	1	..	..	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	3	..	2	53	10	2
.	19	..	..	1	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	107	..	....	..	..	..
.	48	..	..	....	100	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	9	2	....	..	2	..
.	20	..	..	....	29	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	56	8	....	..	4	2
..	....	..	..	....	8	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	4	..	....	2	..	..
1	20	1	..	....	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	144	..	1	3	1	..
.	....	..	..	....	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	18	..	....	22	..	..
.	3	..	..	....	....	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	15	..	..
.	17	..	..	....	57	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	109	..	2	35	6	34
.	3	..	..	....	7	3	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	9	..	....	1	..	..
.	29	1	..	....	85	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	165	1	13	..	..	..
.	9	1	..	....	22	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	11	..	1	5	4	..
.	43	..	..	....	57	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	20	9	....	5	1	..
.	....	2	..	....	122	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	270	..	....	1	1	6
.	10	..	..	....	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	34	..	3	10	8	1
.	40	1	..	....	67	14	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	10	61	8	1	16	2	..
1	14	..	..	....	21	23	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	44	..	..	19	..	..
.	1	2	..	....	33	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	123	..	7	4	1	..
.	55	1	..	....	52	2	..	..	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	21	25	18	24	8	4	..
.	10	..	..	25	211	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	....	..	..	13	..	5
1	2	..	..	1	14	5	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	53	6	1	3	9	6	1
.	20	1	..	2	68	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	23	11	..	2	4	..
.	....	..	..	2	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	5	..	....	6	..	..

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United Stat

Name and location of agency.	Diseases of															
	Colic.	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritoneum.	Ascites.	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Hemorrhage from bowels.	Piles.	Prolapsus ani.	Femoral hernia.	Inguinal hernia.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Dropsy from hepatic disease.
ado River, Ariz	7	23	1	6	1											
as Pueblo, Ariz		8		1	3	21	1			1						
Maricopa, and Papago, Ariz	12	55	2	5	1						1					
arlos, Ariz	1	8	1								1					
a Valley, Cal	2	5	3		1					1	1					
on, Cal	12	44		54												
l Valley, Cal	12	14	13	23	97	2	2						1			
ern Ute, Colo	1	8														
nne River, Dak	15	70		2	29	6						1				
Creek, Dak	3	150		2	5	5					1					
's Lake, Dak	11	4		12		1										
Berthold, Dak	14	7	1								1					
r Brulé, Dak	40	69	25	1												
Ridge, Dak	26	38	1	6							4	1		3		
ud, Dak	47	301		2					3		1					1
on, Dak	15	4	13	7							2					
ing Rock, Dak	5	10	11	62	3		6				1			2		
ton, Dak	4	832	1	34	2		1	3			1					
Hall, Idaho	1	19		34												
'ercé, Idaho	4	38		6	1		2									
nne and Arapaho, Ind. Ter	462	2,982						5						4		
a, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. Ter	43	1,650														
Ind. Ter	8					1	1	1			1					
, Ind. Ter	28	6	6	2			8		5		2			1		
nd, Ind. Ter			1		2											
Ind. Ter																
ee, Ind. Ter			5											1		
, Ind. Ter	1		2													
aw, Ind. Ter	6	19	7	16		1					3					1
nd Fox, Ind. Ter		107		8							1					
inac, Mich	2	14		8	1		1				3			1		
Lake, Minn	27			4		7					3					
ake, Minn	23	284	4	26	8	1					1			3		
Earth, Minn	13	18	5	18							4			1		
fee't, Mont	4	49		10	7		1		6							
Mont					1											
ead, Mont		1			3	3					1					
Belknap, Mont		4		5	1						1					
Peck, Mont	75	7	10	4	1				2	1	3					1
a and Winnebago, Nebr			8	1	4	1				1						2
e and Flandreau, Nebr	25	27	11			3					4					
la, Nev		15	3											3		
lo, N. Mex	10	39	4	10							6					
ilero, N. Mex	22	6		59							2					
o, N. Mex		1	1		2											
York, N. Y		9		36	4							1				
t Grove School, Oreg																
ath, Oreg	55				6	13										
, Oreg	9	14		5		10										
illa, Oreg	1		3			1					1					
Springs, Oreg		12														
, Utah	2	7	1	14			1				1			28		
h Valley, Utah	34	23			1	3								1		
lle, Wash																
Bay, Wash	3	12		3	3		3				1					
lup, Nisqually, &c., Wash	4	12	1	36	4			1	2							
delt, Wash	2	20		1	1	3	2									
tomish, Wash		69		1	3	2	5		4							
lp, Wash		24		8										1		
ma, Wash		39														
Bay, Wis	3	76	2	16	1	1			1							
one, Wyo	4	48	4	4		1					3					
le Training School, Pa	7															

Indian service, for year ending June 30, 1883—Continued

the digestive organs.								Diseases of the urinary and genital organs.														Diseases of the bones and joints.						Diseases of the integumentary system.					
Acute inflammation of liver.	Chronic inflammation of liver.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Dropsy from hepatic disease.	Jaundice.	Inflammation of spleen.	Enlarged spleen.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of kidneys.	Bright's disease.	Diabetes.	Gravel.	Inflammation of bladder.	Incontinence of urine.	Retention of urine.	Inflammation of testicle. (Notgonorrheal.)	Hydrocele.	Varicocele.	Hysteria.	Prolapsus uteri.	Disease of uterus.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of periosteum.	Inflammation of bones.	Caries.	Necrosis.	Inflammation of joints.	Anchylosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Abscess.	Boil.	Carbuncle.	Ulcer.	Whitlow.	Skin diseases. (Not including syphilitic skin affections or itch.)	Other diseases of this order.
							1	4							1			3		2	1			1		2			5			2			
3												1											1				1		5			3			3
						1							1							3	1			1			1		4	3		35	2	3	
					1							2		2	3				1	2									18	2		1		50	
														1				1		2	2								6	1	1		3	11	1
7				2				4							1					4									4			10	3	38	
2							4						1	3				2		3	1	2		1					2			1	1	66	
														1										3								1		2	
3								29					3	1	1														24	3	5		5	193	
								5				1																	1	2		13		30	
												2		1																3		1	2	17	
							2							4						1	5								17		5	32	2	25	2
								1				2		1																1					
								1					2	1															1	4		3		179	
													2	9							1								5	9	2	10		17	
5			1	1			14	2					4								4								1	4					
2								5			1	13			3				1	9		1		2	1	13			22	13		20	3	51	
							70	6							1	1				5	12				1	1			48	1				35	
							1							4						1	1								1			2			3
													2							7		1						1	3			7		2	
																	1												61	3		20		685	
												3	1	4				2											32	18		12		1,498	
						8							2							1						1			5			3	1	1	
1				1	31	7	27										1	1	7	3			1			1	1		6	7	1	4	3	36	
																				2	2				2									1	
																													2	5					6
						28								1															3	5		1		1	
						5							1																	3					
		1	2	2		1														6						1			15	3		1		38	
				5		2		1		1			2	1				1		10						1			4			6	2	51	
				1										2																	1			4	
								2				1														8			3	4		13		19	
2												1		2			1	1		2						2		4	3	1		9	1	51	17
			1	1			5			1		4	2	12		1			2	43	14								9			3		72	16
1						1		3			1			5	1					4	3	2		1	2	1	1		8		2	1		37	3
												3	4	3															4	13		1		44	
1										1		1								1							1							3	
												2								2									10				1	15	
								1			7	3		2				6		1		24		3		13			12		1	8	1	1	3
10								8				4								15									12	1				11	
5	1			1		2		7		1		2														2			15	4		8			3
														1						5	1									1				2	2
											1			6									6			7	1		1	1		6	1	17	
															1					3	5					2			5	1			1	18	10
																									1		1							4	
1								1	2			3								8				1	1	3			7				8	2	
																		3											2			1			
														5													1		1	26		1	1	21	
												2														1			63	7		1		21	
5								1											1										3	1			1		
1												1			4			1		2						2			11		1	3	1	2	
1			1					6					1							1														10	
			1									1		1			1			5	1					1			6	9		14	14	11	
																																8		1	2
													1		3					2									3	6		2		6	
2				1									1							1		1				2			4			10	1	1	
														2									2							1	1	1			
2				1			1	8											2	1		5		46					12	1		29	2	44	
1				1				2										1		6									9	4		9		13	2
				1																									2	12		3	3	58	
1					1		3	1				2		2						7									2			3	1	20	2
												3		1		1		1			3					2			2	5	3		1	2	16
			1	1									1							1	1					1		1	26					23	

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Wounds, injuries, and accidents.																	
	Burns and scalds.	Bruises.	Concussion of the brain.	Drowning.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple fracture.	Compound fracture.	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.	Other diseases of this order.	Homicide.	Suicide.	Execution of sentence.
Colorado River, Ariz	7	10			5					1	1			7				
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz	2	3			1			1			1	4						
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago, Ariz	4	1			1			3		1	5	3	9					
San Carlos, Ariz	88	31			12	2		4		4	9	10	3					
Hoopa Valley, Cal	3	5			4	1				2	3	2	2					
Mission, Cal	8	12			3					3	12	11	3	2	2			
Round Valley, Cal	10	12			11	1		1			4	3	1			1		
Southern Ute, Colo	2	1									3					3		
Cheyenne River, Dak	10	4			17		2			1	8							
Crow Creek, Dak		5				1					1		1					
Devil's Lake, Dak	1	1			2		1							1	2		1	
Fort Berthold, Dak	5	4			15		13				6	3	5					
Lower Brulé, Dak											2							
Pine Ridge, Dak	16	11			12		1	11			7	14	4	3				
Rosebud, Dak	10	24			21		3	1		1	4	3	12					
Sisseton, Dak					1			5	1		1				1			
Standing Rock, Dak	25	8			16	2	20			2	3	1		1			1	
Yankton, Dak	1	2	1		4	2			1	1	2	1		2	23			
Fort Hall, Idaho	6	9					3			1	3	3						
Nez Percé, Idaho		2			1	1	6	1			5	1		1				
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. Ter	113	7			6			2			2	4						
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. Ter	124	96		1	8	1	1	1		1	4	2						
Kaw, Ind. Ter	1				1						6	1						
Osage, Ind. Ter	2	6			2	1		1			1		4					
Oakland, Ind. Ter											2							
Otoe, Ind. Ter	1				1						1			10				
Pawnee, Ind. Ter	12					1					1	1		2			1	
Ponca, Ind. Ter	1				1						3	3	1	8				
Quapaw, Ind. Ter	4	15						2		4		10	1	7		2		
Sac and Fox, Ind. Ter	3		1		1	1				1	1	2		2		3		
Mackinac, Mich					2	1						2	1					
Leech Lake, Minn	4				2		2				4	1		1	7			
Red Lake, Minn	6	15			10		2	1			3	5	10	1	1			
White Earth, Minn	4	15			5			3		4	2	2	1	3	1			
Blackfeet, Mont	15	5	1		3	2	6	1	1	1	4	1	1					
Crow, Mont	8	9			1		1	2			6	2						
Flathead, Mont					1						1		1				1	
Fort Belknap, Mont					1			1										
Fort Peck, Mont	17	9			11	4	16			1	11	9					2	
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr						1		1			1	1			1			
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr	8	3			15	1	4	1		3	6	14	1	1				
Nevada, Nev	1	38			9										1			
Navajo, N. Mex	1	31			10	1	2	1		1		9						
Mescalero, N. Mex	2	4			1	1		1		2	2	2	1					
Pueblo, N. Mex		1		2				1	1			1	3					
New York, N. Y	3	4			6													
Forest Grove School, Oreg											1							
Klamath, Oreg	10	23			42	4	1				1				1	1		1
Siletz, Oreg	4	24			3													
Umatilla, Oreg	1	1					2	1		3	2			1	5			
Warm Springs, Oreg	6	6			2		3	1				2						
Ouray, Utah	8	6			6		5	1			5	4	4					
Uintah Valley, Utah	8	8			7			3	1		5	1	1	1				
Colville, Wash	1	3	1			1									1			
Neah Bay, Wash	4	4			6	1		1		1		3			1			
Puyallup, Nisqually, &c., Wash	1	1		1	3	2		3		1	7		1	1	2			
Quinaielt, Wash	2	6			4	1		1		1	4	2	2		1			
S'Kokomish, Wash	10	27			26			3			29	13	14					
Tulalip, Wash		7			4	2		1			3	4	3	2	1	1		
Yakama, Wash	28				10			8			5	2						
Green Bay, Wis	1							1		1	1	1	2					
Shoshone, Wyo	4	7			6		5	5		1	4	3	2					
Carlisle Training School, Pa	5	8			1			2			7	1						

Indian service, for year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

Taken sick or wounded.				Died.					Recovered.				Vaccinated.		Births.				
				Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.													
Male.	Female.	Remaining last report.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total deaths.	Male.	Female.	Remaining under treatm't, June 30, 1883.	Population.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Male.	Female.	Indians.	Half-breeds.	White.
327	251	....	608	7	16	2	....	25	293	248	42	1,025	120	15	77	49	121	....	5
111	87	....	204	1	....	2	....	3	117	84	....	1,813	8	....	....	....	....	....	..
391	226	6	623	4	5	4	7	20	381	213	9	12,674	409	....	8	9	17	....	..
919	1,082	133	2,134	3	3	15	16	37	894	1,057	146	5,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
309	173	49	531	6	3	6	1	16	285	164	66	508	....	....	5	3	6	1	1
734	528	39	1,301	19	6	10	14	49	704	514	34	3,010	....	....	18	22	36	4	..
418	437	49	904	8	11	2	2	23	399	438	44	633	....	....	2	3	3	1	1
206	121	6	333	9	4	....	....	13	200	120	....	968	243	141	2	2	4	....	..
966	732	43	1,739	10	6	3	4	23	945	711	62	3,215	....	....	61	71	131	1	..
578	500	28	1,106	11	6	8	7	32	538	476	60	979	....	....	29	22	46	4	1
178	143	36	357	16	7	17	12	52	148	123	34	918	....	....	18	16	34	....	..
514	444	54	1,012	9	19	3	5	36	500	405	71	1,246	....	....	15	11	22	3	1
305	285	21	611	3	1	1	....	5	300	283	23	1,392	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
1,145	935	109	2,189	13	13	8	2	36	1,114	919	120	8,000	....	....	45	47	71	19	2
784	371	36	1,191	3	2	1	....	6	778	369	38	7,728	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
246	165	38	449	1	2	2	3	8	232	163	46	1,479	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
663	550	141	1,374	43	42	15	28	128	648	497	101	4,472	....	....	54	47	101	....	..
2,735	2,200	1	4,936	14	18	7	9	48	2,600	2,143	145	1,950	....	....	26	20	42	2	2
614	169	1	784	1	3	..	2	6	603	165	10	1,556	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
448	495	36	979	5	7	8	12	32	427	471	49	1,250	....	....	10	14	22	....	2
8,361	8,499	141	18,001	9	4	7	3	23	9,313	8,434	231	6,496	....	....	16	16	32	....	..
6,167	5,165	6	11,338	2	....	....	....	2	6,174	5,159	3	4,181	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
359	250	22	631	10	12	....	2	24	345	230	32	442	8	....	8	7	8	5	2
1,124	877	38	2,039	24	10	..	1	35	1,110	876	18	1,764	1,017	713	11	11	18	4	..
213	273	5	491	5	6	....	....	11	212	266	2	282	....	....	....	1	1	....	..
563	527	2	1,092	3	5	3	....	11	544	527	10	262	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
1,086	1,114	21	2,221	15	11	1	2	29	1,070	1,097	25	1,212	....	....	1	1	1	....	1
548	455	1	1,004	2	2	3	3	10	532	441	21	537	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
1,084	1,090	50	2,224	9	5	9	13	36	1,075	1,088	25	1,071	204	278	8	9	12	5	..
1,211	977	60	2,248	17	6	13	15	51	1,185	964	48	2,159	166	78	29	21	36	12	2
271	225	19	515	2	3	....	1	6	273	225	11	7,000	....	....	15	14	16	13	..
214	125	74	413	1	....	....	4	5	236	133	39	1,582	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
815	626	46	1,487	4	11	3	8	26	817	632	12	1,058	601	....	5	8	12	1	..
468	529	57	1,054	6	6	2	3	17	428	517	92	1,701	....	....	5	11	9	7	..
283	268	..	551	1	5	1	1	8	265	249	29	4,500	....	....	7	10	16	1	..
1,023	1,084	4	2,111	1	1	1	3	6	1,024	1,081	....	3,200	....	....	3	2	3	1	1
152	115	....	267	6	3	2	3	14	150	101	2	1,693	175	62	7	7	8	6	..
232	186	11	429	3	2	....	....	5	232	187	5	1,700	....	....	9	11	16	4	..
616	383	95	1,094	24	13	5	1	43	612	368	71	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
356	237	....	593	7	1	4	....	12	350	231	....	2,499	....	....	31	33	49	15	..
511	570	51	1,132	5	14	14	22	55	494	542	41	1,200	....	....	22	18	35	2	3
716	320	8	1,044	4	4	....	....	8	699	307	30	4,110	....	....	11	11	22	....	..
538	404	....	942	2	1	....	....	3	483	356	100	1,700	35	....	....	....	....	....	..
207	285	8	500	1	4	....	....	5	208	279	8	1,600	90	95	10	14	23	1	..
42	11	1	54	....	....	....	....	....	38	10	6	9,240	672	248	280	307	587	....	..
193	228	21	442	....	....	....	....	....	188	222	32	5,119	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
87	72	5	164	2	3	....	....	5	63	67	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
514	253	43	810	10	17	2	2	31	511	253	15	1,023	....	....	15	12	26	....	1
401	387	39	827	13	18	....	4	35	381	366	45	637	....	....	16	21	37	....	..
71	62	27	160	....	1	2	1	4	72	65	19	897	7	....	....	2	2	....	..
345	267	8	620	7	5	1	1	14	338	263	5	809	....	....	7	9	16	....	..
158	58	....	216	1	4	....	2	7	149	53	7	1,400	180	170	9	5	14	....	..
299	164	15	478	7	4	1	1	13	296	157	12	965	....	....	4	3	6	....	1
350	350	35	735	4	3	....	....	7	344	341	43	3,593	....	....	4	6	10	....	..
146	86	....	232	3	3	2	3	11	134	77	10	743	....	....	6	5	11	....	..
414	319	....	733	5	9	5	6	25	389	299	20	970	....	61	....	....	....	....	..
107	134	10	311	2	1	....	2	5	161	137	8	522	....	26	3	4	7	....	..
466	341	11	818	3	7	1	3	14	461	333	10	675	9	1	5	4	6	3	..
358	308	34	700	9	5	3	7	24	338	304	34	2,805	....	....	3	3	5	....	1
588	520	....	1,108	10	5	5	2	22	550	483	53	3,120	....	....	12	7	19	....	..
264	220	41	525	3	6	1	3	13	256	209	47	3,025	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
404	88	....	492	3	1	....	....	4	383	77	28	1,880	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
285	165	2	452	6	....	....	....	6	277	157	12	360	132	18	....	....	....	....	..

Aggregate of foregoing table.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Typhoid fever	66
Typhus fever	17
Typho-malarial fever	215
Remittent fever	1,142
Quotidian intermittent fever	6,147
Tertian intermittent fever	8,938
Quartan intermittent fever	393
Congestive intermittent fever	91
Acute diarrhea	4,250
Chronic diarrhea	193
Acute dysentery	1,130
Chronic dysentery	187
Epidemic cholera	3
Erysipelas	151
Pyæmia	3
Small-pox	50
Varioloid	12
Chicken-pox	187
Measles	1,490
Scarlet fever	167
Mumps	429
Tonsillitis (quinsy)	806
Diphtheria	121
Epidemic catarrh (influenza)	2,723
Whooping cough	1,442
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	17
Other diseases of this order	139

Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.

Primary syphilis	384
Constitutional syphilis	240
Gonorrhea	989
Gonorrheal orchitis	21
Gonorrheal opthalmia	41
Stricture of urethra (gonorrheal)	31
Glanders	2
Bite of serpent	13
Malignant pustule	1
Other diseases of this order	4

Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.

Starvation	4
Scurvy	9
Purpura	4
Chronic alcoholism	2
Other diseases of this order	3

CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.

Acute rheumatism	2,876
Chronic rheumatism	533
Anæmia	189
Dropsy (not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys)	27
Cancer	8
Epithelioma	4
Tumors	42
Other diseases of this order	15

Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Consumption	622
Scrofula	1,465
Other diseases of this order	10

CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

Itch	827
Tape-worms	178
Lumbricoid worms	829
Ascarides	707
Trichiniasis	3
Other diseases of this class	18

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES

Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Apoplexy	6
Convulsions	39
Chorea	23
Epilepsy	77
Headache	1,915
Insanity	4
Inflammation of the brain	31
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain	10
Inflammation of the spinal cord	10
Neuralgia	2,342
Paralysis	54
Sunstroke	1
Other diseases of this order	243

Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Conjunctivitis	9,383
Iritis	120
Cataract	16
Amaurosis	9
Other diseases of this order	113

Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Otorrhœa	456
Inflammation of the internal ear	199
Deafness	8
Other diseases of this order	14

Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.

Inflammation of pericardium	8
Dropsy of pericardium	1
Inflammation of endocardium	2
Hypertrophy of heart	5
Valvular disease of heart	26
Dropsy from heart disease	2
Aneurism	3
Phlebitis	2
Varicose veins	9
Other diseases of this order	14

Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Asthma	38
Catarrh	1,265
Acute bronchitis	6,841
Chronic bronchitis	89
Inflammation of larynx	628
Inflammation of lungs	918
Inflammation of pleura	183
Other diseases of this order	

Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE GESTIVE ORGANS.

Colic	1,
Constipation	7,
Cholera morbus	
Dyspepsia	
Inflammation of stomach	
Inflammation of bowels	
Inflammation of peritoneum	
Ascites	
Hemorrhage from stomach	
Hemorrhage from bowels	
Piles	
Prolapsus ani	
Femoral hernia	
Inguinal hernia	
Acute inflammation of liver	
Chronic inflammation of liver	
Cirrhosis of liver	
Dropsy from hepatic disease	
Jaundice	
Inflammation of the spleen	
Enlarged spleen	
Other diseases of this order	

Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

Inflammation of kidneys	
Bright's disease	
Diabetes	
Gravel	
Inflammation of bladder	
Incontinence of urine	
Retention of urine	
Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrheal)	
Hydrocele	
Varicocele	
Hysteria	
Prolapsus uteri	
Disease of uterus	
Other diseases of this order	

Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

Inflammation of periosteum	
Inflammation of bones	
Caries	
Necrosis	
Inflammation of joints	
Anchylosis	
Other diseases of this order	

Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE TEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

Abscess	
Boil	
Carbuncle	
Ulcer	
Whitlow	
Skin diseases (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch)	3,
Other diseases of this order	

Aggregate of foregoing table—Continued.

CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.		Sprains	343	Punctured wound	94
		Dislocation	36	Poisoning	57
Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.		Frost-bite	99	Other diseases of this order	51
		Simple fracture (not gunshot)	77	Order 2.—HOMICIDE	11
Burns and scalds	627	Compound fracture (not gunshot)	5	Order 3.—SUICIDE	6
Bruises	534	Gunshot wound	45	Order 4.—EXECUTION OF SENTENCE	1
Concussion of the brain	4	Incised wound	215		
Drowning	3	Lacerated wound	167		

GRAND TOTALS.

Taken sick or wounded during year, males, 46,287; females, 38,541	84,828
Remaining under treatment from last year	1,837
Deaths, males over five years, 427; under five, 405*	832
Deaths, females over five years, 205; under five, 246*	451
Recovered, males, 45,266; females, 37,726	82,992
Remaining under treatment June 30	2,390
Births, males, 932; females, 930*	1,862
Births, Indians, 1,719; half-breeds, 115; whites, 28	1,862
Vaccinated, successfully, 4,076; unsuccessfully, 1,906	5,981

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING TERRITORY,
August 14, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my second annual report since resuming charge of this agency.

THE RESERVATION

is situated in the northwestern part of Wyoming Territory, and embraces an area of about thirty by fifty miles; is bounded on the south and west by the Wind River Mountains, by Owl Creek Mountains on the north, and rolling hills and high table-lands on the east. The reservation embraces about three-eighths rugged, rocky mountains, partly wooded; three-eighths table-land and rolling hills, covered with sage brush, too high for irrigation; one-eighth table-land susceptible of irrigation, and one-eighth bottom land, mostly tillable. The two Wind Rivers and a number of small streams flow through the reservation, and, uniting below, form the Big Horn River.

HISTORICAL.

The Shoshones have occupied this country since 1781, and it was set apart for their reservation by treaty made at Fort Bridger in 1868. By request of the Government and consent of the Shoshones, the Northern Arapahoes were located here without treaty rights.

POPULATION.

The Shoshones number at this time 778 on the agency and receiving Government support, and 150 to 200 that are roaming and not counted; the Arapahoes, 952; making a total of 1,730 Indians on the reservation.

VAGABOND INDIANS.

The above mentioned nomadic Shoshones rendezvous at Fort Bridger, Evanston, and intermediate stations on the Union Pacific Railroad, their object being to get whisky and avoid labor, parading in rags and filth before the gaze of the traveling public. They are a disgrace to the service, and should be compelled to live on the reservation and be subject to discipline.

CONDUCT OF INDIANS.

The Indians occupying this reservation are quiet and peaceably disposed, making but few complaints, although much abused by horse and cattle thieves, as well as whisky sellers. Owing to shortage of supplies, especially beef, they have to hunt a

* This table shows only births and deaths reported by agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see table, pages 266 to 284.

part of the winter season (a treaty stipulation). Last winter they were quite successful, bringing in robes and furs amounting to about $15,000 in value. The greater part of this money is expended in purchasing flour, bacon, coffee, sugar, and other necessaries not fully supplied by Government. The same may be said of money received for freighting.

Hunting *versus* civilization destroys a love for home and its comforts, prevents the keeping of milk-cows, raising fowls and domestic animals; keeps up a preference for the old tent life and habits, also careless indifference for property. But until they can be supplied by Government and their own exertions with the necessaries of life, I see no way of averting it. Nature has decided the amount of a ration, and that is just what an Indian will have; if he cannot get it one way he will another. He will feed his family as long as he has a cartridge, and so would an Indian Agent or Member of Congress, and both are supposed to be honest men. But to do my Indians justice, there is no evidence that they committed any outrages on cattle or other property last winter for they had all the buffalo and other game they could consume, and were peaceable and quiet.

RELIGION.

Their religious training has in the past been almost neglected. The Rev. John Roberts, of the Episcopal Church, arrived at the agency on the 13th of February last. He is a young, energetic man, and has rendered efficient service in the school of which he is now principal. A church building in the near future is in prospect.

FARMING.

Two-thirds of the men are willing to farm and are anxious to do so. Their efforts this year have not been crowned with as much success as desired, owing to a very late, wet spring and want of knowledge in planting. If a competent teacher could be employed for each twenty-five or thirty families for one season, and devote his whole time to teaching them, it would be a saving to the Department in the end.

A suitable engine for the grist mill has been purchased and is now on the ground and will be ready for operation this fall.

FREIGHTING.

The Indians have made two trips to Rawlins Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, distance 150 miles, and will make one more in September. The last train numbered sixty-nine wagons and the same number of Indian drivers, with one white train-master, bringing 16,000 pounds of freight in good order. White men could have done no better.

POLICE.

Organizing a police force has been stoutly resisted by Washakie, chief of the Shoshones, but he consented after he saw that it could not be prevented. A good set of young men has been enlisted and no doubt will do good service.

EDUCATION.

Teaching on the day-school system has not been a success at this agency, as Indian families are, many of them, at too great a distance from the school, but by crowding the employés into close quarters and converting two of their houses into boarding and lodging houses for school purposes, I commenced a small boarding-school for boys on the 10th of March, 1883. This school is under the auspices of Rev. John Roberts and has been in every respect as successful as could be expected.

A contract has been let and foundation is now being laid for a large and complete boarding-school house to accommodate one hundred boys and girls. Under good management there is no good reason why this training school cannot be made a success. The proximity of home, restlessness of children under restraint, and want of parental authority are all obstacles in the way. But the parents are anxious for the school and are strongly pledged to support it. A firm and determined management will no doubt overcome all impediments.

In conclusion, I have the honor to thank you for the improvements you have ordered for the benefit of the service at this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES IRWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Clinton B. Fisk, *chairman*, 3 Broad street, New York City.
E. Whittlesey, *secretary*, New York ave., cor. Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Orange Judd, 751 Broadway, New York City.
W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.
Albert K. Smiley, New Paltz, N. Y.
George Stoneman, San Gabriel, Cal.
William McMichael, Philadelphia, Pa.
John K. Boies, Hudson, Mich.
William T. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Santee, Nebraska, Otoe and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster Co., Pa.*

FRIENDS.—Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Osage, and Sac and Fox, in the Indian Territory. *James E. Rhoades*, 1316 *Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay and Quinaielt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church*, 805 *Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grande Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *Charles Ewing, Catholic Commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory, and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Temple Court, Beekman street, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church*, 23 *Centre street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association*, 56 *Reade street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. A. T. Twing, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, 22 *Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Ouray Agency, in Utah. *Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association*, 7 *Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado, and Mission, in California. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

INSPECTORS AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

Indian inspectors:

ROBERT S. GARDNER.....Clarksburg, W. Va.
CHARLES H. HOWARD.....Glencoe, Ill.
SAMUEL S. BENEDICT.....Guilford, Kans.
HENRY WARD.....Leadville, Colo.
MATTHEW R. BARR.....Erie, Pa.

Superintendent of Indian schools:

JAMES M. HAWORTH.....Olathe, Kans.

Special Indian agents at large:

EDDY B. TOWNSEND.....Washington, D. C.
GEORGE R. MILBURN.....Washington, D. C.
CYRUS BEEDE.....Oskaloosa, Iowa.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	John W. Clark	Parker, Yuma County, Arizona	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa and Papago.	A. H. Jackson	Pima and Maricopa Agency, Arizona, via Casa Grande	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	Philip P. Wilcox	San Carlos Agency, Arizona	San Carlos, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Capt. Charles Porter, U. S. A	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, California	Arcata, Cal.
Mission	John G. McCallum	San Bernardino, Cal	San Bernardino, Cal.
Round Valley	H. B. Sheldon	Covelo, Mendocino County, California	Ukiah, Cal.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, California	Visalia, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	Warren Patten	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colorado	Ignacio, Colo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	William A. Swan	Cheyenne River Agency, Fort Bennett, Dakota	Fort Bennett, Dakota, via Pierre and Fort Sully.
Devil's Lake	John W. Cramsie	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dakota	Fort Totten, via Larimore, Dak.
Fort Berthold	Jacob Kauffmann	Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dakota	Bismarck, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	John G Gasmann	Crow Creek Agency, Dakota, via Chamberlain	Crow Creek Agency, Dakota, via Chamberlain.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud)	V. T. McGillycuddy	Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota	Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota, via Fort Robinson, Nebraska.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail)	James G. Wright	Rosebud Agency, Dakota, via Valentine, Nebr	Rosebud Agency, Dakota, via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	Benjamin W. Thompson	Sisseton Agency, Dakota, via Saint Paul, Minn	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, Dakota	Fort Yates, Dakota.
Yankton	William M. Ridpath	Yankton Agency, Greenwood, Dakota	Yankton, Agency, via Springfield, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	A. L. Cook	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho	Ross Fork, Idaho.
Lemhi	John Harries	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Red Rock Station, Montana (thence by mail).
Nez Percés	Charles E. Monteith	Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, via Lewiston	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	John D. Miles	Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory	Fort Reno, via Dodge City, Kans.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	P. B. Hunt	Anadarko, Ind. T	Anadarko, Ind. Ter.
Osage	Laban J. Miles	Osage Agency, Indian Territory, via Coffeyville, Kans	Coffeyville, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe	L. C. Woodin	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Indian Territory, via Arkansas City, Kans.	Arkansas City, Kans.
Quapaw	D. B. Dyer	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.

Sac and Fox	Jacob V. Carter	Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory	Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.
Union	John Q. Tufts	Muscogee, Ind. T	Muscogee, Ind. Ter.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	George L. Davenport	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	H. C. Linn	Saint Mary's, Pottawatomie County, Kansas	Saint Mary's, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac	Edw. P. Allen	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth (consolidated).	Cyrus P. Luse	White Earth Agency, Becker County, Minnesota	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	John Young	Blackfeet Agency, Piegan P. O., Choteau County, Montana	Blackfeet Agency, Montana, via Fort Shaw, Mont.
Crow	Henry J. Armstrong	Crow Agency, Montana	Stillwater, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Ronan	Flathead Agency, Missoula County, Montana	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Montana	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
Fort Peck	S. E. Snider	Fort Peck Agency, Poplar Creek, Montana	Camp Poplar River, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	Geo. W. Wilkinson	Winnebago Agency, Dakota County, Nebraska	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee and Flandreau	Isaiah Lightner	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebraska	Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	Joseph M. McMaster	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nevada	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	John S. Mayhugh	Mountain City, Elko County, Nevada	Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	William H. H. Llewellyn	South Fork, Lincoln County, New Mexico	Mescalero Agency, via San Marcial and Fort Stanton, New Mexico.
Navajo	D. M. Riordan	Fort Defiance, Arizona, via Manuelito, N. Mex	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Pueblo	Pedro Sanchez	Pueblo Agency, Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	Benj. G. Casler	Randolph, Cattaraugus County, New York	Randolph, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee	S. B. Gibson	Nantahala, Swain County, North Carolina	
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oregon	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath	L. M. Nickerson	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oregon	Klamath Agency, Oregon.
Siletz	F. M. Wadsworth	Toledo, Benton County, Oregon	Corvallis, Oreg.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
OREGON—Continued.			
Umatilla	E. J. Somerville	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon	Pendleton, Oreg.
Warm Springs	John Smith	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oregon	The Dalles, Oreg.
TEXAS.			
Tonkawa Special Agency	Lieut. Elias Chandler, U.S.A.	Fort Griffin, Shackelford County, Texas	Albany, Tex.
UTAH.			
Ouray	James F. Gardner	Ouray Agency, Uintah County, Utah	Fort Thornburgh, Utah, via Ashley.
Uintah Valley	Elisha W. Davis	Uintah Valley Agency, White Rocks, Utah	White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	S. D. Waters	Fort Colville, Stevens County, Washington	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay	Oliver Wood	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Washington	Neah Bay, Wash.
Quinaielt	Charles Willoughby	Peterson's Point, Chehalis County, Washington	Olympia, Wash.
Nisqually & S'Kokomish	Edwin Eells	New Tacoma, Wash	New Tacoma, Wash.
Tulalip	Patrick Buckley	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Washington	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama	Robert H. Milroy	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Washington	The Dalles, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	D. P. Andrews	Keshena, Shawano County, Wisconsin	Clintonville, Wis. (thence by mail).
La Pointe	William R. Durfee	Ashland, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	James Irwin	Shoshone Agency, Wyoming	Fort Washakie, Wyoming.
INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.			
Carlisle Training School	Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A.	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	S. C. Armstrong	Hampton, Va	Hampton, Va.
Forest Grove Training School.	H. J. Minthorn	Forest Grove, Oreg	Cornelius, Oreg.
Genoa Training School	Samuel F. Tappan	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.
Chilocco Training School	William J. Hadley	Arkansas City, Kans	Arkansas City, Kans.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 14, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883:

Number of applications for patents received	32,845
Number of applications for design patents received	1,039
Number of applications for reissue patents received	247
Number of applications for registration of trade-marks	854
Number of applications for registration of labels	749
Total	35,734
Number of caveats filed	2,688
Number of patents granted, including reissues and designs	21,185
Number of trade-marks registered	883
Number of labels registered	618
Total	22,686
Number of patents withheld for non-payment of final fees	2,056
Number of patents expired	7,471

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts from all sources	$1,095,884 70
Expenditures (not including printing)	704,348 45
Surplus	391,536 25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCREASE IN THE WORK.

Number of applications for patents, including reissues, designs, trade-marks, and labels, received during the—

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1881	24,906
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1882	30,062
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1883	35,734
Increase 1883 over 1881	10,828
Increase 1883 over 1882	5,672

Number of applications awaiting action on the part of the office—

On July 1, 1882	3,387
On July 1, 1883	4,699
ncrease, 39 per cent., or	1,312

Assignments recorded and words written.

	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.	Increase.
Assignments recorded	16,514	17,087	573
Words written in recording assignments and making manuscript copies	20,945,385	21,340,713	395,328

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCREASE IN RECEIPTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1881	$789,895 52
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1882	930,864 14
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1883	1,095,884 70
Increase 1883 over 1881	305,989 18
Increase 1883 over 1882	165,020 56

The foregoing tabulated statement shows that the business of this office is steadily and rapidly increasing. This increase is not confined to any particular branch of the work, although some classes of inventions are more active than others, but is found in each of the divisions of the office. Every industrial pursuit which finds its reflex here vies with every other in seeking the best and most economical means and methods for accomplishing successful results. The field of invention seems to enlarge with the increasing demands and wants of the people and the necessities of labor and capital. Whenever it is found that the use of old devices and appliances is not profitable, because of the competitions of trade or of labor, the inventive mind finds new ways and means for accomplishing the same or like results at less cost and with equal satisfaction. Improved devices and methods supplant old ones, making that which was difficult easy, and that which was expensive cheap. The sum of human knowledge is thus being constantly augmented, the burdens of toil lightened, and the facilities for comfort and happiness increased. Undoubtedly a large majority of the improvements in the arts, sciences, and mechanical devices find their incentive in the hope of gain to the inventor, but the results are the same whatever be the motive.

The success of our patent system is due largely to its liberality to inventors and the security and protection it affords them. It is, in fact, what it purports to be, and what it was intended it should be, a system "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts." It was not intended that revenue to the Government should be obtained by charges made for vesting in the inventor the right and title for a limited time to the exclusive use of his invention. Owing to the reasons above stated, however, not only have the fees received on applications filed been sufficient to pay all the expenses of the office, but a large surplus—nearly two and a half millions of dollars—now stands to the credit of the office in the Treasury of the United States. Greater liberality might, perhaps, be extended to the inventor by reducing the fees to be paid before patent can issue, and with beneficial results. Certainly, a more equitable rate of fees could be adopted than is now provided, by graduating the fee to the character and nature of the invention for which patent is applied. The fees now required in some cases are excessive, and in others exceedingly small. An examiner can and often does examine several applications for some kinds of inventions in a single day, while others require days, weeks, and perhaps months for proper examination; yet the fees are the same for all classes of inventions except

designs. Some difficulty would undoubtedly be experienced in arriving at an equitable schedule of fees for the different classes of inventions, but the problem is by no means impossible of proper solution. In this way, rather than by an indiscriminate reduction in the fees now charged, as is urged by some, justice, in my opinion, would be secured and the office still be self-supporting.

In part owing to the increase in the business and in part to the insufficient force the work, of the office is largely in arrears and is daily accumulating. Estimates were submitted in September last for an increase of force because of the increasing business of the office, and appropriation therefor was urgently asked of Congress. Not only was the increase denied, but a reduction in the force then employed was made. The reason for the reduction would not bear repetition nor reflect great credit on the mind which inspired it. It is not possible to conceive what good reason could be given for reducing the force of an office already overburdened with work when the persons who furnish the work not only pay every expense of the office, including the salaries of the employés, but annually, in addition thereto, pay into the Treasury of the United States hundreds of thousands of dollars. These persons have the right to expect that their work will be done within a reasonable time, and by intelligent and competent persons. For the work now pending they have already paid or stand ready to pay all the Government requires. On account, however, of the insufficient appropriation made, the officers of the Bureau are daily compelled to inform applicants that their cases will be reached in so many weeks, or so many months, as it may be, and when further asked for the reason of the delay, can only state that the force of the office is insufficient to promptly transact the work committed to it. Undoubtedly it was wise to make ample provision for the settlement of the claims of all persons entitled to pensions by reason of the late war. It was also wise to provid eadditional force for the settlement of claims of pre-emptors and homestead claimants under the laws providing for the sale and disposal of the public lands of the United States; but what reason exists why those claims should be settled and ample provision made therefor, and force refused to settle the claims or rights of persons presented before this office, is not understood.

I have learned, with great satisfaction, that the inventors and manufacturers throughout the country will soon take steps to impress upon those who have hitherto treated their rights with some indifference the importance of having a sufficient force in this Bureau, as well as other appliances and accommodations, to fairly and promptly act upon their applications and determine their rights to the inventions claimed by them. It is believed by most of them that their votes are of quite as much importance and their support to the Government fully as necessary as pensioners and settlers upon the public lands, to whom not too great liberality has been shown.

At the proper time I shall submit estimates for an increase in the force required by the office and my reasons in full therefor.

ROOM.

Without any increase in the force, additional room for the accommodation of those now employed is absolutely necessary. I have heretofore stated my views on this subject to you and given an estimate of the number of additional rooms (30) which are required. With an increase in the force, which must necessarily be made, additional room to that heretofore estimated for must be provided.

INCREASE IN SALARIES.

I desire also to invite attention to the fact that a very large number of examiners and assistant examiners have resigned their positions in this office during the last year. Most of these persons have resigned for the purpose of entering into practice before the office. The reason of these resignations is found in the fact that insufficient salaries were paid them by the Government. I have heretofore recommended an increase in the salaries of the examiners and assistant examiners, and urged appropriation therefor, but without avail. Finding no hope for a proper remuneration of their services while in the office, those men have voluntarily severed their connection therewith for the purpose of securing such remuneration elsewhere. The office is thus made to suffer the loss of experienced men, skilled in particular arts and acquainted with its business, and feels such loss, perhaps, more than any other Bureau of the Government. While it is true that other men equally brilliant, and who in time will be equally efficient, can be obtained for the salaries now paid, the work of the offiec is greatly delayed by the changes, because years will be required before the same skill and knowledge can be acquired by new appointees. It is not true, as sometimes said, that larger salaries would not secure the retention of such men. Undoubtedly, whatever salaries were paid, some would resign, preferring to be masters of their own destinies rather than subordinates in any sense. This, however, would not be the general rule, but the exception.

The same reasons, substantially, which require an increase in the force of the office in order that the work may be promptly and efficiently done, exist for urging proper salaries to secure the most efficient men to do this class of work. Inventors, manufacturers, and others interested in rights secured by patents for inventions are entitled to have men perform the work committed to the office intelligently and efficiently. If it were true that larger fees would be necessary in order to make the office self-supporting by the employment of such men, the persons who pay the expenses of the office would not hesitate to pay the increased fees. Money is well expended by an applicant when he is shown by the state of the art that he is not entitled to a patent, although he asks for one, because, where he is not entitled, if a patent is granted he is simply exposed to expensive litigation if he uses the invention claimed.

NECESSARY LEGISLATION.

During the October term of the supreme court of the District of Columbia that court, in *Ex parte von Hofner-Alteneck* (23 O. G., 269), decided that the Commissioner of Patents under existing statutes had the authority to institute a proceeding to determine the question of public use or sale of an invention where such use or sale was shown *prima facie*. In contested cases it is possible that little difficulty will be experienced in giving force and effect to said decision in the practice of the office, because an active and interested opponent will be ready to furnish the means to prosecute to final determination the issue which he has made. In *ex parte* cases, however, and where there is not an active and interested opponent to the issuance of a patent, but simply an informant of facts which tend to show that the invention has been in public use or on sale more than two years prior to filing the application, there is no provision of law which authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to institute such a proceeding or to make any inquiry beyond the information possessed by the employés of the office, to determine

whether the invention has been in public use or on sale as alleged. Authority should be conferred upon the Commissioner and means furnished him with which to prosecute such inquiries where he has good reason to believe a proper case exists. The aid of the courts, as in interference cases to parties, should be given to the Commissioner to compel the attendance of witnesses in such cases.

Repeated attention has been called to the necessity for an amendment of section 4887 of the Revised Statutes, providing that where the invention claimed has been first patented in a foreign country or countries the patent when issued by this office shall be so limited as to expire with the foreign patent, and if there be more than one, with the one having the shortest term to run. Recent decisions of the courts have been made to the effect that if patents are not limited, as required by said section, the patent issued by this office is void. When it appears that the invention has been patented in a foreign country, it is now the practice of the office to issue a patent for the full term of seventeen years, subject to the limitation prescribed by said section. Owing to the difference between the patent laws of foreign countries and our own, it is impossible to tell, when such a limitation is made, exactly how long the term of the patent will be. If the foreign patent is kept alive during the entire time for which a patent can be granted by any foreign country, then the term of the patent issued by this office can be fixed; but if, for any of the reasons provided by the laws of foreign countries, the foreign patent expires—viz, for the non-payment of annual or periodical dues, or failure to put or keep the invention in use—it is doubtful whether the patent issued by this office would have further force and effect. Such uncertainty should be removed, either by granting the patent for a definite term where the invention has first been patented in a foreign country or countries, without any conditions subsequent, or by granting it for the full term of seventeen years from the date of the earliest foreign patent. If patents are to be granted at all where the inventions have been first patented in a foreign country, the rights of parties under such patents should be rendered certain, and this can only be done by proper amendment of existing laws.

Under the present laws the Official Gazette and copies of the specification and drawings of each patent issued by this office are furnished to each of the United States courts. Some of the decisions made by said courts are furnished to this office for publication in the Official Gazette, but not all, and those furnished are not received with any degree of regularity. In order that the Official Gazette may be what it should be—a medium for conveying to the public not only every new and patented invention, but all information affecting patents and the rights of parties thereunder—the decisions of the United States courts involving the validity or invalidity of patents should be published therein, at least all those which involve other than mere questions of fact. There is no statute at present which directs that such decisions shall be furnished to this office, and hence only such are furnished as the presiding judges direct to be sent or the parties in interest furnish at their own expense. Undoubtedly there would be greater uniformity in the decisions of the courts if all their decisions were promptly published in a manner which would secure extensive circulation. Such publication would be provided if the decisions were promptly furnished to this office. Inasmuch as the office furnishes to the courts all of its publications, I think it but reasonable that the courts should furnish to the office their decisions. By so doing the office will be informed as to what patents are consid-

ered valid or invalid by the tribunals which must finally determine those questions, and the issuance of invalid patents would be largely prevented. Such decisions will not be furnished unless the law expressly provides therefor.

I have invited your attention to the foregoing subjects requiring additional legislation in order that, if the suggestions meet your approval such legislation may be recommended by you as may be necessary to remedy the defects in our law as have been pointed out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. MARBLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to present the annual report of the operations of this bureau.

The condition of the work in completion of the Tenth Census has suffered unexpected delays, arising from the magnitude and variety of the investigations undertaken.

The compendium was published in February of this year in two octavo volumes, aggregating 1,845 pages, and comprising every class of statistics to be embraced in the full reports of the Census, except those relating to churches, libraries, and schools.

A great deal has been done toward preparing the large quarto reports for publication, though not so much as was anticipated at the date of my last report. There were then reported 1,951 pages as stereotyped. The number of stereotyped pages is now 8,686, and 544 pages more are in type.

The population volume is entirely printed, and is now binding. It comprises 1,050 pages, with 41 colored maps, and large numbers of maps and charts in black.

Printing is now in progress on the volume of manufactures, and the maps to illustrate this volume are promised during the present month.

The volume on agriculture is only detained by the delay in engraving and printing the maps which exhibit the range of cultivation of the several crops.

A large number of comprehensive and valuable special reports are completely finished, and some of them are in the hands of the Public Printer, who has dealt with the difficulties incident to so vast a work with great zeal, energy, and courtesy toward this department.

The clerical force of the Census Office has been largely reduced in consequence of the approach of the work toward completion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. SEATON,
Superintendent of Census.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHITECT OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1883.

SIR: Relating to the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, I have the honor to submit the following report:

THE CAPITOL.

As provided by the act approved August 7, 1882, two rooms have been constructed in the crypt, and by the act of March 3, 1883, two additional ones for the accommodation of the Library of Congress.

The post office room of the House of Representatives has been rearranged so as to afford an increased number of boxes and additional facilities for the handling of mail matter.

The rooms first mentioned have been properly shelved and in connection with them a large portion of the story beneath has been assigned, walled off, and shelved for the storage of newspaper-files, maps, charts, and other copyright matter coming in rolls. Drawers and racks have also been provided to receive the charts and rolls.

At the Senate wing a sidewalk lift has been put in for the convenience of getting documents from the Public Printing Office into the sub-basement. A freight-lift is being put in at the north end of the western corridor of the same wing to facilitate the distribution of documents from the folding-room to the various committee rooms, and for ordinary freight purposes.

Nearly the whole exterior of the central portion of the building, together with the dome, have been painted, and all will be before the meeting of Congress.

Considerable progress has been made in fire-proofing the space over the colonnade at the south end of the old Hall of Representatives. The timber partition formerly over this colonnade has been taken out and a brick wall put in its place, and the room thus made has been ceiled by means of brick arches supported by iron beams. An arrangement has been effected by which a communication is obtained with the House Documentary Library in the upper story of the corridor of the House wing—with the gallery of the old Hall of Representatives—and the rooms adjoining, in which books are stored connected with this Library. Book shelves have been placed in the gallery of the old Hall.

The premises formerly occupied and rented at the corner of New Jersey avenue and North B streets, and used as carpenter, smiths, and stone-cutter shops have been vacated, and these shops placed on the

Government propeety at the corner of Delaware avenue and Soutl street.

The granite steps at the north arcade of the Senate wing and th at the south and western arcades of the House wing, which were b on foundations resting on the made earth which forms the terrace, h been taken down and reset. A large portion of the defective woo flooring in that portion of the basement story of the old building u for storing documents of the House folding-room has been taken and replaced by an asphaltic cement floor. Iron screens have b placed at the south end of the main corridor basement story to ren these spaces available for working rooms, and the whole building, a general thing, has been put in good order for the coming session.

Of the condition and working of the heating and ventilating ap ratus of the House of Representatives Mr. William Lannan, chief er neer, in his report says:

The ventilation of the Hall has continued satisfactory, there being very few c plaints, these only from persons of feeble health and susceptible to the sligh draughts. This was overcome, in part, where members complained, by closing off air immediately in rear of their chairs.

The temperature of the Hall is under perfect control. The record of the register thermometers show that in no case during the sessions of the last Congress did temperature vary more than 2°, the highest being 71°, the lowest 69°.

The important averages taken from accurate observations for the last Cong were as follows:

Revolution of fan	per minute..
Volume of air carried to Hall by each revolution	cubic feet..
Volume of air carried to Hall per minute	do.... 46
Volume of air carried to Hall per minute for each person	do....
Volume of air removed from Hall per minute for each person	do....
Average relative humidity	per cent..
Average daily attendance (about)	

The above statement, so far as it relates to the supply and discharge of the ai made from actual measurement. The attendance is not from actual enumerat but estimated from observation each day.

The engines and machinery are in good condition, but the boilers will require siderable work to make them serviceable for the next winter. Four of these boi have been in use ever since the first occupation of this wing of the building; altho of superior construction and material, necessarily from long use they show many fects, which should be remedied during the present recess.

The flue sheets in boilers Nos. 2 and 3 have several cracks between the flues, should be renewed. The flues in all four of the boilers have become so thin f service and frequent calking that they are no longer safe. In order to keep tl boilers in running order during the past winter, we were obliged to have the serv of a boiler-maker a great portion of the time.

In the repairs to these boilers, which I consider a necessity, I will state that flues in the upper section are longer than those in the lower, consequently the def ive ends of the long flues might be cut off, by which means they could be used for lower section; new flues then would be required only for the upper section. New sheets will also be required for boilers Nos. 2 and 3.

As recommended in the above report, new flues and flue sheets the boilers have been ordered, and it is the intention to have th thoroughly overhauled, strengthened and repaired during the pres season.

At the Senate wing the main heating coils have been reconstruct and so arranged that the temperature of the Senate chamber can regulated much more readily than heretofore. Several of the coils heating committee rooms have been reconstructed, so that the wh system of steam coils is now in good condition.

An effort has been made to further utilize the heat of the boilers building brick return flues under them.

As relates to the electric lighting apparatus, Mr. A. B. Talcott, the electrician, House of Representatives, reports:

The alterations and improvements in the system of lighting the Hall, House of Representatives, suggested in my last report, were completed prior to the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress with extremely satisfactory results.

The stop-cock and switch-board were brought so closely together as to place them directly under the control of the operator, rendering any escape of gas, and possible danger therefrom through a disarrangement of the electrical apparatus at the instant of lighting, less liable to occur. I also placed a test bell and test switches on the wires, so that each of the fifty-odd circuits are tested each morning, and thus constantly kept in perfect order.

The entire system is now in perfect condition as to safety, economy, and reliability, and will probably require nothing beyond ordinary repairs until it is pushed away by a perfected electric light.

In the rotunda the wires connecting the burners had become uncovered and wholly unreliable; these have been taken out and new ones doubly insulated at the points of contact with the metal casings put in, which will last many years.

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

As relates to the improvement of these grounds, Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect, says in his annual report that—

During the last year the north terrace approach has been built, and Congress at its last session ordered the corresponding work on the south of the Capitol. In the debate of the question apprehensions appeared that the plan of the larger work, of which these approaches are initial steps, had not been maturely considered, and that its ultimate cost could be but vaguely conjectured. Directions were consequently given that Congress should be supplied at the coming session with detailed information upon the subject.

The plan of the terrace was prepared under a commission which I had the honor to receive from Congress in 1874. It was submitted the following year in the form of large drawings of every part. A detailed estimate of the cost was at the same time presented, accompanied by offers from builders of the highest standing to contract for the work at the prices named.

After prolonged consideration in joint committee, the proposition was adopted as a part of the general plan for the improvement of the Capitol grounds.

Since then the entire work of the terrace has been twice re-estimated in accordance with the market prices of the day. The last of these adjustments was made in 1882, and was based on the actual cost of the work then under contract upon the north terrace approach. The rate thus established made the cost of the terrace entire about five per cent. less than the estimate originally given to Congress.

Early in the last session this last estimate was laid before the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and at the time of the debate of the subject in the Senate was on file in your office. I do not know that it can yet be at all improved upon, and in order to meet the requirements of a detailed estimate to be presented at the opening of the next session, I will request, if you see no objection, that it may be printed precisely in its original form.

From the annual and occasional reports that I have prepared, and which have been printed for the information of Congress, in addition to the facts above stated, it will be apparent that if I have failed to take the measures necessary to secure consideration for the plans and estimates of the terrace it can have been only from reluctance to exhibit a zeal in the premises which might be thought to carry me beyond the proper lines of my professional duty.

I hope that the small section of the terrace that has now been built, though at a point where the least advantage of the work can be realized, will be found to sustain, as far as it goes, the view of its value that I have at every suitable opportunity, in concurrence with you, sought to present.

It is respectfully urged that an appropriation may be made at the coming session for the construction of at least so much of the terrace as is required at the north and south of the building, namely, nineteen bays, including the piers, the estimated cost of which is one hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and thirty-three cents ($138,707.33).

EXTENSION TO COURT-HOUSE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The extension to the court-house, Washington, D. C., authorized b act of Congress approved February 23, 1881, has been completed, an is now occupied by the courts and offices connected with the same. A the record rooms formerly in the old portion of the building have bee moved to more secure quarters in the new. This work has been don for the amount appropriated, but owing to the expense of some of th permanent furniture, such as the judges' benches, stands and desks fo clerk's room, having to be paid for out of the moneys appropriated fo the building, no funds were left available for the making of terrac putting in steps, and paving around the northern, eastern, and wester fronts of the extension.

In the old portion of the court-house building several repairs an improvements have been made. The two court-rooms have been ren vated, the walls and ceilings painted, and various changes made in th criminal court by putting in additional railing, &c. In the basemen of this portion of the building several rooms have been fitted up fo use of the office of the recorder of deeds and one for the register o wills; two rooms for the detention of prisoners.

The water-closets formerly in the rooms at the east and west end o the corridor have been taken out, and these rooms fitted up for busines purposes, and the water-closets constructed in rooms in the central par of this story.

EXTENSION TO GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The work at Government Printing Office has been entirely complete the cost kept within the amount appropriated.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

As provided in act approved August 7, 1882, a new wing has bee added at the west of the main building of the Columbia Hospital fo Women and Lying-in Asylum, and it is now occupied.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

The mound over Tiber Creek has been cut down, to better confor to the surface of the grounds. The lawns and beds have been filled i with rich earth to bring them up to the grade of the walks. An as phaltic pavement, with stone edging, was placed around the fountai A walk leading from main walk to the fountain has been improved i the same manner. A large amount of painting and glazing has bee done, principally to the forcing-houses, both in the garden proper an the inclosure south of Maryland avenue. The iron fence around th garden has also been painted. Two new boilers were procured and pu in, and the heating-pipes rearranged and repaired. Considerable ne wooden shelving and staging has been put in to take the place of tha decayed, and the iron portion of the dome of the conservatory has bee lined with wood to prevent the conduction of cold through the iron roo which has proven somewhat injurious to some of the plants which hav grown to reach the roof.

Statement showing amounts expended from June 30, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

For amount of pay-rolls, laborers, mechanics, &c	$31,446 43	
For labor paid by voucher, not on rolls	674 97	
For painting material	2,868 09	
For plumbers and steam-fitting material	2,904 66	
For hardware and iron	1,647 02	
For lumber	1,875 04	
For marble and granite	189 01	
For freight and expressage	187 00	
For cleaning and repairing clocks	100 00	
For forage	128 50	
For stationery	64 00	
For silver and nickel plating	116 50	
For miscellaneous	281 67	
For glass	449 61	
For cement, lime, brick, &c	855 81	
For bell-hanging	13 50	
For iron railings	254 50	
For boiler-makers	326 76	
For ice	19 25	
For brushes, sponges, and soap	344 50	
For grate-bars and castings	1,803 79	
For tin file-cases	271 39	
For asphaltic pavement	78 00	
Amount available July 1, 1882	146 63	
		$47,046 63
Amount appropriated August 7, 1882	40,900 00	
Amount appropriated August 7, 1882, for construction of partitions and shelving for storing surplus books of the Library of Congress in crypt, west side	3,500 00	
Amount appropriated March 3, 1883, for same purpose on east side crypt	2,000 00	
Altering and increasing number of mail-boxes and repairs to House post-office—amount appropriated March 3, 1883	500 00	
Unexpended balance of July 1, 1882, turned in at United States Treasury	146 63	
		47,046 63

ELEVATORS AND STEAM MACHINERY, UNITED STATES SENATE WING.

Amount paid for elevator	$5,100 00	
Amount paid for steam-regulators, traps, &c	1,019 59	
Amount paid for repairs to steam-engine and pumps	1,122 91	
Amount paid for repairs to steam-boilers	814 73	
Amount paid for repairs to steam-coils and fittings	1,227 97	
Amount paid for grate-bars and castings	211 23	
Amount paid for steam-gauges and repairs to elevator-shaft	66 50	
Amount paid for granite and brick work	33 37	
Amount paid for painting engine-fronts, boilers, and pumps	202 37	
Amount of balance on hand July 1, 1883	701 23	
		$10,500 00
Amount appropriated August 7, 1883		10,500 00

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Amount paid for pay-rolls, mechanics, &c	$30,759 54
Amount paid for labor by voucher, not on rolls	56 50
Amount paid for lime, sand, and cement	1,843 35
Amount paid for bricks	65 00
Amount paid for lumber	237 92
Amount paid for brooms, brushes, and hardware	463 81
Amount paid for granite and marble work, north approach	17,360 00
Amount paid for black granite work, western grounds	7,532 22
Amount paid for other granite and marble work	397 23
Amount paid for artificial stone pavement	326 53
Amount paid for services of draughtsman	1,187 69
Amount paid for miscellaneous	260 01

Amount paid for services of landscape architect	$2,000 00	
Amount paid for traveling expenses of landscape architect	227 08	
Amount paid for stationery	91 57	
Amount paid for plumbing material	229 74	
Amount paid for painting material	192 28	
Amount paid for soil, manure, and hauling	479 02	
Amount paid for rubble-stone	281 92	
Amount paid for trees, shrubs, and plants	1,007 90	
Amount available July 1, 1883	69	
		$65,000
Amount appropriated August 7, 1882		65,000

LIGHTING UNITED STATES CAPITOL AND GROUNDS.

Amount paid superintendent of meters, lamplighters	$4,566 52	
Amount paid for gas consumed	23,982 42	
Amount paid for electric bells, material, &c	507 02	
Amount paid for chandeliers and gas fixtures	735 80	
Amount paid for posts, lamps, and lanterns	146 23	
Amount paid for matches and candles	62 00	
Amount available July 1, 1883	01	
Unexpended balance of July 1, 1882, turned in at United States Treasury	436 84	
		$30,436
Amount available July 1, 1882		436
Amount appropriated August 7, 1882		30,000
		30,436

ENLARGING COURT-HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For amount expended prior to July 1, 1881	$77,073 46	
For amount pay-rolls mechanics, laborers	10,678 90	
For amount plumbing material	2,661 19	
For amount rubble-stone work	120 13	
For amount cut-stone work	376 61	
For amount plastering	5,012 00	
For amount steam-heating apparatus	4,578 65	
For amount freight and hauling	174 07	
For amount painting material	992 04	
For amount bricks	451 61	
For amount hardware	1,543 45	
For amount asphaltic pavement	1,817 80	
For amount glass for windows	826 73	
For amount tin-roofing portico	54 11	
For amount galvanized-iron ceiling, portico	197 54	
For amount marble mantels	790 00	
For amount labor paid by voucher	2,798 66	
For amount lumber	5,984 40	
For amount cement, lime, sand, &c	868 65	
		$117,000
Amount appropriated February 23, 1881		117,000

EXTENSION OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

For amount expended prior to July 1, 1882		$39,362
Paid for pay-rolls, mechanics, laborers, &c	$139 50	
Paid for labor not on rolls	136 00	
Paid for glass	15 40	
Paid for lumber	57 06	
Paid for plastering	31 50	
Paid for plumbing material	98 70	
Paid for painting material	149 01	
		637
Amount appropriated March 3, 1881		40,000

BOTANIC GARDEN.

For amount paid for pay-rolls, mechanics, laborers	$1,578 50	
For amount paid for heating apparatus and plumbing	780 76	
For amount paid for painting and material	1,653 91	
For amount paid for garden soil and manure	1,178 61	
For amount paid for asphaltic pavement	966 58	
For amount paid for brick work and material	285 17	
For amount paid for lumber	275 56	
For amount paid for stone flagging	222 94	
For amount paid for cast and wrought-iron work	198 97	
		$7,150 00
Amount appropriated August 7, 1882		7,150 00

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect, United States Capitol.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

ON THE

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS,
RECONSTRUCTION OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING,
Washington, D. C., October 23, 1883.

SIR: We have the honor to submit a report of operations pertaining to the reconstruction of the Interior Department building from April 12, 1883, the date of our appointment as architects and engineers thereof, to this date.

On April 13, we laid before you a set of drawings, illustrating the modifications of the general plans under which the north and west wings of the building were reconstructed and fire-proofed, such as were found necessary for adapting them to the work on the south wing and main portico. They were referred by you to Mr. Edward Clark, the Architect of the United States Capitol, returned by him with his approval, and in turn approved by yourselves on April 16. We recapitulate the modifications.

In the center of the south wing, at the head of the main stairs of the building, a fitting entrance-hall has been located. It leads to the four model-halls, of 1,062 feet in length and 62 feet in width. This entrance-hall is unobstructed, 40 by 62 feet in size, and 33 feet high from the floor to a paneled ceiling.

From the eastern and western sides of this hall to the termini of the wing office-rooms are arranged to both sides of a central corridor of 18 feet in width. These offices are 12 feet high, 22 feet wide, 450 feet long, and have ample light and ventilation. To this extent the area of the overcrowded rooms of the Patent Office will be increased.

The corridors are open up to the roof, while the offices have fire-proof flat-arched ceilings, which form the floors of model-halls, forming a first gallery. A second gallery of limited width is carried around the four inclosing walls of the wing. Approached from this second gallery there is an additional fire-proof hall constructed above the main portico on F street. It is about 96 by 32 feet in size, well lighted and ventilated by four large sky-lights, containing 144 square feet.

The roof of the model-halls is supported by fire-proofed sectional wrought-iron columns. All exposed iron work is thoroughly inclosed and bridged over by hollow blocks of porous terra cotta, the best non-conducting fire-proof material at present available.

The evacuation of the south wing by the Patent Office was a very onerous task, in which we were called upon to assist. It was completed on June 15.

In the mean time working-drawings for the iron-work of the new floors and roofs and for fire-proof arch blocks for the roofs were prepared, within the limit of the funds at disposal, and duly advertised. On June 11 the bids for iron-work were opened, and the award made to the lowest bidder, C. A. Schneider's Sons, of Washington, at $24,280.

On July 10 the bids for fire-proof blocks were opened, and the award made to the lowest bidders, who were again C. A. Schneider's Sons, of Washington, at 36 and 26 cents per square foot for two different sizes and shapes of the material.

will be utilized as are the central banking rooms of the larger banking institutions and the halls of the Senate and Representatives.

This hall will be lighted by clear-story windows above the roof of the third-story office rooms; will be covered with an iron-framed roof, sheathed with hollow earthen tiles to exclude heat and cold, and the whole building will be thus composed of brick and metal, and will be itself perfectly fire-proof. Tiles of burnt clay are a form of brick.

The extent and magnitude of the building will give it dignity, which is not frittered away by a multitude of small details.

The window dressings are of brick and burnt clay of forms approved by long use. The long unbroken lines of windows are separated by molded belt courses at each story, and are surmounted by a deep cornicione in the Italian style.

A belt course or frieze 3 feet in height at the level of the second floor, reproducing such features of an army and navy in campaign as could be included within the limits of height available, surrounds the whole building, and alludes to the origin of the Bureau for whose use the building is intended.

The office rooms will be reached by four wide stairways and by two elevators placed near the entrance doors, of which there are four, one in the middle of each front. These are suitably decorated and are constructed of brick and metal, except that the architrave immediately over each door having too great projection to be safely constructed of brick or terra cotta, has been made of Ohio stone.

The general plans were approved by the Secretary of War, Mr. Robert Lincoln, and by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, Mr. M. L. Joslyn, on the 1st of November, 1882, and on the 2d of November ground was broken on Judiciary Square.

In excavating for foundations it appeared that the site under most of the building had been artificially raised, and that under one-half of the building such deep foundations were needed, that it was better to make use of the high foundation walls necessary, by arching over the included space and constructing deep and well-drained cellars.

It was not at first intended to make such cellars, which are 600 feet long, measured on the outer wall, and thus an unanticipated expense has been incurred. The work has been industriously prosecuted since the first breaking of ground.

Contracts have been made, after due advertisement and competition, for the excavation, for the rubble masonry of foundation walls, including the outer walls of cellars, for concrete, cement, lime, sand, gravel, bricks, wrought iron for clamps to tie the walls together, for hollow sheathing tiles to sheath the roof, for cut stone work of the bases and architraves of the great entrance gateways, for terra-cotta, and generally for the supply of material and work thus far undertaken. The laying of bricks has been done by day's work, for the reason that no very satisfactory offer was received at the letting of contracts, and that experience shows that it is not possible to secure such solid brick masonry as is necessary for such a building as the Pension Office, from workmen employed by contractors at the prices at which public contracts are let. Every brick must be thoroughly imbedded in mortar on all sides; this costs money, and is never done in private work upon which bricklayers now learn their trade. The floors of the building are all to be arched in brick-work, the walls are to be as thin as with good workmanship will be sufficient to insure stability under the thrust of these arches, and, were the brick-work of the walls loose and imperfect, it would be necessary to use much more masonry than will now be used in them.

At this date the construction of cellars and of foundations is completed. The cellars are arched with brick. The walls of the building have been raised to the level of the second floor, and a portion of the frieze which is to surround the building at level of second floor is in place.

Workmen are now engaged in making and setting centers for the arches under second floor; they have erected the columns and turned a portion of the arches to support the floor of the second gallery, which surrounds the interior hall.

The bases of the columns of the two open screens which divide the middle of the hall from the ends, and which carry the upper portion and roof of the central hall, are built; they are of molded and enriched terra-cotta, backed up and filled in with brick masonry.

A large quantity of material is on the ground, and under the contracts made the supply is regular and sufficient.

About 73 bricklayers are at work upon the walls and arches, and the work is making good progress.

Contract has been made for all the boilers, boiler-setting, pipes, radiators, and valves, &c., complete for heating apparatus, for the sum of $23,277. This, however, does not include masonry and cutting of trenches to contain the supply pipes, some of which will be put in the earth below the ground floor, nor the cutting of grooves and holes through the walls for the passage of pipes. This part of the work, not costly, will be done by the mechanics employed by the United States.

The expenditures to date have been—

For Pension Building	$176,970 14
For heating apparatus	519 45

There remain on hand and available for prosecution of the work—

Pension Building	$223,129 86
Heating apparatus	39,480 55

For more detailed information I inclose various documents showing the objects of expenditure, a list of the several contracts, and copies of the plans adopted for the building now in course of execution, except that the nature of the site has compelled the addition of a cellar under the whole south half of the building.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Superintending Engineer and Architect,
late Quartermaster-General.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

1

2

REPORT

OF THE

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this hospital r the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

The whole number of patients admitted and treated was 1,601, 1,017 whom were colored, 583 white, and 1 Indian (male). Of the colored, 0 were males, 497 females. Of the white, 465 were males, 118 females. ıe average admissions were $114\frac{5}{12}$ per month, an increase of 20 per nt. over the admissions of last year, and more than double the num- er admitted five years ago.

There were 77 cases of confinement. The death rate has been large, ıt smaller than last year, though the number treated was one-fifth eater. A large per cent. of the deaths resulted from consumption, and ery many were in the hospital only a short time prior to death, as the llowing statement will show:

One died in five minutes after admission.
One died in one and a half hours after admission.
Four died in eight hours after admission.
Three died in twelve hours after admission.
Two died in eighteen hours after admission.
Four died in twenty-four hours after admission.
Three died in thirty-six hours after admission.
One died in forty-three hours after admission.
Three died in forty-eight hours after admission.
Ten died in three days after admission.
Four died in four days after admission.
Three died in five days after admission.
Four died in six days after admission.
Three died in seven days after admission.
Three died in eight days after admission.
Three died in nine days after admission.

For causes of death see Table C.

A large number of surgical operations were performed during the ear. The management congratulates itself upon the uniform success ıat has attended them. I will mention the principal ones. Amputa- on of thigh, 2; amputation of fingers, 4; removal of cancer, 3; removal fatty tumors, 2; fistula in ano, 5; removal of caries of submaxillary, ; tapping of bladder through rectum, 1; removal of epulis, 1; removal hypertrophy of clitoris, 1; removal of hæmorrhoids, 1; actured femur, 2; of humerus, 1; of forearm, 2; fracture and disloca- on of elbow, 1; compound fracture of both legs, 1; compound fracture leg, 1; simple fracture of leg, 2; fracture of fibula, 3; fracture of bs, 3; fracture of clavicle, 2; dislocation of shoulder, 2; dislocation of mur, 1; gunshot wounds, 11. In addition there was a large number other injuries as will be shown in Table B.

I will inclose tabulated statements showing the nativity of the patients and the various diseases and conditions for which they were admitted to the hospital. (Tables A and B.)

About 200 pensioners were admitted and treated upon the recommendations of the Commissioner of Pensions and the chief of police. The hospital has been of special service to this class, who come from all parts of the country and from the various Homes, and arrive here in a sick and destitute condition.

In the dispensary attached 2,095 persons were treated.

During the year I was compelled to make quite a number of improvements for the health of the patients and safety of the property. They consisted in repairing the line fencings, reroofing of two female wards which leaked badly and caused the ceilings to fall, which was a source of danger. Two wards were painted outside and six inside, and the hallway of the main building. The grounds have been much improved by the planting of flowers and shrubbery and present an attractive appearance.

The sanitary condition of the institution is excellent. The deportment of the patients and attendants has been all that could be desired. The management takes pleasure in noting the increased interest of the better class of citizens in the institution. The comfort of the patients requires some additional improvements which the present appropriation will not warrant me in undertaking. There should be four additional water-closets built. There should also be verandas at the ends of the two female wards, and across the west front of the main building. In addition to the sanitary advantages they would afford, they would also serve as fire-escapes. I shall transmit estimates for these improvements with the estimates for the next fiscal year.

Convalescent patients and those waiting to be confined are required, as far as practicable, to perform some light service. Most of the clothing used in the hospital is made by the females. The following statement will show the principal articles: bedsacks, 32; counterpanes, 96; pillow-cases, 87; pillow-ticks, 53; sheets, 200; cotton shirts, 184; drawers, 171; chemises, 92; dresses, 128; aprons, 147; handkerchiefs, 81; bonnets, 16; skirts, 77; night-gowns, 26.

Religious services are held three times a week in the chapel, on Wednesday evenings and Sunday mornings and evenings. These exercises are conducted by two theological students from Howard University who receive their board for their services. They visit the wards daily, write letters for the patients, and perform such other services as may be required of them. Ministers from the city, representing the various denominations are permitted to visit the hospital at all hours of the day and night.

Medical students from the several medical colleges have availed themselves of the clinics and the opportunity to study disease at the bedside under the supervision of the medical staff.

I desire to make mention of the faithful manner in which my associates and the attendants have discharged their duty. The number of admissions has been large and the medical corps has been fully taxed in providing and caring for the sick.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

C. B. PURVIS, M. D.
Surgeon-in-Chief.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

TABLE A.—*Nativity of patients.*

Virginia	405	Georgia	4
District of Columbia	241	Italy	3
Maryland	217	New Hampshire	3
Ireland	116	Delaware	3
Germany	67	Rhode Island	3
New York	48	Sweden	2
Pennsylvania	46	Florida	2
England	32	Indiana	2
North Carolina	18	Nova Scotia	1
Ohio	12	Michigan	2
Massachusetts	12	Poland	1
Kentucky	11	Hayti	1
Canada	11	Oregon	1
West Virginia	9	Portugal	1
Scotland	8	Missouri	1
Maine	7	Alabama	1
France	7	Spain	1
Mississippi	6	Nebraska	1
Tennessee	5	Panama	1
New Jersey	5	Texas	1
Illinois	5	Arizona	1
New Brunswick	4	Connecticut	1
Vermont	4	Denmark	1
South Carolina	4	At sea	1
Switzerland	4	Unknown	26
Louisiana	4		

TABLE B.

The diseases and conditions for which the patients were admitted to hospital and treated in dispensary were as follows:

Disease, &c.	Hospital.	Dispensary.	Disease, &c.	Hospital.	Dispensary.
Fracture of humerus	1	1	Abscess	9	13
Fracture of forearm	1	1	Abscess of pelvis	1	.....
Fracture and dislocation of elbow	1	.....	Abscess of knee joint	1	.....
Fracture of femur	1	1	Psoas abscess	3	.....
Comp. com. fracture of both legs	1	.....	Burns	4	7
Comp. com. fracture of leg	1	.....	Cartilaginous tumors	1	.....
Fracture of leg	2	.....	Tumor of eye	.....	3
Fracture of fibula	3	.....	Tumor of throat	.....	1
Fracture of ribs	2	1	Tumor of brain	1	.....
Fracture of clavicle	2	.....	Keloid tumor	.....	2
Dislocation of shoulder	2	1	Cancer of face	1	.....
Dislocation of femur	.....	1	Cancer of throat	1	.....
Gunshot wounds	7	4	Cancer of breast	5	2
Incised wounds	6	13	Cancer of duodenum	1	.....
Lacerated wounds	2	10	Cancer of rectum	1	.....
Contused wounds	4	15	Cancer of uterus	3	.....
Punctured wounds	1	.....	Senile gangrene	1	.....
Contusions	13	2	Epistaxis	.....	2
Sprains	6	10	Syphilis	39	35
Internal hemorrhage	1	.....	Syphilis, secondary	18	10
Concussion of spinal cord	1	.....	Syphilis, tertiary	4	10
Concussion of brain	1	.....	Gonorrhœa	11	59
Inflammation of knee joint	2	.....	Bubo	9	5
Inflammation of ankle joint	1	1	Orchitis	4	3
Periostitis	2	4	Hydrocele	1	.....
Synovitis	4	.....	Fistula of urethra	3	.....
Paronychia	2	2	Stricture of urethra	3	.....
Bunion	2	.....	Dysuria	1	2
Anthrax	1	1	Hæmaturia	.....	5
Frost-bite	9	6	Incontinence of urine	.....	2
Dog-bite	1	.....	Retention of urine	.....	2
Caries	9	3	Cystitis	3	6
Necrosis	2	.....	Urinary calculi	1	.....
Anchylosis	.....	1	Fistula in ano	6	1
Chronic ulcer	27	26	Hæmorrhoids	2	5

TABLE B—Continued.

Disease, &c.	Hospital.	Dispensary.	Disease, &c.	Hospital.	Dispensary.
Bright's disease	15	4	Stomatitis	.....	1
Ascites	2	1	Dyspepsia	7	51
General dropsy	2	.....	Parotitis	4	7
Acute rheumatism	47	90	Constipation	2	168
Chronic rheumatism	63	9	Pyrosis	.....	2
Lumbago	9	16	Hæmatemesis	.....	1
Sciatica	2	1	Gastralgia	.....	9
Torticollis	1	.....	Acute diarrhœa	22	51
Alcoholism	45		Chronic diarrhœa	15	1
Delirium tremens	8	.....	Acute dysentery	2	9
Amaurosis	.....	25	Entero-colitis	.....	1
Cataract	2	2	Cholera morbus	1	3
Conjunctivitis	4	24	Hypertrophy of liver	1	.....
Conjunctivitis, granular	.....	3	Scirrhus of liver	2	.....
Ophthalmia, scrofulous	1	.....	Jaundice	1	5
Iritis	1	1	Hernia	7	3
Staphyloma	1	.....	Cephalalgia	2	26
Scarlatina	2	.....	Neuralgia	6	17
Rubeola	4	.....	Hemicrania	.....	3
Varicella	.....	1	Dementia	10	.....
Tinea capitis	.....	1	Insanity	3	.....
Eczema	3	21	Convulsions	2	6
Urticaria	1	2	Epilepsy	20	2
Herpes	2	4	Paralysis	24	4
Acne rosacea	1	.....	Locomotor ataxia	3	.....
Erythema	.....	2	Congestion of brain	7	.....
Otorrhœa	.....	2	Apoplexy	4	.....
Goitre	.....	2	Embolism	1	.....
Glandular enlargement	.....	9	Spinal irritation	1	.....
Scrofula	2	13	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	.....
Intermittent fever, quotidian	53	79	Hysteria	7	26
Intermittent fever, tertian	81	195	Insomnia	.....	1
Remittent fever	22	21	Melanopathia	1	.....
Typhoid fever	15	.....	Poison	.....	2
Malarial fever	3	.....	Poison, p. oak	1	.....
Typho-malarial fever	1	.....	Cellulitis	3	.....
Erysipelas	13	4	Curvature of spine	1	1
Acute bronchitis	35	175	Opium habit	1	.....
Chronic bronchitis	5	100	Pregnancy	95	17
Tonsillitis	7	55	Confinement	4	.....
Asthma	5	4	Abortion	8	1
Catarrh	.....	4	Mammitis	3	.....
Influenza	.....	9	Mammary abscess	.....	3
Pleurisy	9	49	Ovaritis	2	2
Congestion of lungs	2	.....	Ovarian tumors	1	.....
Pneumonia	9	12	Vesico-vaginal fistula	1	.....
Pleuro-pneumonia	3	.....	Recto-vaginal fistula	1	.....
Typhoid-pneumonia	1	.....	Retroversion	1	1
Pleurodynia	4	4	Antiversion	.....	1
Gangrene of lung	1	.....	Subluxation	1	.....
Acute laryngitis	1	2	Subinvolution	3	1
Spasm of glottis	1	.....	Prolapsus uteri	1	2
Dyspnœa	.....	16	Endocervicitis	2	.....
Croup	.....	6	Ulceration of uterus	2	.....
Phthisis pulmonalis	105	27	Hypertrophy of uterus	1	.....
Phthisis laryngeal	2	.....	Fibroid tumors of uterus	5	.....
Hæmoptysis	7	3	Congestion of uterus	1	.....
Tuberculosis	1	.....	Acute metritis	1	6
Peritonitis	2	4	Endometritis	1	.....
Valvular disease of heart	14	.....	Menorrhagia	4	18
Functional disease of heart	4	7	Amenorrhœa	1	7
Hypertrophy of heart	4	.....	Dysmenorrhœa	1	4
Endocarditis	1	.....	Leucorrhœa	2	19
Cardiac dropsy	10	1	Infancy	87	.....
Angina pectoris	1	.....	Congenital debility	3	8
Rupture of pulmonary artery	1	.....	Dentition	.....	1
Hydrothorax	1	.....	Cholera infantum	.....	1
Gastritis	4	9	Worms	.....	15
Gastric ulcer	2	.....	Senile debility	15	20
Colic	1	22	Impotency	.....	1
Epulis	1	.....	Convalescent	56	.....
Pharyngitis	.....	11	Odontalgia	.....	156
Aphthæ	.....	3	Teeth extracted	.....	160

TABLE C.—*Causes of death.*

Diseases, &c.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Diseases, &c.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Phthisis pulmonalis	9	56	65	Abcess of pelvis	...	1	1
Senile debility	1	14	15	Psoas abcess	...	1	1
Typhoid fever	2	9	11	Comp. com. fracture r. leg	...	1	1
Bright's disease	2	9	11	Comp. com. fracture both legs	...	1	1
Cardiac dropsy	...	7	7	Scirrhus of liver	...	1	1
Chronic diarrhœa	1	6	7	Paralysis	...	1	1
Congestion of brain	1	4	5	Aneurism of arch of aorta	...	1	1
Valvular disease of heart	...	4	4	Senile gangrene	...	1	1
General dropsy	...	3	3	Phthisis, laryngeal	...	1	1
Hæmoptysis	...	3	3	Tuberculosis	...	1	1
Erysipelas	1	2	3	Caries of femur and hip joint	...	1	1
Pleuro-pneumonia	1	2	3	Acute diarrhœa	1	...	1
Congeital debility	...	3	3	Embolism	...	1	1
Pneumonia	...	2	2	Internal hemorrhage	...	1	1
Congestion of lungs	...	2	2	Hydrothorax	...	1	1
Hypertrophy of heart	...	2	2	Rupture of pulmonary artery	...	1	1
Cancer of uterus	...	2	2	Compression of brain	...	1	1
Apoplexy	...	2	2	Vesico-vaginal fistula	...	1	1
Tertiary syphilis	1	1	2	Cancer of breast	...	1	1
Cancer of face	1	...	1	Malarial fever	1	...	1
Cancer of breast	...	1	1	Typho-malarial fever	...	1	1
Typhoid pneumonia	...	1	1	Cholera infantum	...	1	1
Hypertrophy of liver	...	1	1				
Chronic ulceration of stomach	...	1	1	Total	22	157	179

TABLE D.

	White.			Colored.			Indian.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	
Remaining June 30, 1882	25	9	34	92	102	194	...	228
Admitted	438	107	545	388	362	750	1	1,296
Born	2	2	4	40	33	73	...	77
Totals	440	109	549	428	395	823	1	1,373
Totals in hospital	465	118	583	520	497	1,017	1	1,601
Discharged	418	90	508	354	339	693	1	1,202
Died	16	6	22	98	59	157	...	179
Stillborn	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	6
Totals	434	96	530	455	401	856	1	1,387
Remaining June 30, 1883	31	22	53	65	96	161	...	214

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL, JUNE 30, 1883.

VISITORS.

JOSEPH M. TONER, M. D., *President of the Board.*
JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.
WILLIAM GRIER, M. D., U. S. N.
MRS. A. M. GANGEWER.
MRS. AMELIA J. ROWLAND.
ADM. JOHN J. ALMY, U. S. N.
WALTER D. DAVIDGE, ESQ.
REV. W. S. EDWARDS, D. D.
CHAS. H. CRANE, M. D., U. S. A.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

MESSRS. TONER, GRIER, AND CRANE.

CHAPLAINS.

REV. JOHN CHESTER, D. D.
" A. FLORIDUS STEELE.
REV. J. G. BUTLER, D. D.
" THOS. B. HUGHES.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

W. W. GODDING, M. D., *Superintendent and ex officio Secretary of the Board of Visitors.*
SAMUEL B. LYON, M. D., *Chief Clerk and Physician in Charge of the Female Department.*
A. H. WITMER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician in Charge of the Male Department.*
MAURICE J. STACK, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician*
A. C. PATTERSON, M. D., *Third Assistant Physician.*
J. C. SIMPSON, M. D., *Night Medical Inspector.*

REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Near Washington, D. C., October 1, 1883.

SIR: The Board of Visitors of the hospital respectfully submit this their twenty-eighth annual report.

The following tables exhibit in a condensed form the extent and result of the hospital work during the past as well as previous years:

Summary.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Remaining June 30, 1882	709	231	942
Admitted during the year ending June 30, 1883	201	64	265
Whole number under treatment	910	297	1,207
DISCHARGED.			
Recovered	76	18	94
Improved	33	16	49
Unimproved	.....	6	6
Not insane	.....	1	1
Died	46	17	63
Total discharged and died	155	58	213
Remaining June 30, 1883	755	239	994

Admissions and discharges.

		Males.			Females.			Totals.	
REMAINING JUNE 30, 1882.									
Army	White	410			3				
	Colored	10	420		.....	3		423	
Navy	White	49							
	Colored	.....	49					49	
Marine Hospital Service	White	11							
	Colored	3	14					14	
Civil life	White	168			167				
	Colored	58	226	709	63	230	233	456	942
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1882–'83.									
Army	White	79							
	Colored	1	80					80	
Navy	White	12							
	Colored	1	13					13	

Admissions and discharges—Continued.

		Males.			Females.			Totals.	
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1882–'83—Continued.									
Marine Hospital Service	White	5							
	Colored	1	6					6	
Civil life	White	76			45				
	Colored	26	102	201	19	64	64	166	265
UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.									
Army	White	489			3				
	Colored	11	500		.....	3		503	
Navy	White	61							
	Colored	1	62					62	
Marine Hospital Service	White	16							
	Colored	4	20					20	
Civil life	White	244			212				
	Colored	84	328	910	82	294	297	622	1,207
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—*Recovered.*									
Army	White	29							
	Colored	2	31					31	
Navy	White	4							
	Colored	.....	4					4	
Marine Hospital Service	White								
	Colored								
Civil life	White	37			13				
	Colored	4	41	76	5	18	18	59	94
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—*Improved.*									
Army	White	9							
	Colored	....	9					9	
Navy	White	1							
	Colored	.....	1					1	
Marine Hospital Service	White								
	Colored								
Civil life	White	21			13				
	Colored	2	23	33	3	16	16	39	49
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—*Unimproved.*									
Civil life	White				6				
	Colored				.....	6			6
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—*Not insane.*									
Civil life	White				1				
	Colored				.....	1			1
DECEASED DURING THE YEAR.									
Army	White	17							
	Colored	....	17					17	
Navy	White	.....							
	Colored	1	1					1	
Marine Hospital Service	White	3							
	Colored	.....	3					3	
Civil life	White	18			10				
	Colored	7	25	46	7	17	17	42	63

Admissions and discharges—Continued.

		Males.			Females.			Totals.	
REMAINING JUNE 30, 1883.									
Army	White	434			3				
	Colored	9	443		.....	3		446	
Navy	White	56							
	Colored	.....	56					56	
Marine Hospital Service	White	13							
	Colored	4	17					17	
Civil life	White	168			169				
	Colored	71	239	755	67	236	239	475	994

NOTE.—There were ten less persons than cases under treatment in the course of the year by reason of readmissions.

The patients from civil life remaining June 30, 1883, are classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
District of Columbia, transient	24	7	31
District of Columbia, resident indigent	197	223	420
District of Columbia convicts	8	.....	8
United States convicts	5	.....	5
Private patients	5	6	11
Total	239	236	475

Monthly changes of population.

Date.	Admitted.			Discharged.						
							Died.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total disch'g'd, including deaths.
July, 1882	16	10	26	14	7	21	1	2	3	24
August, 1882	16	3	19	9	5	14	1	1	2	16
September, 1882	9	6	15	7	3	10	3	.....	3	13
October, 1882	17	3	20	10	4	14	4	.....	4	18
November, 1882	9	4	13	11	2	13	5	3	8	21
December, 1882	35	10	45	10	1	11	5	1	6	17
January, 1883	13	4	17	5	1	6	6	1	7	13
February, 1883	14	6	20	4	4	8	9	4	13	21
March, 1883	18	4	22	6	4	10	2	1	3	13
April, 1883	19	6	25	6	2	8	5	1	6	14
May, 1883	19	5	24	11	4	15	3	2	5	20
June, 1883	16	3	19	16	4	20	2	1	3	23
Total	201	64	265	109	41	150	46	17	63	213

Physical condition of those who died.

Apoplexy	6	Organic disease of brain and congestive chill	1
Apoplexy, epileptic	2	Organic disease of brain and heart	1
Asphyxia *	2	Organic disease of heart	3
Epileptic convulsions	4	Paresis	6
Exhaustion from chronic epileptic mania	1	Paresis, with epileptiform convulsions	4
Fracture of skull—suicide	1	Paralysis, bulbar	1
Gastritis	1	Phthisis pulmonalis	4
Inanition	4	Pneumonia	3
Inanition and diarrhœa	2	Remittent fever	1
Intermittent fever	1	Rheumatism, with organic disease of heart	1
Necrosis of femur	1	Septicæmia	1
Necrosis of tibia	1		
Old age	1		
Organic disease of brain	10		63

* Accidental choking from food in larynx.

Duration of the mental disease, on admission, of those who recovered.

Under 10 days	8	Between 10 and 12 months	1
Between 10 and 20 days	11	1 and 2 years	9
20 and 30 days	4	2 and 3 years	4
1 and 2 months	13	3 and 4 years	4
2 and 3 months	6	4 and 5 years	2
3 and 4 months	16	5 and 6 years	2
4 and 5 months	4	10 and 12 years	2
5 and 6 months	2		
6 and 8 months	5		94
8 and 10 months	1		

Duration of the mental disease of those who died.

Three months	2	Twelve years	1
Nine months	1	Fourteen years	1
Eleven months	1	Fifteen years	1
One year	12	Sixteen years	1
Two years	5	Seventeen years	1
Three years	6	Nineteen years	2
Four years	2	Twenty-six years	2
Five years	1	Twenty-seven years	1
Six years	2	Twenty-eight years	1
Seven years	3	Thirty years	1
Eight years	3	Unknown	6
Nine years	2		
Ten years	2		
Eleven years	3		63

Duration of disease on admission.

		Males.			Females.			Totals.	
LESS THAN SIX MONTHS.									
Army	White	26							
	Colored	.....	26					26	
Navy	White	10							
	Colored	.....	10					10	
Marine Hospital Service	White	4							
	Colored	1	5					5	
Civil life	White	38			22				
	Colored	8	46	87	13	35	35	81	122

Duration of disease on admission—Continued.

		Males.			Females.			Totals.	
LESS THAN ONE YEAR.									
Army	White	10							
	Colored	.....							
			10					10	
Navy	White	1							
	Colored	.....							
			1					1	
Marine Hospital Service	White								
	Colored								
Civil life	White				3				
	Colored	1			3				
			1			6		7	
				12			6		18
ONE TO TWO YEARS.									
Army	White	12							
	Colored	1							
			13					13	
Navy	White								
	Colored								
Marine Hospital Service	White	1							
	Colored	.....							
			1					1	
Civil life	White	10			2				
	Colored	7			1				
			17			3		20	
				31			3		34
OVER TWO YEARS.									
Army	White	6							
	Colored	.....							
			6					6	
Navy	White	1							
	Colored	.....							
			1					1	
Marine Hospital Service	White								
	Colored								
Civil life	White	9			3				
	Colored	.....			.....				
			9			3		12	
				16			3		19
OVER THREE YEARS.									
Army	White	3							
	Colored	.....							
			3					3	
Navy	White								
	Colored								
Marine Hospital Service	White								
	Colored								
Civil life	White	5			2				
	Colored	.....			.....				
			5			2		7	
				8			2		10
OVER FOUR YEARS.									
Army	White	1							
	Colored	.....							
			1					1	
Navy	White								
	Colored								
Marine Hospital Service	White								
	Colored								
Civil life	White	2			1				
	Colored	.....			1				
			2			2		4	
				3			2		5
FIVE TO TEN YEARS.									
Army	White	11							
	Colored	.....							
			11					11	
Navy	White								
	Colored								
Marine Hospital Service	White								
	Colored								

Duration of disease on admission—Continued.

		Males.			Females.			Totals.	
FIVE TO TEN YEARS—Continued.									
Civil life	White	3			2				
	Colored	.....	3		.....	2		5	
TEN TO TWENTY YEARS.				14			2		16
Army	White	7							
	Colored	.....	7					7	
Navy	White	.....							
	Colored	1	1					1	
Marine Hospital Service	White								
	Colored								
Civil life	White	6			7				
	Colored	4	10		1	8		18	
OVER TWENTY YEARS.				18			8		26
Army	White	2							
	Colored	.....	2					2	
Navy	White								
	Colored								
Marine Hospital Service	White								
	Colored								
Civil life	White	2			2				
	Colored	6	8		.....	2		10	
UNKNOWN.				10			2		12
Army	White	1							
	Colored	.....	1					1	
Navy	White								
	Colored								
Marine Hospital Service	White								
	Colored								
Civil life	White				1				
	Colored			1	.....	1		1	2
NOT INSANE.									
Civil life	White	1							1
									265

'able showing the nativity, as far as could be ascertained, of the 5,675 cases treated.

NATIVE BORN.		FOREIGN BORN.	
·ict of Columbia	629	Ireland	1,145
York	419	Germany	753
·land	409	England	134
inia	424	France	53
ısylvania	300	Canada	48
	152	Scotland	39
ıachusetts	130	Switzerland	17
ıe	65	Italy	23
ois	54	Denmark	15
ıecticut	49	Norway	11
Hampshire	54	Sweden	16
ana	42	Poland	11
·ucky	39	Russia	8
·igan	33	Austria	8
Jersey	40	Nova Scotia	9
ıessee	26	Spain	4
·onsin	21	Holland	7
ıont	28	Wales	4
ouri	27	Portugal	4
le Island	19	Hungary	4
ware	14	Mexico	4
h Carolina	22	Saxony	4
ama	9	Malta	3
h Carolina	11	Belgium	3
ı	4	Buenos Ayres	1
gia	12	Costa Rica	1
issippi	12	Bavaria	2
siana	8	Sicily	1
t Virginia	10	British Columbia	1
ıas	2	British possessions	1
ida	2	East Indies (British)	2
ıs	5	West Indies (British)	5
'ornia	3	West Indies (Hayti)	1
:taw Nation	2	New Brunswick	1
rado	1	Cuba	2
ınsas	1	China	1
ın Territory	1	Sandwich Islands	1
:ana Territory	1	Coast of Africa	2
		Cyprus	1
Total	3,080	Turkey	1
		Total	2,351

ve born	3,080
ign born	2,351
nown	244
Total	5,675

Form of disease in those admitted.

	Total last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.		Total last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.
ı, acute	1,936	64	2,000	Kleptomania	3	.....	3
ı, chronic	863	59	922	Nymphomania	3	.....	3
ıcholia	680	37	717	Imbecility	50	6	56
ntia	1,354	57	1,411	Opium eaters	11	.....	11
ntia, senile	62	7	69	Not insane	7	1	8
is	73	11	84				
mania	366	23	389	Total	5,410	265	5,675
omania (Bell's dis-)	2	.....	2				

As far as could be ascertained, the volunteers of the Army and Navy under treatment during the year ending June 30, 1883, entered the service from the following States:

	Army.	Navy.	Total.		Army.	Navy.	Total.
New York	41		41	Maine	7		7
Ohio	29		29	Nebraska	1		1
Pennsylvania	20		20	Delaware	1		1
Indiana	19		19	Minnesota	2		2
Michigan	11		11	Iowa	4		4
Illinois	18		18	North Carolina	1		1
Wisconsin	7		7	New Mexico	1		1
Missouri	5		5	Kentucky	1		1
Connecticut	7		7	Louisiana	1		1
New Hampshire	3		3	West Virginia	2		2
Vermont	1		1	Rhode Island	1		1
Maryland	8		8	Unknown	10	2	12
Massachusetts	20		20				
New Jersey	5		5		226	2	228

Tabular statement of the time of life at which the 5,675 cases treated since the opening of the institution became insane.

	1882.	Admitted.	1883.
Under 10 years	88	13	101
Between 10 and 15 years	57	3	60
15 and 20 years	336	18	354
20 and 25 years	976	30	1,006
25 and 30 years	1,076	47	1,123
30 and 35 years	931	38	969
35 and 40 years	626	29	655
40 and 45 years	415	28	443
45 and 50 years	282	19	301
50 and 60 years	271	21	292
60 and 70 years	153	12	165
70 and 80 years	53	4	57
80 and 90 years	8		8
Unknown	131	2	133
Not insane	7	1	8
Total	5,410	265	5,675

Private patients.

			Total.
There were at the beginning of the year	9 males,	8 females	17
Received during the year	8 males,	4 females	12
Whole number under treatment	17 males,	12 females	29
Discharged during the year	12 males,	6 females	18
Remaining at the end of the year	5 males,	6 females	11

June 30, 1883.

Years.	Admitted. New cases. Male.	Admitted. New cases. Female.	Admitted. Relapsed cases. Male.	Admitted. Relapsed cases. Female.	Admitted. Total.	Of each year's discharged and died in 1883. Recovered. Male.	Recovered. Female.	Recovered. Total.	Improved. Male.	Improved. Female.	Improved. Total.	Unimproved. Male.	Unimproved. Female.	Unimproved. Total.	Died. Male.	Died. Female.	Died. Total.	Total discharged and died of each year's admissions. Recovered. Male.	Recovered. Female.	Recovered. Total.	Improved. Male.	Improved. Female.	Improved. Total.	Unimproved. Male.	Unimproved. Female.	Unimproved. Total.	Died. Male.	Died. Female.	Died. Total.	Remaining of each year's admissions, June 30, 1883. Male.	Remaining. Female.	Remaining. Total.
1855	26	37			63											1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	4	7	17	26	43	4	3	7
1855–'56	36	11			47													9	6	15	2	1	3	2		2	20	3	23	3	1	4
1856–'57	24	25	1	2	52													8	6	14	3	3	6	3	4	7	11	9	20		5	5
1857–'58	27	11	2	3	43								1	1				16	4	20	2		2	3	1	4	7	6	13	1	3	4
1858–'59	45	15	2	3	65													12	5	17	6	5	11	6	2	8	20	4	24	3	2	5
1859–'60	67	19	1	5	92													36	8	44	9	2	11	3	1	4	17	11	28	3	2	5
1860–'61	60	30	4	1	95													38	15	53	5	3	8	2		2	17	11	28	2	2	4
1861–'62	172	11	2	1	186													128	4	132	12	1	13	1		1	32	5	37	1	2	3
1862–'63	323	18	7	7	355													228	5	233	36	6	42	2	4	6	61	5	66	3	5	8
1863–'64	462	23	22	2	509													296	8	304	99	7	106	8		8	75	8	83	6	2	8
1864–'65	452	34	26	2	514													264	7	271	66	7	73	13	1	14	119	20	139	16	1	17
1865–'66	182	24	12	4	222													97	5	102	20	4	24	10	1	11	51	12	63	16	6	22
1866–'67	71	18	17	3	109													42	8	50	6	3	9	8		8	21	6	27	11	4	15
1867–'68	105	28	15	5	153													53	15	68	7	6	13	6	2	8	36	9	45	18	1	19
1868–'69	114	32	19	3	168										1		1	51	10	61	17	9	26	9	2	11	30	9	39	26	5	31
1869–'70	130	26	16	10	182		1	1							1		1	35	10	45	22	9	31	11	3	14	50	8	58	28	5	33
1870–'71	147	28	14	6	195										2		2	52	10	62	24	9	33	4	2	6	51	11	62	30	3	33
1871–'72	120	38	22	6	186					1	1							54	14	68	18	8	26	9	5	14	33	7	40	28	10	38
1872–'73	130	37	23	14	204													49	13	62	26	12	38	2	5	7	44	15	59	32	6	38
1873–'74	165	28	27	10	230	1		1							1		1	84	12	96	18	11	29	4	1	5	50	7	57	36	7	43
1874–'75	155	37	24	14	230				1		1				1		1	65	12	77	30	13	43	5	3	8	48	10	58	31	13	44
1875–'76	136	37	30	10	213										1	2	3	59	18	77	29	9	38				29	8	37	49	12	61
1876–'77	119	37	28	14	198								1	1	1	1	2	51	18	69	26	13	39	2	2	4	39	9	48	29	9	38
1877–'78	109	31	29	13	182	1		1	1		1				3	1	4	48	13	61	23	5	28	2	2	4	35	10	45	30	14	44
1878–'79	138	42	31	11	222				1		1		1	1	3		3	55	22	77	32	5	37	3	3	6	35	9	44	44	14	58
1879–'80	159	33	22	11	225		2	2	1		1				3		3	57	12	69	22	10	32		4	4	43	9	52	59	9	68
1880–'81	135	51	26	11	223	3		3	1	5	6		1	1	4	2	6	54	12	66	20	15	35	1	3	4	30	11	41	56	21	77
1881–'82	151	59	27	10	247	22	5	27	12	4	16		2	2	12	3	15	53	15	68	28	6	34	1	5	6	29	11	40	67	32	99
1882–'83	169	51	32	13	265	49	11	60	16	6	22				13	7	20	49	11	60	16	6	22				13	7	20	123	40	163
Totals	4,129	871	481	194	5,675	76	19	95	33	16	49		6	6	46	17	63	2,044	301	2,345	625	189	814	123	60	183	1,063	276	1,339	755	239	994

NOTE.—Of the recoveries, one female not insane, admitted in 1881–'82, is included.

Table showing admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and proportion of recoveries; per cent. of the discharges, including deaths, for each year since the opening of the hospital.

Years.	Admitted.			Discharged.												Remaining June 30 in each year.			Daily average.			Percentage of recoveries on discharges.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers.			Percentage of deaths on total numbers under treatment.		
				Recovered.			Improved.			Unimprov'd.			Died.																	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1855	26	37	63	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	34	60	19.35	20.65	40.00	....	100.00	100.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
1855-'56	36	11	47	3	2	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	5	3	8	54	39	93	41.20	37.98	79.18	37.50	33.33	35.71	12.13	7.09	10.10	8.06	6.66	7.48
1856-'57	25	27	52	2	4	6	3	1	4	7	3	10	8	8	16	59	50	109	54.55	42.80	97.35	10.00	25.00	16.66	14.66	18.69	16.43	10.13	12.12	11.03
1857-'58	29	14	43	13	5	18	1	1	2	2	....	2	7	6	13	65	52	117	57.70	50.31	108.01	56.52	41.66	51.42	12.13	11.92	12.03	7.95	9.37	8.55
1858-'59	47	18	65	16	5	21	1	4	5	5	3	8	6	4	10	84	54	138	72.93	56.24	129.17	57.14	31.25	47.73	8.22	7.11	7.74	5.36	5.71	5.49
1859-'60	68	24	92	26	7	33	4	3	7	3	2	5	13	5	18	106	61	167	100.68	59.00	159.68	56.52	41.17	52.38	12.91	8.47	11.27	8.55	6.41	7.82
1860-'61	64	31	95	42	11	53	5	2	7	2	..	2	12	7	19	109	72	181	109.76	64.81	174.57	68.85	55.55	65.43	10.93	10.80	10.88	7.06	7.61	7.25
1861-'62	174	12	186	96	8	104	14	1	15	....	....	....	26	10	36	147	65	212	123.75	65.74	189.49	70.59	42.10	67.09	21.01	15.21	19.00	9.18	11.90	9.81
1862-'63	330	25	355	197	6	203	17	1	18	3	3	6	57	4	61	203	76	279	168.41	72.31	240.72	71.89	42.85	70.48	33.84	5.53	25.34	11.95	4.44	10.76
1863-'64	484	25	509	282	6	288	69	1	70	5	....	5	67	8	75	264	86	350	205.73	77.66	283.39	66.66	40.00	65.75	32.56	10.30	26.40	9.75	7.92	9.51
1864-'65	478	36	514	315	9	324	110	12	122	11	..	11	139	8	147	167	93	260	277.42	83.31	361.23	54.78	31.03	53.64	50.10	9.54	40.69	18.73	6.55	17.01
1865-'66	194	28	222	104	5	109	20	7	27	10	1	11	41	12	53	186	96	282	190.92	90.70	281.62	59.42	20.00	54.50	21.47	13.23	18.82	11.35	9.91	10.99
1866-'67	88	21	109	45	7	52	11	3	14	11	1	12	19	14	33	188	92	280	189.66	89.46	279.12	52.32	28.00	46.85	10.02	15.65	11.82	6.93	11.96	8.44
1867-'68	120	33	153	49	15	64	6	2	8	5	1	6	22	5	27	226	102	328	221.17	96.44	317.61	59.75	65.22	60.95	9.95	5.18	9.50	7.14	4.00	6.23
1868-'69	133	35	168	59	11	70	9	6	15	8	2	10	24	9	33	259	109	368	244.55	108.03	352.58	59.00	39.28	54.69	9.81	8.33	9.35	6.70	6.57	6.65
1869-'70	146	36	182	32	8	40	16	8	24	11	3	14	15	3	18	331	123	454	294.69	108.08	402.77	43.24	36.37	41.67	5.09	2.77	4.36	3.71	2.05	3.27
1870-'71	161	34	195	50	12	62	21	7	28	4	3	7	33	11	44	384	124	508	354.34	121.66	476.00	46.30	36.36	43.97	9.31	9.04	9.24	6.70	7.00	6.78
1871-'72	142	44	186	43	8	51	16	13	29	8	1	9	37	7	44	422	139	561	407.21	131.57	538.78	41.34	27.59	38.34	9.09	5.32	8.16	7.04	4.17	6.34
1872-'73	153	51	204	49	15	64	23	5	28	3	5	8	32	13	45	468	152	620	431.03	144.11	575.14	45.70	39.47	44.13	7.42	9.02	7.82	5.56	6.84	5.88
1873-'74	192	38	230	67	12	79	22	8	30	6	3	9	39	11	50	526	156	682	492.44	151.36	643.80	50.00	35.29	47.02	7.92	7.27	7.76	5.91	5.79	5.88
1874-'75	179	51	230	66	9	75	28	22	50	8	3	11	51	7	58	552	166	718	536.46	164.17	700.63	43.13	21.95	38.06	9.50	4.26	8.27	7.23	3.38	6.36
1875-'76	166	47	213	67	17	84	26	10	36	1	..	1	48	18	66	576	168	744	564.78	165.59	730.37	47.18	37.78	45.45	8.49	10.87	9.04	6.68	8.45	7.09
1876-'77	147	51	198	66	17	83	27	13	40	2	..	2	45	7	52	583	182	765	587.41	176.30	763.71	47.80	45.94	46.89	7.66	3.96	6.80	6.22	3.19	5.52
1877-'78	138	44	182	49	11	60	32	9	41	3	4	7	37	9	46	600	193	793	596.82	184.37	781.19	40.49	33.33	38.96	6.19	4.88	5.88	5.13	3.98	4.35
1878-'79	169	53	222	68	24	92	30	7	37	3	1	4	51	12	63	617	202	819	619.10	196.70	815.80	44.73	54.54	46.93	8.23	6.10	7.72	6.63	4.87	6.20
1879-'80	181	44	225	38	14	52	23	10	33	..	3	3	46	13	59	691	206	897	655.34	196.63	851.97	35.51	35.00	35.37	7.01	6.61	6.92	5.76	5.28	5.65
1880-'81	161	62	223	62	10	72	27	9	36	....	6	6	63	18	81	700	225	925	685.37	211.38	896.75	40.78	23.25	36.92	9.19	8.51	9.03	7.39	6.71	7.23
1881-'82	178	69	247	62	21	83	31	8	39	2	5	7	74	27	101	709	233	942	697.10	232.88	929.98	36.69	34.43	36.08	10.61	11.59	10.86	8.43	9.18	8.61
1882-'83	201	64	265	76	19	95	33	16	49	....	6	6	46	17	63	755	239	994	729.89	235.27	965.16	49.03	31.03	44.13	6.30	7.22	6.52	5.05	5.72	5.22
Total 29 y'rs	4,610	1,065	5,675	2,044	301	2,345	625	189	814	123	60	183	1,063	276	1,339															

Summary of total admissions.

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Percentage of cases recovered	44.34	28.26	41.32
Percentage of cases improved	13.56	17.75	14.35
Percentage of cases unimproved	2.67	5.63	3.22
Percentage of cases died	23.06	25.92	23.60
Percentage of cases remaining	16.37	22.44	17.51
	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen that the number of admissions during the year ending June 30, 1883, was 265, which is in excess of that of any other year since the war, while the whole number under treatment, 1,207, is the largest total of any year since the hospital was opened for inmates. This is mainly due to the fact that, in addition to the usual sources of supply, quite a number have already been received from the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in accordance with the legislation of the last Congress which provided for the care of that class of the insane at the hospital. A considerable number of this class are detained at the Home until the completion of the new buildings, it being simply impossible to receive them in our present crowded condition.

The daily average number resident in the hospital has been a fraction above 965. The number of recoveries reported is 94, while only 63 have died—a mortality equivalent to about 5¼ per cent. of the whole number under treatment. The general health of the household has been good, and no epidemic disease has appeared. In view of the advanced age of so considerable a proportion of the inmates, so low a rate of mortality can hardly be expected to continue.

The per cent. of recoveries, 44.13, is higher than for some years past, and perhaps requires a word of explanation. Something, we hope, is due to the open-air treatment, which has been liberally administered, but we think more to the fact that an unusual number of acute cases of curable forms of disease have been received.

Reference to the table of those discharged recovered will show that the duration of the disease on admission had been less than six months in more than two-thirds of the cases, and in nearly half of them it had existed only for a few weeks. Those reported as recovering after some years were recurrent cases, the duration having been taken from the statement made at admission, and this properly applies to the whole term of recurrence rather than to the period of last attack. Many of these cases were cases of alcoholic insanity, belonging to the inebriate class, who did not present the evidence of continued insanity, and so suffered no prolonged detention. They were certainly intellectually well when they left the hospital, however morally imbecile, or however soon they may have returned to their cups.

The question whether the confirmed inebriate is an insane man may be regarded as still *sub judice*, although the authorities of the District of Columbia would seem by their frequent committals of this class to the hospital to be satisfied of the identity of the two. It is much to be regretted that Congress does not by distinct legislation define the legal status of this unfortunate class, and provide a suitable reformatory for them distinct from the asylums for the intellectually insane on the one hand, and apart from the lock-ups of ordinary criminals on the other—

an institution where they can be required to work, and can be detained long enough to offer some hope of their restoration to society as useful citizens. Infirm of purpose and infantile in will-power, they should be sent to moral reform schools until that part of their nature has attained its majority, although with some of them the years of the psalmist would hardly suffice for this result. At present their lot is anything but happy, alternating as they do about equally between the work-house, the hospital, and the gutter, and alike out of place in each one of them.

Under the appropriation for fire-walls, fire-escapes, and greater protection against fires, seven solid walls have been carried up from the basement through the roof; the only openings in these, except in the basement, where the floor above is on fire-proof arches, are securely closed with tin-covered doors. These, with one remaining wall, which will be built during the present year, divide the main hospital building into nine, or, including the addition now building (with a fire-proof corridor connection), into ten sections. Five fire-escapes and one iron stairway, for use as an escape, have been placed on the outside of the buildings. The iron stairway affords a safe and easy means of egress from the dormitory of Atkins Hall. The fire-escapes consist of iron ladders made fast to the wall and extending to the roof, with iron platforms with protecting hand-rail bracketed from the wall at the level of the window-sills of each story. Alongside of this ladder a 3-inch stand-pipe is carried up, with hose attachments at each story, to the top of the battlements. While these escapes and stand-pipes—being out of doors, and hence free from suffocating and blinding smoke—will prove in case of necessity a valuable aid to firemen in fighting a fire, they can hardly be depended upon as a way of escape for many of the insane. The insane will instinctively take the customary avenues of egress, hence the importance of making the corridors and stairways fire-proof. As a protection to the present stairways, many of which are of wood, tin-covered fire-doors have been substituted for the ordinary doors at all the landings, and the brick walls dividing the stairways from the wards have been carried up solid to the roof. The interior stand-pipes have also been extended through the roof, and hose attachments, with ample hose, placed on the roof, the hose being protected from the weather.

With the changes in stairways and walls provided for in the appropriation for the present year, together with the fire-proofing of corridor floors (asked for in the estimates of this year), it is believed that immunity from any general conflagration and consequent terrible loss of life will have been fully secured.

Incidental to the erection of the fire-walls are a light, open corridor, separating the first and second sections west, together with a very satisfactory arrangement of bath-room, water and drying closets, for the second section, in a tower by themselves. The improvement is so marked that a similar change will be made in constructing the remaining fire-wall between the first and second sections east.

Quite extensive additions to the hospital, in order to provide accommodations for the insane from the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, commenced during the past year, will be completed in the present. These additions, erected under the supervision of Mr. Edward Clark, the Architect of the Capitol, are tasteful brick structures, carefully built and conveniently arranged, that will afford additional room for more than 200 patients. The principal building, known as the Home, is a part of the system of detached buildings for the insane, of which the Relief, described in a previous report, is one.

This new building, designed especially for the disabled volunteer soldiers, is built on a liberal plan, and will, it is thought, prove one of our most satisfactory buildings, but a detailed description may properly be deferred until its merits have been tested by occupation, which will be, in part at least, during the coming season.

Another structure just completed, known as the Rest, is designed for a mortuary. Here special arrangements have been made for the care and preservation of the remains of the dead until the wishes of friends, often distant from Washington, can be ascertained. In our warm climate some such provision is necessary, if the feelings of relatives and the rites of sepulture, that are held sacred by all, are to be considered. In addition to the room for the reception of friends, and the last services, the building has rooms for microscopic and pathological research, as well as photography. The need of such a building and the importance of this work has long been felt, and in the hands of a competent pathologist important results are to be hoped from its future work.

The problems of varied labor, diversion, and exercise for the inmates have continued to receive much attention. Life in the open air has been encouraged by the planting of shade trees, the erection of summer-houses, and the placing of settees about the grounds. To provide suitble walks for the female patients at those seasons when our stiff clay oil is converted into mud, paths of asphalt have been laid through pleasant places. In the mild season there is now but little excuse for any one to remain indoors, and to the insane, as to every one else, there is balm in the air and health in the sunshine.

Perhaps the greatest material achievement of the year has been the very satisfactory solution of the water question. The problem of an abundant supply of pure, wholesome water for a hospital of fifteen hundred souls and all the dependent life accompanying, a most vital one, and fraught with no end of practical difficulties, has, we believe, been satisfactorily settled, without incurring the great expense of laying a water-main under the river bed, by sinking a series of artesian or tubular wells near the pumping station at the river within the hospital grounds. As the work is somewhat novel, and the result a most important one, a brief statement of what has been accomplished may properly find place here. The extent of the hospital and the number of its inmates has for some time rendered a continuous night and day service of water necessary—a service whose source of supply should afford not less than a quarter of a million of gallons daily. While no such amount is actually consumed in the twenty-four hours, there are certain hours in the day when the consumption is at the rate of 300,000 gallons daily, so that unless expensive storing reservoirs are built, the source of supply must be such as to be at all times capable of yielding that amount. This is for all the uses of the hospital. If the ordinary river water was pumped for flushing the closets, sprinkling lawns, and supplying the lake, a considerably smaller supply of pure water would suffice; but as a duplex system of tanks and pipes for the supply of water from distinct sources for different purposes in the same buildings is complicated and involves considerable additional expense, it was decided to attempt to supply the full amount from artesian wells.

Mr. J. E. Robinson, of Baltimore, Md., who had met with great success in the neighborhood of that city and elsewhere in obtaining a supply of water by means of tubular wells, was engaged to test the ground by sinking a well 1½ inches in diameter at the river side. The drill at the depth of 30 feet struck the old river-bed, a very compact clay, which *was found to be almost 300* feet in thickness. This being pierced,

the water is brought through a patent sand-chamber into the c
mon reservoir. This is a cylinder of boiler-iron, which occupies
center of the old well in the pump-house from which the river wa
was formerly pumped. As a safeguard in case of fire the old sucti
pipe from the pumps is left undisturbed in its river connection,
closed off by a valve. A suction-pipe carried from the opposite sid
the pump, terminating in the iron cylinder, takes the artesian-well wa
The pipes from these wells are so arranged that they deliver the wa
either by siphonage or pumping. The former method supplies all
water needed for the night service, and if more is required by day i
obtained by pumping. By draughting the water 10 feet below the ti
level 300,000 gallons per day can be obtained, which is the full amou
thus far required. By pumping the wells to a lower level proporti
ally more water could be obtained should it ever be needed. The wa
flowing from the wells has a uniform temperature of 51° F. The analy
made soon after the wells were opened, by Dr. Peter Collier, chemis
the Department of Agriculture, together with that distinguished
pert's opinion of the character of the water, will be found in the foll
ing letter;

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 18

Dr. W. W. GODDING:

SIR: I send inclosed the complete analysis of the larger sample of water recei
from you. The smaller sample is practically the same water. It will be seen
these results fully sustain the conclusions arrived at in the preliminary examinatio
the water, and show conclusively the very high character of the water analy
The smaller sample, A, as I have said, is obviously from the same source as the la
sample, B, and I see no reason for excluding it from the common supply.

The following analysis gives the composition of the sample B in grains per ga
of 231 cubic inches:

	Gr
Soda	.
Potassa	.
Lime	1.
Magnesia	.
Alumina and iron oxide	.

the water, similar in character, though not equal in degree, to that seen in the unfiltered water from the Potomac. The mineral matter in the water is probably combined as follows:

Grains in one gallon, 231 cubic inches.

	Grains.
Sodium, chloride, Na CL	.6895
Potassium, sulphate, $K_2 SO_4$	1.0901
Sodium, sulphate, $Na_2 SO_4$	.0522
Sodium, carbonate, $Na_2 CO_3$	.7541
Calcium, carbonate, $Ca CO_3$	1.9921
Magnesium, carbonate, $Mg CO_3$	2.0229
Alumina and iron oxide, $Al_2 O_3 Fe_2 O_3$	.4374
Silica, $Si O_2$	.7593
Total mineral matter	7.7976

You will observe that every detail of the analysis points to the fact that this supply is obtained from a source entirely independent of anything like surface water or infiltration from the river.

The especial points which to my mind appear to establish this important conclusion are as follows:

1. The comparative absence of chlorides and abundance of carbonates. (I speak only relatively, of course, since the amount of mineral matter is absolutely low.)

2. The large amount of potassium as compared with the sodium present showing that this water cannot be filtered from the river, since the river water contains practically no potassium but chloride of sodium.

3. The small amount of ammonia and albuminoid ammonia (as shown below) as compared with what by general consent is regarded as a most excellent water, viz, the Potomac water supplied to the city.

From a sanitary standpoint the amount of ammonia compounds present in a water is of extremest importance.

In the sample B was found: free ammonia. .006 part in 1,000,000; albuminoid ammonia, .005 part in 1,000,000

For purposes of comparison the result of the analysis of the Potomac water is here given, the determination having been made by the same method: Free ammonia, .016 part in 1,000,000; albuminoid ammonia, .050 part in 1,000,000.

It will be seen therefore from the above results that you have succeeded in securing a most excellent water supply for the hospital.

Sincerely yours,

PETER COLLIER.

So, then, at a total cost of less than $6,000, leaving over $9,000 of the appropriation designed to bring the Potomac water across the river unexpended, we have obtained an abundance of soft, potable water, ten times freer from organic matter than that furnished the city, and drawn, as it is, from a depth of more than 300 feet below the level of the ocean, we may fairly consider the supply to be inexhaustible.

To bring back into the sunlight such a fountain for the use of man from the hidden channels where through all the centuries it has gone unheeded to the sea is a benefaction; it is the restoration of a lost wealth to the world.

The following table shows the result of the year's farming:

Farm and garden products.

Apples, 90 bushels, at 75 cents	$67 50
Asparagus, 2,617 bunches, at 6 cents	157 02
Beans (lima), 125 bushels, at $1.25	156 25
Beans (string), 397 bushels, at 75 cents	297 75
Beef (fresh), 10,604 pounds, at 9 cents	954 36
Beets, 244 bushels, at 40 cents	97 60
Blackberries, 297 quarts, at 8 cents	23 76
Cabbages, 27,381 heads, at 6 cents	2,042 86
Cantaloupes, 10,306, at 5 cents	515 30
Carrots, 3,055 bunches, at 3 cents	91 65
Celery, 33,702 heads, at 5 cents	1,685 10

Cherries, 560 quarts, at 8 cents	$44 80
Chickens, 15 dozen, at $4.50	67 50
Corn (green), 869 dozen, at 15 cents	130 35
Cucumbers, 3,713, at 1 cent	37 13
Currants, 992 quarts, at 12½ cents	122 75
Ducks, ½ dozen, at $6	3 00
Eggs, 2,677 dozen, at 25 cents	669 25
Egg-plants, 2,447, at 5 cents	122 35
Figs, 62 quarts, at 20 cents	12 40
Geese, 2, at 75 cents	1 50
Grapes, 19,075 pounds, at 5 cents	953 75
Kale, 378 bushels, at 50 cents	189 00
Leeks, 21,752 bunches, at 3 cents	652 56
Lettuce, 9,550 heads, at 3 cents	286 50
Milk, 57,310¾ gallons, at 26 cents	12,300 73
Onions, 6,732 bunches, at 2½ cents	168 30
Parsley, 5,455 bunches, at 3 cents	163 65
Parsnips, 433 bushels, at 85 cents	368 05
Peaches, 192½ bushels, at $1.50	288 75
Pears, 26½ bushels, at $1	26 50
Peas, 506 bushels, at $1	506 00
Peppers, 3,473, at 1 cent	34 73
Pork, 43,313 pounds, at 10 cents	4,331 30
Potatoes (Irish), 383 bushels, at 70 cents	268 10
Potatoes (sweet), 310 bushels, at 55 cents	170 50
Pumpkins, 108 cart-loads, at $2	216 00
Quinces, 68 bushels, at $3	204 00
Radishes, 1,204 bunches, at 2½ cents	30 10
Radish (horse), 364 pounds, at 8 cents	29 12
Rhubarb, 902 bunches, at 2½ cents	22 55
Spinach, 20 barrels, at $1.50	30 00
Squash (summer), 6,364, at 2½ cents	159 10
Squash (winter), 60 barrels, at $1	60 00
Strawberries, 4,858 quarts, at 10 cents	485 80
Tomatoes, 988 bushels, at 55 cents	543 40
Turnips, 1,364½ bushels, at 40 cents	545 80
Veal, 68 pounds, at 10 cents	6 80
Watermelons, 40, at 12½ cents	5 00
Sale of stock, pigs, calves, &c	651 80
	30,998 07

The following products, which were consumed on the farm, are consequently not a part of the profits:

Corn-fodder (green), 16 acres, at $35	$560 00
Corn-fodder (dry), 50 tons, at $12	600 00
Grass (green), 5 acres, at $35	175 00
Hay, 180 tons, at $15	2,700 00
Oats (fodder), 15 tons, at $12	180 00
Rye (green), 3 acres, at $30	90 00
Rye (straw), 25 tons, at $12	300 00
Wheat (green fodder), 3 acres, at $35	105 00
Corn, 250 barrels, at $3	750 00
Total	5,460 00

The result is creditable to the management of the farm steward and his laborers, and compares favorably with previous years.

The endeavor has been to estimate the value at what the same products would have brought in open market. The advantage which the hospital realizes over buying in open market is that the fruits and vegetables are gathered fresh for the table, and are not withered and wilted by a long transit, and that the milk is drawn from one source, and that not artesian. Outside of this the farm is now a source of moderate income to the hospital, and might even be extended with advantage to the inmates. Green fields make inviting surroundings to the buildings,

and a walk past growing crops gives a pleasing variety to the eye which does not tire.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

For the support, clothing, and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane, of the insane of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the Revenue Cutter Service, and the United States convict insane; also for all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military or naval service of the United States, and the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, $258,750.

The basis of this estimate is $225 per annum for each inmate, and is made on the supposition that the average number will not exceed 1,150.

Congress has for some years past made provision for a part of this expense in the bill for the District of Columbia; and in view of the gradual increase in the number of the indigent insane from the District under treatment in the hospital, the amount in that bill has, from year to year, been increased.

The amount for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, is $46,700. Should Congress see fit to augment in the same ratio as hitherto, the amount in the District bill will be $50,436, leaving the sum of $208,314 to be appropriated in the sundry civil bill.

2. For general repairs and improvements, $10,000.

This is the sum which has been appropriated for this purpose for several years past, and is needed annually to preserve the property and keep everything in good working condition.

3. For special improvements, viz, a barn for stock and the storage of farm products, $5,000; for green-house and cold grapery, $3,000; for cottages on the out-farm, $2,400; to continue the protection from fire, $5,000; in all, $15,400.

We very much need an additional barn for the storage of crops and the shelter of our stock. From necessity much of the hay cut on the farm is now standing in stacks, exposed to the storms, while a portion of the cattle are stalled in sheds and temporary structures, which, while they are the best we have, are entirely inadequate and ill-suited to the needs of the growing herd.

It is not boasting to say that the United States have here as fine a stock for dairy purposes as can be found within the limits of the District of Columbia. These are not herd-book animals purchased at extravagant prices, but are for the most part high grades of Alderney cows, which have been raised on the hospital farm. Milk, as an easily assimilated form of nourishment for persons enfeebled by age and mental disease, has no substitute. With proper farm buildings a daily supply of two hundred gallons of milk can be drawn from this dairy farm. Is there any good reason why the United States should not provide for its wards as any thrifty farmer would do for himself? Why carry on the farm at such obvious disadvantage? A suitable barn, with brick basement can be built for $5,000.

An appropriation of $3,000 is asked for a cold grapery, forcing, and green house.

It is a well-established fact in the treatment of the insane that pleasant surroundings do much, by diverting the thoughts to external objects, to restore the mind. In this direction a moderate expenditure for a building for the preservation and propagation of bedding-plants to adorn the hospital grounds in summer, and now and then brighten the winter in our wards with a rose ora bunch of grapes, will be found to

passages practically fire-proof. Several of the floors in the old buil ing now need renewing, and in doing this it is desirable to substitute t fire-proof arch for the ordinary flooring support in the wards, thus affo ing a safe way of escape in case of fire. The sum asked will be su cient to make this change so far as the floors are now in a condition require renewal. Others can be changed in this way as they may r quire.

Since the date of the last report, the Board of Visitors, in comm with a circle of friends which his ability and his work, notably that connection with the Medical and Surgical History of the War, had ma world-wide, have been called to mourn the loss of Dr. Joseph K. Barne late Surgeon-General United States Army. General Barnes was at t time of his death president of the Board and its senior member in t length of his term of service. His deep interest in the welfare of t hospital, extending as it did over a period of many years, is well know and to the Board of Visitors and the officers of the institution his dea was like a personal bereavement. This is not the place for extend eulogy, but the resolutions passed by the Board at a special meetin called soon after his death and that of Dr. James C. Palmer, late Su geon-General of the Navy, and a former member of the Board, ma properly find record here:

At a special meeting of the Board of Visitors, held at the parlors of Dr. Tom April 30, 1883, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas this Board has been called to meet in extraordinary session that it m render a proper tribute of respect to the memory of its late president and oldest me ber. Therefore:

Be it resolved, That in the death of Dr. Joseph K. Barnes, late Surgeon-General of t United States Army, and the presiding officer of this Board, whose decease occurr on the 5th of April, 1883, the Government Hospital for the Insane has lost a w counselor and a constant friend, upon whom the members of the Board, in comm with the officers of the institution, had learned to lean, with implicit confidence r only in his high professional intelligence and administrative ability, but also in t provident care, the painstaking fidelity, and unselfish philanthropy which, under t pressure of manifold and exacting public duties, he never relaxed for an instant his benevolent solicitude in behalf of the patients gathered within our hospital wa

Resolved, That while the Army Medical Museum, which he founded, will stand, a deserves to stand, as an enduring monument to the memory of General Barnes in t

At the same meeting the following resolutions were also unanimously passed:

Resolved, That in the recent death of the late Surgeon-General James C. Palmer, United States Navy, whose decease occurred on the 24th of April, 1883, we mourn the loss of a former esteemed and beloved member of the Board; that we condole with his associates in the naval service, to whom he was endeared by his kindness of heart, genial disposition, and eminent professional skill and acquirements.

Resolved, That we unite in sorrow with his bereaved family, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them.

The Parking Commission of the District of Columbia have our sincere thanks for a very liberal donation of five hundred shade-trees for the beautifying of our grounds. These have been planted beside the recently made walks and roads, or grouped about the new buildings, where there is still room for more.

To Miss E. N. Gadsby we are indebted for a labor of love with selected cases among our female patients to interest them in the use of the health-lift; also for valued instruction to our nurses in the intelligent use of the same. This mode of exercise and treatment probably deserves more attention than it has received in our hospitals, and when it finds so earnest an advocate as Miss Gadsby the enthusiasm is contagious, and some good is sure to crown the effort, however much it may fail of success in other hands.

From Mr. J. E. Robinson we have received a gift of $20 to purchase slides for our lantern, which has been expended in increasing this permanent fund of entertainment.

To professor Sousa and the Marine Band we are again indebted for delightful out-of-door concerts, much enjoyed by all.

E. B. Hay, esq., and other dramatic and musical friends, are gratefully remembered by our household for pleasant winter evening memories.

Mr. Dallas of the Dead Letter Office, has favored us with newspapers, valentines, and Christmas cards, which went wrong to come right at last.

To the ladies who have brought us flowers; to the florists who gave us cuttings and bedding plants when our little glass house (which was our all in this direction) was burned out; and to all who, though not personally mentioned here, have helped us by word or deed, we would make due acknowledgment.

The year has brought but few changes. Dr. Foster, who had been for two years in charge of the female wards, and whose health had become somewhat impaired, left us early in the autumn of last year to attend to private business and engage in general practice. Dr. Foster was a thorough student, kind and conscientious; he was doing good work here, and bid fair to take high rank in the specialty. It is to be hoped that the change of climate will entirely restore him, and that he has not permanently abandoned a field for which he seemed in many respects admirably fitted. Wherever he goes he carries our best wishes for his future welfare.

Dr. Lyon has succeeded to the care of the female wards, and Dr. Patterson has been advanced from the night service to the post of third assistant physician.

Dr. J. C. Simpson, of Pennsylvania, who has succeeded Dr. Patterson as night medical inspector, is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, comes to us warmly recommended, and has devoted himself faithfully to the work.

The medical staff is composed of young men of talent, integrity, and ability, and their growing experience, year by year, renders their services

more valuable to the hospital, and is fitting them for wider spheres of usefulness in the future.

We believe the hospital was never doing better work than at present, and with all its important trusts and dependent inmates we again commend it to the nation's care.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. M. TONER,
President.
W. W. GODDING,
Secretary ex-officio.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with act of Congress approved June 4, 1880, requiring the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane to make a report to Congress annually of the detailed receipts and expenditures of the hospital for the preceding fiscal year, I have the honor to submit the following statement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. GODDING,
Superintendent.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Classified expenditure, Government Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

SUBSISTENCE.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Flour, meal, and crackers.	Ice.	Butter, cheese, and eggs.	Fresh meats.	Smoked and salt meats.	Poultry and fish.	Tea and coffee.	Sugar and molasses.	Other groceries.	Fruits and vegetables.	Grand total.
1882.													
July 31	J. T. Varnell	11				$2,790 80							
Aug. 16	Jane Waddy	22										$30 10	
22	Elizabeth McKenzie	24										63 60	
22	Maria Wormley	25										12 25	
26	G. M. Oyster & Co	29			$907 30								
26	D. J. Foley, Bro. & Co	32							$638 50				
29	J. T. Varnell	42				2,639 10							
30	G. M. Oyster & Co	44			725 30								
Sept. 15	J. S. Rickey	54										7 80	
30	J. T. Varnell	58				2,257 18							
30	Levi Baker	59										143 75	
30	Martha Eaglin	75										12 20	
30	Great Falls Ice Company	78		$766 87									
30	Rabbitt & Crown	94						$172 45					
30	J. B. Bryan & Bro	96			7 84			55 00	80 40	$29 43	$1 50		
30	Schafer & Clary	100										57 00	
30	J. H. Skidmore	103						161 20					
30	P. F. Bacon	107								636 10			
30	B. Charlton & Co	114	$97 89										
30	D. Loughran	115									88 01		
30	George M. Oyster & Co	116			832 76								
30	W. M. Galt & Co	117	1,712 80										
30	Andrews & Wade	119										173 70	
30	G. G. Cornwell	120	5 56					10 50	376 80		46 70	37 40	
30	Barbour & Hamilton	122			56 53		$1,398 16	682 75	55 72	1,361 78	351 07	86 03	
Oct. 31	S. C. Hill	157										88 29	
Nov. 1	J. T. Varnell	158				2,565 86							
15	D. J. Foley, Bro. & Co	173							893 29				
16	G. M. Oyster & Co	183			1,022 82								
24	N A. Poole & Co	192			67 20							431 32	
27	Strang & Tucker	197										266 25	

an institution where they can be required to work, and can be detained long enough to offer some hope of their restoration to society as useful citizens. Infirm of purpose and infantile in will-power, they should be sent to moral reform schools until that part of their nature has attained its majority, although with some of them the years of the psalmist would hardly suffice for this result. At present their lot is anything but happy, alternating as they do about equally between the work-house, the hospital, and the gutter, and alike out of place in each one of them.

Under the appropriation for fire-walls, fire-escapes, and greater protection against fires, seven solid walls have been carried up from the basement through the roof; the only openings in these, except in the basement, where the floor above is on fire-proof arches, are securely closed with tin-covered doors. These, with one remaining wall, which will be built during the present year, divide the main hospital building into nine, or, including the addition now building (with a fire-proof corridor connection), into ten sections. Five fire-escapes and one iron stairway, for use as an escape, have been placed on the outside of the buildings. The iron stairway affords a safe and easy means of egress from the dormitory of Atkins Hall. The fire-escapes consist of iron ladders made fast to the wall and extending to the roof, with iron platforms with protecting hand-rail bracketed from the wall at the level of the window-sills of each story. Alongside of this ladder a 3-inch stand-pipe is carried up, with hose attachments at each story, to the top of the battlements. While these escapes and stand-pipes—being out of doors, and hence free from suffocating and blinding smoke—will prove in case of necessity a valuable aid to firemen in fighting a fire, they can hardly be depended upon as a way of escape for many of the insane. The insane will instinctively take the customary avenues of egress, hence the importance of making the corridors and stairways fire-proof. As a protection to the present stairways, many of which are of wood, tin-covered fire-doors have been substituted for the ordinary doors at all the landings, and the brick walls dividing the stairways from the wards have been carried up solid to the roof. The interior stand-pipes have also been extended through the roof, and hose attachments, with ample hose, placed on the roof, the hose being protected from the weather.

With the changes in stairways and walls provided for in the appropriation for the present year, together with the fire-proofing of corridor floors (asked for in the estimates of this year), it is believed that immunity from any general conflagration and consequent terrible loss of life will have been fully secured.

Incidental to the erection of the fire-walls are a light, open corridor, separating the first and second sections west, together with a very satisfactory arrangement of bath-room, water and drying closets, for the second section, in a tower by themselves. The improvement is so marked that a similar change will be made in constructing the remaining fire-wall between the first and second sections east.

Quite extensive additions to the hospital, in order to provide accommodations for the insane from the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, commenced during the past year, will be completed in the present. These additions, erected under the supervision of Mr. Edward Clark, the Architect of the Capitol, are tasteful brick structures, carefully built and conveniently arranged, that will afford additional room for more than 200 patients. The principal building, known as the Home, is a part of the system of detached buildings for the insane, of which the *Relief*, described in a previous report, is one.

31	Schafer & Clary	399	99 00									167 50	
31	J. T. Varnell	406				2,024 63							
31	Andrews & Wade	424										47 00	
31	James H. Skidmore	428						115 35					
31	B. Charlton & Co	433	170 93										
31	George M. Oyster & Co	439			2,946 41								
31	G. G. Cornwell	440			3 10			15 36	767 52		177 05	160 95	
31	W. M. Galt & Co	441	2,207 25										
Apr. 30	Barbour & Hamilton	474	1,912 50		122 04		1,084 81	845 97	52 26	1,445 18	1,849 48		
May 1	J. T. Varnell	475				2,104 29							
19	Tucker Bros	489										45 00	
22	Harvey & Holden	491						467 75					
31	J. T. Varnell & Son	496				2,408 31							
June 8	R. E. Doyle	508			46 17								
23	Martha Eaglen	522										57 10	
30	James H. Skidmore	538						537 64					
30	Rabbitt & Crown	543						194 56				226 56	
30	Eliz. McKenzie	546										91 61	
30	John H. Crane	560										75 00	
30	J. T. Varnell & Son	569				2,334 90							
30	Barbour & Hamilton	600	114 75		122 27		1,467 99	630 33	52 52	2,042 07	1,912 27		
30	Great Falls Ice Co	607		431 70									
30	Strang & Tucker	608										345 50	
30	Schafer & Clary	615										310 00	
30	N. A. Poole & Co	617										85 88	
30	Andrews & Wade	619										77 00	
30	Daniel Loughran	632									400 83		
30	G. G. Cornwell	633			5 25			30 00	929 84		260 01	170 91	
30	B. Charlton & Co	638	138 95										
30	W. M. Galt & Co	639	309 50										
30	G. F. Swift	642				115 41							
30	G. M. Oyster & Co	643			2,701 32								
	Total		11,441 05	1,605 46	11,503 57	26,981 70	5,714 14	5,785 77	4,716 34	7,822 94	6,731 38	4,508 33	$86,810 68

Classified expenditures—Continued.

HOUSE FURNISHING, FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Furniture, furnishings, &c.	Bedding.	Table and towel linen.	Utensils, crockery, &c.	Kitchen fittings, &c.	Laundry supplies.	Carpets.	Repairs to billiard tables.	Hard coal.	Soft coal.	Lights, oils, &c.	Brush material.	Grand total.
1882.															
July 11	A. S. Armstrong	1		$28 20											
19	C. A. Wissing	6		20 00											
Aug. 5	H. B. Bird	15		5 50											
25	W. Cartwright	25					$7 74								
26	Thomas Gill	30						$220 10							
26	Lamb Knitting Machine Company	31	$75 00												
26	E. Imhauser	33	4 00												
26	Gilmor, Meredith & Co.	35										$454 65			
26	Johnson Bros	36									$1,050 78				
29	J. R. Lawson	38		109 55											
29	H. O. Towles	41	240 00												
29	Union Oil Company	43						105 26							
31	H. B. Claflin & Co	45			$31 50										
Sept. 2	R. W. Beall	48		64 11											
4	Floyd Hunter	50		53 81											
7	T. B. Middleton	51		130 31											
9	George Meitzler	52		32 44											
13	J. J. Ensley	53					15 00								
15	H. B. Claflin & Co	55		67 64	119 55										
30	William Noell	61	68 00												
30	R. Whitehand	62				$8 50									
30	Meixsel & Co	65												$21 50	
30	Moses & Son	77	101 80												
30	G. M. Wight	80	40 00												
30	M. W. Beveridge	82				438 97									
30	Hayward & Hutchinson	87					59 00								
30	J. Lansburgh	91	16 25						$127 75						
30	Miller & Jones	92								$6 75					
30	N. A. Poole & Co	106											$210 69		
30	Paul Hiser, jr., & Bro.	108				35 00									

	30	G. G. Cornwell	120											11 78	
	30	Barbour & Hamilton	122						66 58					97 65	
	30	E. B. Lafferty	132		12 75										
Oct.	13	T. B. Middleton	147		23 71										
	18	J. P. Armstrong	152		11 40										
	30	Johnson Bros	156									2,396 00			
Nov.	15	H. B. Claflin & Co	171		92 29										
	15	Gilmor, Meredith & Co	172										453 44		
	15	C. Stoddart & Bro	174		284 70										
	16	Hood, Bonbright & Co	185		2,618 03										
	21	W. Kitchen	189					13 60							
	24	N. A. Poole & Co	192											185 98	
	27	Tribull Bros	195												139 52
	27	John Smith	198		18 28										
	27	Union Oil Company	199						100 16						
Dec.	4	J. M. Wheatley	202										10,237 46		
	8	W. G. Metzerott & Co	205	*800 00											
	18	E. Whiteley	209					123 00							
	23	S. C. Hill	219		59 68										
	30	W. B. Williams	221	246 50											
	30	N. A. Poole & Co	227											115 07	
	30	T. Baker Dyer	240		51 52										
	30	Charles Marlow	245		9 27										
	30	W. H. Harrover	249				34 10								
	30	Seaton Perry	257		136 58										
	30	John Moran	258				78 00								
	30	Lewis Barr, agent	264	107 11											
	30	M. W. Beveridge	265				221 18								
	30	M. W. Galt, Bro. & Co	270				24 00								
	30	John T. Mitchell	271			67 50									
	30	E. B. Lafferty	282		39 84										
	30	Lansburgh & Bro	288		151 57	23 75									
	30	W. B. Moses & Son	289	435 03						361 42					
	30	G. G. Cornwell	293											22 20	
	30	Julius Lansburgh	296	430 79						634 74					
1883.															
Jan.	6	J. H. Cusick	304		40 48										
	13	S. C. Hill	308		30 48										
	20	G. W. Lanham	310		92 68										
	29	James E. Halley	311		8 00										
	30	Jennings Bros	312				225 40								
	30	G. W. Duvall	315		33 16										
Feb.	5	Barbour & Hamilton	318						74 24					51 75	
	6	Washington Gas-light Company	320											157 50	
	6	Bramhall, Deane & Co	321					30 00							
	6	Charles B. Pool	322	38 00											
	6	American Fusee Company	326											60 00	
	6	Meixsel & Co	327												60 80

* Grand square piano.

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

HOUSE FURNISHING, FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Furniture, furnishings, &c.	Bedding.	Table and towel linen.	Utensils, crockery, &c.	Kitchen fittings, &c.	Laundry supplies.	Carpets.	Repairs to billiard tables.	Hard coal.	Soft coal.	Lights, oils, &c.	Brush material.	Grand total.
1883.															
Feb. 6	C. Stoddart & Bro	328		$112 50											
7	Hood, Bonbright & Co.	330			$166 06										
16	Tribull Bros	344												$96 14	
Mar. 1	H. B. Bird	352		13 68											
14	Browning & Middleton	361						$23 40							
14	Jennings Bros	363				$388 80									
14	Miller & Jones	365								$285 00					
14	Union Oil Company	370						185 81							
16	Charles Diggins	372		7 48											
17	A. P. Kerby	373		26 80											
31	G. M. Wight	380	$97 50												
31	N. A. Poole & Co	384											$229 78		
31	W. B. Moses & Son	397	53 00												
31	H. O. Towles	400		10 00											
31	Seaton Perry	403		446 92	227 91										
31	T. Baker Dyer	416		21 32											
31	Johnson Bros	423									$12 40				
31	M. W. Beveridge	427				238 66									
31	Lansburgh & Bro	429		327 31											
31	Julius Lansburgh	430							$387 59						
31	Washington Gas-light Company	434											159 25		
31	G. G. Cornwell	440											6 00		
Apr. 4	J. T. Bayne	458		13 02											
12	Paul Hine & Sons	464				11 00									
19	William Kitchen	467					$13 40								
19	W. B. Bayne	468		25 90											
23	L. W. Loomis	469				380 82									
30	Barbour & Hamilton	474						174 53					61 05		
May 1	A. S. Armstrong	476		12 94											
3	C. Hayes	478		35 80											

7	Meixsel & Co	480												68 67	
9	E. H. Stanton	485						5 00							
16	Thomas Jenkins	488		15 30											
June 2	W. F. Bury	500	20 70												
4	J. T. Mitchell	502	361 14												
15	James E. Halley	514		26 72											
25	Tribull Brothers	525												74 11	
30	W. S Jarboe	536		8 32											
30	B. T. Hayes	540		69 08											
30	C. B. Jewell	542						897 30							
30	J. S. B Suit	557		94 16											
30	E. B. Lafferty	558		102 54											
30	W. S. Jarboe	563		17 32											
30	George Watts	577				8 00									
30	H. O. Towles	585	44 00												
30	S. S. Shedd	586	62 70												
30	Barbour & Hamilton	600						207 78							
30	W. B. Moses & Son	601	87 64												
30	W. B. Williams	605	174 00												
30	Washington Gas-light Company	620											221 77		
30	J. W. Boteler & Son	625				347 22									
30	J. Lansburgh	627	133 54						258 19						
30	M. W. Beveridge	631				381 53									
30	G. G. Cornwell	633											18 00		
30	Seaton Perry	635		182 00	45 72										
30	W. H. Harrover	640					35								
30	G. M. Wight	656	792 00												
	Total		4,428 70	5,795 09	681 99	2,821 18	262 09	2,060 16	1,769 69	291 75	3,459 18	$11,145 55	1,608 47	460 74	$34,784 59

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

DRY-GOODS AND CLOTHING, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Date.		Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Boots, shoes, and slippers (new and repairing).	New clothing.	Material for clothing.	Hats.	Notions.	Books and periodicals.	Stationery and postage.	Freight and hauling.	Incidental work.	Expense of electric instruments.	Grand total.
1882.														
July	21	National Capital Telephone Company	8										$282 50	
Aug.	7	R. C. Jones	16						$30 00					
	26	G. A. Blumer	28						2 50					
	26	G. A. Blumer	34						5 00					
	29	A. L. Karl	40						148 86					
	31	H. B. Claflin & Co	45			$1,378 67		$203 43						
Sept.	15	H. B Claflin & Co	55		$327 81	295 13		45 94						
	30	J. J Chapman	57							$62 26				
	30	Journal of Commerce	63						2 00					
	30	John Wiley's Sons	69						21 63					
	30	Washington City post-office	70							54 91				
	30	Lansburgh & Bro	79		5 60	274 86								
	30	George King	84	$60 11										
	30	H L Pelouze & Son	85									$103 98		
	30	A. Saks & Co	88		267 00									
	30	S B. Lyon	93									24 60		
	30	Evening Star Company	95						29 70					
	30	Lewis Baar, agent	97									8 68		
	30	G. C. Maynard	98										7 50	
	30	M. G. Copeland & Co	102									67 00		
	30	Washington Post	104						17 55					
	30	J U. O'Meara	109									20 00		
	30	Robert Cohen	112	2,045 55										
	30	E. Morrison	124							25 12				
	30	C. W. Thorn & Co	129					132 31						
	30	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company	133								$3 77			
	30	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company	134								85			
	30	McFarland & Stephenson	135								3 75			
	30	Merchants' Line Steamers	136								59 92			
	30	Adams' Express Company	137								9 90			
Oct.	17	W. M. Dodge	151									6 30		

Nov.	1	James Small	159									
	11	Martha Eaglin	163								3 00	
	13	C. H. Townsend	164		2,025 40							
	15	C. Stoddart & Bro	174		85 75	268 37						
	15	The Gazette	175								4 88	
	15	The Sunday Herald	176								7 00	
	16	Joseph Wahler	177							41 00		
	16	Frank Wahler	178							69 50		
	16	T. B. Middleton	179							80 25		
	16	D. E. Haines	180							88 50		
	16	J. T. Jenkins	181							89 38		
	17	W D. Barker	186							61 50		
	18	The Evening Critic	187								23 10	
	18	Samuel Smith	188							103 25		
	27	John Smith	198							6 25		
	30	Washington City post-office	200						46			
Dec.	16	A. H. Roffe & Co	208					105 45				
	18	Department of the Interior	213						129 92			
	23	A. H. Roffe & Co	218					7 00				
	30	Robert Beall	228					5 00				
	30	W. H. Morrison	229					6 80				
	30	George King	231	66 50								
	30	The Evening Star	232					27 65				
	30	The Washington Post	233					22 70				
	30	James J. Chapman	239						39 30			
	30	Washington City post-office	243						55 10			
	30	C. C. Fulton	244					14 34				
	30	A. Saks & Co	252		394 00							
	30	H. L. Pelouze & Son	256					3 00				
	30	Seaton Perry	257		132 00	44 62						
	30	B. H. Stinemetz	259				$348 05					
	30	H. Adler, agent	261					162 64				
	30	C W. Thorn & Co	266					217 94				
	30	E. Morrison	267						86 52			
	30	John T. Mitchell	271			45 16						
	30	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company	273							20 79		
	30	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company	274							13 27		
	30	Baltimore and Ohio Express	275							3 50		
	30	J. H. Johnson & Co	276							25 61		
	30	Adams Express Company	277							7 20		
	30	McFarland & Stephenson	278							1 35		
	30	Merchants' Line Steamers	279							20 42		
	30	Potomac Steamboat Company	280							13 23		
	30	Samuel Taylor	284								10 30	
	30	Lansburgh & Bro	288		263 00	223 83						
	30	Robert Cohen	291	535 93								
1883.												
Jan.	18	Ira Godfrey	307								3 00	
	30	B. Westerman & Co	314					10 00				
Feb.	6	John T. Brown	323								9 00	
	6	C. Stoddart & Bro	328		408 75	1,155 63						
	7	Hood, Bonbright & Co	330			217 72						

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

DRY-GOODS AND CLOTHING, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Boots, shoes, and slippers (new and repairing).	New clothing.	Material for clothing.	Hats.	Notions.	Books and periodicals.	Stationery and postage.	Freight and hauling.	Incidental work.	Expense of electric instruments.	Grand total.
1883.													
Feb. 7	William Beaman	331									$2 20		
7	C. A. J. Williamson	332									2 00		
14	J. W. Queen & Co	339									*60 50		
14	A Kaufman	341					$15 00						
16	E. Imhausen	345									3 00		
17	Morris Price	346		$12 00									
20	F. A. Davis, attorney	347						$15 00					
Mar. 1	John Boyle	353									30 00		
1	James Anglim & Co	354						92 50					
7	John B. Alden	357						20 34					
10	R. C. Jones	358						8 00					
14	John T. Mitchell	360			$398 79								
14	C. Stoddard & Bro	362			131 59								
14	Hood, Bonbright & Co	364			37 56								
14	A. L. Williston	366							$62 70				
14	W. A. Boyd	367						5 00					
31	George King	388	$55 11										
31	C. H. Hughes	389						5 00					
31	C. W. Thorn & Co.	391					29 22						
31	W. H. Morrison	394							40 32				
31	H. Adler, agent	395					49 24						
31	A. Saks & Co	396		830 00									
31	Washington Post	402						22 00					
31	Seaton Perry	403			27 97								
31	Robert Cohen	404	602 20										
31	Ida E. Griffin	408		14 40									
31	Thomas Tole	409									225 00		
31	W. M. Dodge	410								$70 00			
31	Etta Harrison	411		20 80									
31	Henry Baum	413		56 85									
31	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company	418								22 00			
31	Washington City post-office	420							70 05				

	31	William Ballantyne & Son	422						53 56				
	31	E. Morrison	425							59 25			
	31	J. J. Chapman	426							22 05			
	31	Lansburgh & Bro	429		11 40	474 20							
	31	John Wiley's Sons	437						3 30				
	31	Evening Star Company	438						25 80				
	31	McFarland & Stephenson	446								2 00		
	31	Baltimore and Ohio Express	447								2 75		
	31	Merchants' Line Steamers	448								18 22		
	31	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company	449								24 46		
	31	Adams Express Company	450								31 35		
	31	J. H. Johnson & Co	451								44 92		
	31	Dr. William Nicholson	452									2 00	
Apr.	10	R. S. Perkins	462									12 00	
	18	C. A. J. Williamson	466									5 14	
	23	S. Bieber	470				$100 00						
	23	Hecht & Putzel	471	108 75									
	30	Ida E. Griffin	473		21 67								
May	7	Kate L. Roberts	479		10 88								
	7	William Beaman	481									2 50	
	8	Washington Post	482						16 00				
	8	Evening Star Company	483						19 00				
	8	Department of the Interior	484							52 10			
	12	Mary T. Quaid	486		8 84								
	14	Lucy Flynn	487		8 84								
	22	C. Stoddard & Bro	490		432 03								
	26	W. M. Dodge	492								173 50		
	31	Martha Kenner	495		43 20								
	31	Etta Harrison	497		37 73								
	31	H. M. McAndrews	498		38 96								
	31	Maggie O'Leary	499		26 52								
June	4	J. T. Mitchell	502			402 29							
	5	L. H. Flynn	503		8 84								
	5	M. C. Diggs	504		1 70								
	8	Sue A. Clagett	506		1 70								
	13	M. T. Quaid	511		8 84								
	18	J. B. Linton	516									10 00	
	19	Mary Lyles	517		17 68								
	20	Ulman & Weber	518						9 36				
	21	George N. Sullivan	519						6 00				
	23	Sarah A. Woods	521		25 70								
	25	C. Stoddart & Bro	523			428 78							
	25	C. H. Townsend	528		1,157 92								
	30	Ida E. Griffin	534		42 66								
	30	T. B. Middleton	537								75 25		
	30	W. M. Dodge	541								124 25		
	30	Etta Harrison	544		26 00								
	30	John Boyle	545									11 00	
	30	M. M. Kenner	548		35 92								
	30	Adams Express Co	550								13 45		

*Engineer's instruments.

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

DRY-GOODS AND CLOTHING, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Boots, shoes, and slippers (new and repairing).	New clothing.	Material for clothing.	Hats.	Notions.	Books and periodicals.	Stationery and postage.	Freight and hauling.	Incidental work.	Expense of electric instruments.	Grand total.
1883. June 30	Merchants' Line Steamers	551								$51 57			
30	McFarland & Stephenson	552								2 25			
30	B. & O. Express	553								25			
30	B. & P. R. R. Co	554								1 54			
30	B. & O. R. R. Co	555								3 31			
30	J. H. Johnson & Co	556								3 82			
30	C. A. J. Williamson	559									$2 40		
30	C. C. Fulton & Co	573						$14 83					
30	L. Baar, Agt	582					$14 90						
30	J. J. Chapman	583						13 00					
30	William Ballantyne & Son	584						5 80					
30	Washington Post	590						26 80					
30	George King	591	$69 56										
30	Robert Beall	594						7 50					
30	Washington City Post-Office	595							$54 92				
30	Lansburgh & Bro	602		$150 00	$268 55								
30	Department of Interior	604							18 12				
30	H. Adler, Agt	610					52 15						
30	B. H. Stinemetz & Son	611				$148 25							
30	Robert Cohen	614	11 75										
30	A. Saks & Co	616		90 00									
30	W. H. Morrison	618							47 90				
30	Sunday Herald	621						7 00					
30	Public Ledger	622						25 20					
30	National View	623						5 40					
30	Baltimore American	624						10 35					
30	E. Morrison	626							72 66				
30	Evening Star Company	628						16 05					
30	M. G. Copeland & Co	629									163 00		
30	Seaton Perry	635			152 26								
30	Weller & Repetti	637					8 25						
30	C. W. Thorn & Co	644					145 13						
30	National Capital Telephone Company	646									6 00		
30	W. W. Godding	653									49 00		
	Total		3,555 55	7,050 39	6,225 98	596 30	1,076 15	891 97	954 26	1,388 77	884 58	$290 00	$22,913 95

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES; EXPENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS AND FOR PATIENTS' AMUSEMENTS.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Drugs and medicines.	Alcoholic stimulants.	Instruments.	Excess of board paid in advance and refunded.	Bought with patients' money.	Returning eloped patients.	Amusement of patients.	Sending to homes.	Grand total.
1882.											
July 15	William White	4						$5 00			
19	John Tighlman	5						5 00			
27	Patrick McLaughlin	9								$28 00	
Aug. 3	Matt. Keefe	13								10 00	
4	S. A. Cox	14						5 00			
7	Mrs. John Willey	17				$50 00					
15	J. G. Anthony	20						5 00			
16	G. W. Jones	21						5 00			
20	Sam. Anderson	23						5 00			
Sept. 24	William White	56						5 00			
30	Edward Hall	64	$3 92								
30	S. B. Lyon	74					$2 75				
30	Stott & Cromwell	76	39 05								
30	Harris & Schafer	81					10 00				
30	Auerbach & Bro	83					70 03				
30	A. Saks & Co	88					97 00				
30	D. Loughran	115					25 50				
30	G. G. Cornwell	120		$54 31							
30	Barbour & Hamilton	122		102 50							
30	S. F. Shreve	128	426 78								
Oct. 1	Marshal Phillips	142						5 00			
4	T. W. Sweeney	143						5 00			
9	C. H. A. Weedon	145						10 00			
14	B. Tully	148							$3 00		
16	J. L. Green	150								20 70	
25	John Tighlman	154						5 00			
30	B. W. Cox	155				35 71					
Nov. 1	S. A. Smith	160						5 00			
7	J. Henry Kerby	162						5 00			
13	E. F. Houghton & Co	165	25 62								
22	Bertie C. Reagan	191					13 15				

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES; EXPENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS AND FOR PATIENTS' AMUSEMENTS—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Drugs and medicines.	Alcoholic stimulants.	Instruments.	Excess of board paid in advance and refunded.	Bought with patients' money.	Returning eloped patients.	Amusement of patients.	Sending to homes.	Grand total.
1882.											
Dec. 15	John Reer	206								$30 00	
16	J. Hardy	207						$5 00			
30	T. H. McAllister	235							$58 60		
30	W. G. Metzerott & Co.	246							76 00		
30	A. Saks & Co.	252					$100 00				
30	B. H. Stinemetz	259					5 50				
30	Auerbach & Bro.	262					42 00				
30	Stott, Cromwell & Co.	263	$234 50								
30	W. F. Weber	283							35 00		
30	L. Moxley	285							5 00		
30	A. H. Witmer	286							1 25		
30	S. B. Lyon	287					11 75				
30	Robert Cohen	291					22 50				
30	G. G. Cornwell	293		$18 75			19 00				
30	Daniel Loughran	294					7 50				
30	S. F. Shreve	298	361 47								
1883.											
Jan. 10	Jos. Zentmayer	305			$179 10						
13	George Carter	306						5 00			
19	H. E. Leach	309							10 00		
Feb. 5	Barbour & Hamilton	318		346 40							
13	W. B. Reynolds	335				$42 00					
13	T. J. Trodden	336							5 00		
14	Charles Case	342				9 00					
14	J. F. Barnes	343						5 00			
24	Thomas Kane	349						5 00			
Mar. 5	H. Eberback	356				4 00					
10	G. H. Pray	359							15 00		
20	W. H. Roland	374						5 00			
27	William Nelson	377						5 00			
28	G. W. McOmber	378								5 00	

	30	W. R. Lapham	379							5 00	
	31	Charles Fischer	381			53 65					
	31	Daniel Loughran	385					6 00			
	31	Auerbach & Bro	387					35 75			
	31	A. Saks & Co	396					28 00			
	31	W. G. Metzerott & Co	398							21 66	
	31	Robert Cohen	404					14 25			
	31	W. F. Weber	415							65 50	
	31	A. H. Witmer	417							10 00	
	31	William Beaman	419			5 00					
	31	Stott, Cromwell & Co	435	272 59							
	31	G. G. Cornwell	440		52 56			20 00			
	31	S. F. Shreve	443	198 74							
	31	S. B. Lyon	445					3 65			
Apr.	5	Matt Smothers	459						5 00		
	7	William Miner	460						5 00		
	12	D. S. Miller	463							25 00	
	16	Hawkins Queen	465						5 00		
	25	W. F. Weber	472							22 00	
	30	Barbour & Hamilton	474		358 75						
May	1	John McGloin	477								7 00
	28	P. D. Ranke	493						5 00		
June	3	Hawkins Queen	501						5 00		
	10	John Tilden	509						5 00		
	17	W. E. Fowler	515						5 00		
	21	Thomas H. Black	520								15 00
	25	Wash. Bell	535						5 00		
	30	S. B. Lyon	561					45 70			
	30	A. H. Witmer	562							42 30	
	30	H. Bryant	570				18 00				
	30	Jane Lynch	571				10 29				
	30	B. Silverberg	576							8 00	
	30	Taylor & Hufty	580					28 50			
	30	Charles Fischer	587			6 15					
	30	Auerbach & Bro	592					12 45			
	30	Barbour & Hamilton	600		363 00						
	30	Lansburgh & Bro	602					26 80			
	30	Robert Cohen	614					15 00			
	30	A. Saks & Co	616					89 50			
	30	W. G. Metzerott & Co	630							1 70	
	30	Daniel Loughran	632					10 80			
	30	G. G. Cornwell	633		72 50			16 00			
	30	H. Hoffa	641							1 99	
	30	S. F. Shreve	645	145 59	99 18						
	30	Stott, Cromwell & Co	648	277 85							
		Total		1,986 11	1,467 95	243 90	169 00	779 08	140 00	412 00	115 70	$5,313 74

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

FARM, GARDEN, AND STABLE.

Date.		Furnished by--	On voucher numbered—	Feed.	Implements, horseshoes, &c.	Plants and seeds.	Manures.	Live stock.	Harness and repairs.	Vehicles and repairs.	Grand total.
1882.											
July	12	John Harrison	2					$190 00			
	13	Duncanson Bros	3							$350 00	
	20	John Dugan	7					225 00			
	28	S. A. Smith	10							83 36	
Aug.	10	W. H. Garges & Bros	18							83 95	
	29	James A. Beall	39							101 97	
	31	H. B. Claflin & Co	45						$38 00		
Sept.	1	John Smith	46			$20 75					
	1	S. A. Smith	47							48 25	
	2	E. Howison	49			6 00					
	30	J. T. Price & Son	60				$25 00				
	30	James A. Beall	71							38 16	
	30	A. Nailor, jr	72				50 00				
	30	James McDonnell	86						16 95		
	30	P. H. Heiskell, jr., & Co	101				60 00				
	30	Lutz & Bro	110						35 25		
	30	John A. Baker	111		$301 58	41 00					
	30	George W. Joyce	113							109 75	
	30	W. M. Galt & Co	117	$2,876 30							
	30	John McDermott & Bros	121							388 10	
	30	J. K. Barnes	130					250 00			
Oct.	7	B. S. Ferguson	144					150 00			
	14	A. Rice	149					1,200 00			
	19	A. Rice	153					125 00			
Nov.	7	Warren Huestis	161					15 00			
	15	John F. Orth	167				54 30				
	15	F. W. Kelsey	168			56 75					
	15	B. T. Wells	169			32 00					
	21	S. A. Smith, jr	190							29 18	
	25	James A. Beall	193							31 50	
	27	Charles T. Starr	194			9 00					

	27	John Smith	198			4 55					
Dec.	6	J. T. Varnell	204					476 00			
	18	B. T. Wells	210			16 20					
	20	John McDermott & Bros	214								171 50
	22	Paul Hiser, jr., & Bro	217		18 00						
	30	A. Nailor, jr	237				50 00				
	30	John T. Price & Son	238				25 00				
	30	Lutz & Bro	248						364 07		
	30	John A. Baker	251		34 20	34 60					
	30	E. G. Wheeler	254						26 11		
	30	P. H. Heiskell & Co	255		9 37	96 00	200 00				
	30	S. G. Winternitz & Bro	272		80 25						
1883.											
Feb.	5	W. M. Galt & Co	317	2,868 00							
	5	Charles T. Starr	319			13 00					
	7	N. Studer	338			11 20					
	9	E. E. Albee	334					6 00			
	14	Engle & Bro	337			4 25					
	23	William Fairweather	348					60 00			
Mar.	3	S. A. Smith	355								50 98
	16	B. S. Ferguson	371					300 00			
	22	P. Henderson & Co	375			24 05					
	23	J. M. Thorburn & Co	376			21 77					
	31	P. H. Heiskell, jr., & Co	386		33 00	266 02					
	31	John A. Baker	392		44 09	61 15	6 00				
	31	Lutz & Bro	405						17 88		
	31	John T. Price & Son	407				25 00				
	31	J. H. Mitchell	421		6 75						
	31	John McDermott & Bros	431								858 71
	31	W. M. Galt & Co	441	1,891 85							
Apr.	9	A. M. Tulford	461					75 00			
June	14	W. M. Dodge	512	9 75							
	14	James McDonnell	513						19 00		
	25	Fred W. Kelsey	526			176 50					
	25	Yates & Simmons	533					725 00			
	30	John T. Price & Son	539				25 00				
	30	S. G. Winternitz & Bro	547		27 00						
	30	John Saul	593			6 30					
	30	Lutz & Bro	606						153 00		
	30	Allison Nailor	609				100 00				
	30	P. H. Heiskell, jr., & Co	612		68 75		175 00				
	30	W. M. Galt & Co	639	2,904 10							
	30	John A. Baker	650		254 05	36 10	80 00				
		Total		10,550 00	877 04	937 19	875 30	3,797 00	670 26	2,345 41	$20,052 20

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Lumber, doors, &c.	Hardware.	Engineers and plumbers' supplies.	Paints, oils, and glass, &c.	Roofing.	Iron work.	Plastering.	Sundry small repairs.	Fire and other apparatus, &c., boilers and machinery.	Mason's supplies.	Paths and roads, &c.	Lightning rods.	Grand total.
1882.															
July 31	Whyte & Overman	12						$130 00							
Aug. 11	T. B. Middleton	19	$80 00												
24	Thomas Banks	26								$155 00					
26	E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company	37			$72 65										
Sept. 30	C. T. Raynolds & Co	66				$104 12									
30	J. B. Shannon & Sons	67		$238 17											
30	J. L. Mott Iron Works	68			369 38										
30	J. A. Darling	73										$12 80			
30	J. & J. E. Libbey	89	181 20												
30	S. S. Shedd	90			96 00										
30	Charles Kennedy	99										12 75			
30	J. B. Kendall	105		36 92											
30	L. H. Schneider & Son	118		402 10											
30	Pettit & Dripps	123					$32 03								
30	Tim Toumey	125										33 80			
30	Willet & Libbey	126	140 42												
30	Thomas Somerville & Son	127			448 45										
30	S. F. Shreve	128				326 86									
Aug. 1	U. W. Dorsey	1	120 00												
30	J. T. Campbell	2										174 40			
Sept. 21	D. McMenamin	3										37 95			
30	John Webster	4										750 00			
30	Ham. Stewart	5										40 50			
30	J. T. Campbell	6										120 90			
Oct. 13	T. B. Middleton	146	192 80												
Nov. 13	Morris, Tasker & Co	166									$666 45				
15	E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company	170			53 03										
16	G. Vanderwerken	182											$765 00		
16	J. L. Mott Iron Works	184			109 10										

	27	George White & Co	196							156 18					
Dec.	18	E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company	211			240 45									
	18	J. L. Mott Iron Works	212			171 67									
	20	W. J. Ferguson	216					387 81							
	30	Robert Reiley	220											51 00	
	30	H. P. Gilbert	225									36 00			
	30	George E. Noyes	230										208 45		
	30	J. B. Kendall	234		69 73										
	30	C. C. Philbrook	236										394 00		
	30	Francis Miller	253				81 15								
	30	E. G. Wheeler	254			61 00									
	30	Pettit & Dripps	260										1,150 05		
	30	John A. Darling	281											6 00	
	30	L. H. Schneider & Son	297		317 67										
Nov.	7	J. T. Campbell	8								$25 26				
	7	T. B. Cross, jr	9	1,451 90											
	10	W. J. Ferguson	10					204 70							
	27	George White & Co	11							447 40					
	27	Whyte & Overman	12							74 49					
Dec.	7	Richard Rothwell	13											135 77	
	18	J. B. Shannon & Sons	14		127 83										
	22	Ham. Stewart	15											55 50	
	30	Hayward & Hutchinson	16			25 00									
	30	John Webster	17											375 00	
Nov.	1	J. T. Campbell	1								289 95				
	7	T. B. Cross, jr	2	2,261 37											
	10	Richard Rothwell	3											439 00	
	28	Ham. Stewart	4											50 55	
Dec.	4	J. T. Campbell	5								194 30				
	22	John Webster	6											7,087 50	
	30	Samuel Emery	7											228 43	
	30	J. T. Campbell	8								47 80				
	30	J. & J. E. Libbey	9	835 41											
	30	T. B. Cross, jr	10	3,068 38											
	30	J. H. Johnson & Co	11											5 56	
1883.															
Jan.	30	George Hawes & Son	313			144 00									
Feb.	6	Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company	24							26 40					
	6	J. L. Mott Iron Works	325			50 78									
	6	Knowles Steam Pump Works	329										202 50		
	14	Thomas C. Basshor & Co	338										2 75		
	26	T. B. Cross, jr	350	41 62											
Mar.	14	Dufur & Co	368							50 07					
	14	William Stokes, treasurer	369			205 00									
	31	Francis Miller	401				49 83								
	31	A. W. Collamore	412									100 00			
	31	J. T. Campbell	414											69 15	
	31	J. T. Walkers' Sons	432				2 50								
	31	L. H. Schneider & Son	442		289 57										

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Lumber, doors, &c.	Hardware.	Engineers and plumbers' supplies.	Paints, oils, and glass, &c.	Roofing.	Iron work.	Plastering.	Sundry small repairs.	Fire and other apparatus, &c., boilers and machinery.	Mason's supplies.	Paths and roads, &c.	Lightning rods.	Grand total.
1863.															
Mar. 31	Barber & Ross	444	$78 30												
31	Thomas Somerville & Sons	457			$381 60										
Feb. 10	Charles J Fanning	19					205 59								
14	Hayward & Hutchinson	20			127 00										
Mar. 3	J. T. Campbell	21							$41 80						
7	S. L. Merchant	22										$153 45			
8	E. E. Jackson & Co	23	85 00												
31	Ham. Stewart	24										10 50			
31	John Webster	25										36 00			
31	Whyte & Overman	26						$16 00							
31	Samuel Emery	27										25 52			
31	Timothy Toumey	28										121 54			
31	J. B. Kendall	29		$15 85											
31	J. & J. E. Libbey	30	476 43												
31	Thomas Somerville & Son	31			455 57										
31	L. H. Schneider & Son	32		131 49											
31	S. F. Shreve	33				$356 78									
Jan. 22	S. F. Shreve	14				449 11									
22	L. H. Schneider	15		118 69											
22	Thomas Somerville & Sons	16			875 26										
Feb. 26	T. B. Cross	17	2,094 04												
Mar 7	T. J. Shryock	18	614 64												
17	D. E. Haines	19										22 50			
17	Springman Bros	20						8 77							
31	John A. Darling	21										18 90			
31	F. J. Slade	22						821 20							
31	W. E. Hutcherson	23										98 80			
May 28	G. F. W. Strieby	494				56 69									
June 8	J. T. Campbell	507							13 00						
13	J. L. Mott Iron Works	510						121 50							
25	Thomas C. Basshor & Co	524									3 35				

	25	Knowles Steam Pump Works	527									17 00			
	30	Robert Reily	564											$225 50	
	30	G. L. Shorey	572									20 00			
	30	John McCleland	574									4 50			
	30	H. I. Gregory	575		94										
	30	E. B. Warren & Co.	578				2 25								
	30	John Moran	579		1 50										
	30	E. H. Morsell	581		20 49										
	30	George Ryneal, jr	588		40										
	30	J. B. Kendall	589		26 71										
	30	W. H. Mullen	596										4 00		
	30	J. L. Mott Iron Works	597			374 79									
	30	Francis Miller	598				4 20								
	30	George E. Noyes	599									17 90			
	30	George A. Shehan	603	143 88											
	30	Hayward & Hutchinson	613					65 00				6 00			
	30	Joseph & J. E. Libbey	634	15 00											
	30	Samuel Emery	636										12 78		
	30	S. F. Shreve	645				328 35								
	30	G. Vanderwerken	647										513 51		
	30	Petitt & Dripps	649						93 65						
	30	L. H. Schneider & Son	651		481 19										
	30	Thomas Somerville & Son	652			434 20									
	30	John Hayes	655										251 75		
Apr.	2	John Webster	35										1,125 00		
	25	R. Evans & Co	36										52 65		
May	7	J. S. Cassin & Co	37			45 40									
	7	Oakley & Keating	38									648 00			
	7	T. C. Basshor & Co	39			29 83									
	8	David Williams	40			9 63									
	8	Munn & Co	41			38 25									
June	13	J. L. Mott Iron Works	42			413 09									
	14	C. M. McNett	43												$474 05
	14	G. F. Schaffer	44												20 54
	25	William Sellers & Co	45									13 89			
	25	B. H. Shoemaker	46				10 00								
	25	J. B. Shannon & Sons	47		14 40										
	25	Dufur & Co	48						68 48						
	25	C. T. Raynolds	49				105 19								
	30	George White & Co	50						25 00						
	30	Michael Fenton	51								$150 00				
	30	J. E. Robinson	52									*5,000 00			
	30	Thomas Somerville & Sons	53			181 28									
May	3	J. T. Campbell	25							76 63			300 00		
	7	Daniel Sullivan	26									†3,247 00			
	18	D. McMenamin	27										122 17		
	19	R. Evans	28										66 66		
	31	J. T. Campbell	29							47 00			200 00		
	31	R. Evans	30										187 24		

* Artesian wells. † Boilers for heating.

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Lumber, doors, &c.	Hardware.	Engineers' and plumbers' supplies.	Paints, oils, and glass, &c.	Roofing.	Iron work.	Plastering.	Sundry small repairs.	Fire and other apparatus, &c., boilers and machinery.	Masons' supplies, &c.	Paths and roads, &c.	Lightning rods.	Grand total.
1883.															
June 6	Springman Brothers	31									$30 00				
25	Frederick J. Slade	32						$155 87							
30	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company	33									102 50				
30	George White & Co	34						1,216 40							
30	T. B. Middleton	35										$560 00			
30	J. T. Campbell	36							$34 00			200 95			
30	T. B. Cross, jr	37	$2,162 88												
30	Michael Fenton	38										72 10			
30	John A. Darling	39							29 56						
30	John Webster	40										4,797 58			
30	W. E. Hutchinson	41										593 20			
30	D. E. Haines	42							25 00			100 00			
30	L. H. Schneider & Son	43		$331 65											
30	J. H. Johnson & Co	44										25 14			
30	S. F. Shreve	45				$226 19									
	Total		14,013 27	2,625 30	$5,412 41	2,103 22	895 13	3,420 41	824 30	$441 00	11,734 34	19,307 00	$1,041 50	$494 59	$62,342 47

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	General office superintendent, physicians, &c.	Ward service.	Inside domestic department.	Engineer's department.	Farm and garden, hauling coal, drivers of patients' carriages, &c.	Sunday service.	Mechanics and helpers.	Manufacturing clothing, bedding, &c.	Laundry.	Grand total.
1882.												
Sept. 30	C. W. Krebs	131	$48 00									
30	Pay-rolls, support	138	2,950 00	$4,140 44	$556 50		$390 00	$37 50		$135 00		
30	do	139		1,678 00	1,247 23							
30	do	140			421 37	$1,036 50	1,369 50		$1,089 02	237 00	$731 03	
30	do	141					2,549 84		385 95			
30	Pay-rolls, buildings and grounds	7							3,590 55			
Dec. 30	Pay-rolls, support	299	2,867 58	4,187 92	556 50		390 00	37 50		135 00		
30	do	300		1,559 80	1,351 00							
30	do	301			343 24	1,036 50	1,590 69		1,056 00	237 00	750 98	
30	do	302				39 97	1,536 19		1,170 43			
30	Pay-rolls, buildings and grounds	18							2,222 43			
30	do	12							2,706 52			
30	do	13							1,395 96			
1883.												
Mar. 31	James Price	436								30 00		
31	Pay-rolls, support	453	2,865 45	4,260 58	542 31		390 00	48 50		135 00		
31	do	454		1,861 98	1,335 62							
31	do	455			367 18		2,011 69			99 41	755 50	
31	do	456				1,232 80	699 56		1,577 98			
31	Pay-rolls, buildings and grounds	34							2,548 82			
31	Pay-rolls, additional accommodations	24							1,339 66			
June 6	Philip Thompson	505								80 00		
30	S. F. Ryan	529						100 00				
30	J. G. Butler	530						100 00				
30	A. F. Steele	531						100 00				
30	John Chester	532						100 00				
30	C. H. Richardson	549						100 00				
30	Pay-rolls, support	565	2,777 50	4,321 23	495 00		390 00	42 50		189 00		
30	do	566		2,133 59	1,382 71							

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	General office superintendent, physicians, &c.	Ward service.	Inside domestic department.	Engineer's department.	Farm and garden, hauling coal, drivers of patients' carriages, &c.	Sunday service.	Mechanics and helpers.	Manufacturing clothing, bedding, &c.	Laundry.	Grand total.
1883. June 30	Pay-rolls, support	567			$424 33		$2,020 49			$43 50	$764 26	
30	do	568				$1,151 50	2,338 83		$1,757 67	20 00		
30	L. C. Bootes	654	$15 00									
30	Pay-rolls, buildings and grounds	54							2,770 12			
30	Pay-rolls, additional accommodations	46							7,097 66			
	Total		11,523 53	$24,143 54	9,022 99	4,497 27	15,676 79	$666 00	30,708 77	1,340 91	3,001 77	$100,581 57

Detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for support	$202,500 00
Appropriation for additional accommodations	65,000 00
Appropriation for buildings and grounds	25,981 72
Receipts for board, &c., and special attendance	57,238 00
Total	350,719 72

EXPENDITURES.

Subsistence:		
Flour, meal, and crackers	$11,441 05	
Ice	1,605 46	
Butter, cheese, and eggs	11,503 57	
Fresh meats	26,981 70	
Smoked and salt meats	5,714 14	
Poultry and fish	5,785 77	
Tea and coffee	4,716 34	
Sugar and molasses	7,822 94	
Other groceries	6,731 38	
Fruits and vegetables	4,508 33	
		86,810 68
House furnishing, fuel, and lights, &c.:		
Furniture and furnishing, &c	4,428 70	
Bedding	5,795 09	
Table and towel linen	681 99	
Utensils, crockery, &c	2,821 18	
Kitchen fittings, &c	262 09	
Laundry supplies	2,060 16	
Carpets	1,769 69	
Repairing billiard tables, &c	291 75	
Hard coal	3,459 18	
Soft coal	11,145 55	
Lights and oils, &c	1,608 47	
Brush material	460 74	
		34,784 59
Dry goods and clothing, books and stationery, and miscellaneous:		
Boots, shoes, and slippers, new and repairing	3,555 55	
New clothing	7,050 39	
Material for clothing	6,225 98	
Hats	596 30	
Notions	1,076 15	
Books and periodicals	891 97	
Stationery and postage	954 26	
Freight and hauling	1,388 77	
Incidental work	884 58	
Expenses of electric instruments	290 00	
		22,913 95
Medical supplies; expended for individual patients and for patients' amusement:		
Drugs and medicines	1,986 11	
Alcoholic stimulants	1,467 95	
Instruments, &c	243 90	
Board rebated	169 00	
Bought with money of patients	779 08	
Returning eloped patients	140 00	
Amusement of patients	412 00	
Sending patients to their homes	115 70	
		5,313 74
Farm, garden, and stable:		
Feed for stock	10,550 00	
Implements, horseshoes, &c	877 04	
Plants and seeds	937 19	
Manures	875 30	
Live stock	3,797 00	

Farm, garden, and stable—Continued.		
Harness and repairs	$670 26	
Vehicles and repairs	2,345 41	
		$20,052 20
Repairs and improvements:		
Lumber and doors	14,043 27	
Hardware	2,625 30	
Engineers' and plumbers' supplies	5,412 41	
Paints, oils, glass, &c	2,103 22	
Roofing	895 13	
Iron work	3,420 41	
Plastering	824 30	
Sundry small repairs	441 00	
Fire and other apparatus, boilers, &c	11,734 34	
Masons' supplies	19,307 00	
Paths, roads, &c	1,041 50	
Lightning rods	494 59	
		62,342 47
Salaries and wages:		
Superintendent, physicians, office, &c	11,523 53	
Ward service	24,143 54	
Inside domestic service	9,022 99	
Engineers' department	4,497 27	
Farm and garden; includes also hauling stores and coal, keeping roads in order, drivers of patients' carriages, &c	15,676 79	
Sunday service	666 00	
Mechanics and helpers	30,708 77	
Manufacturing clothing, bedding, &c	1,340 91	
Laundry service	3,001 77	
		100,581 57
Balance on additional accommodations June 30, 1883		17,920 32
Covered into the United States Treasury		20
Total		350,719 72

Itemized receipts.

1882.		
July 1.	Board received for A. J. Ambler	$10 00
1.	Board received for Ann Phillips	52 00
1.	Board received for Mary DeCaindry	91 00
3.	Board received for Elvira Fisher	20 00
3.	Board received for Mary A. Key	65 00
5.	Board received for H. Duhey	10 00
5.	Board received for J. M. Lowell	91 00
7.	Special attendance for Rollin Perkins	75 00
7.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow	40 00
7.	Board received for H. Buchlers	161 75
7.	Board received for W. M. Bryant	91 00
8.	Board received for Soldiers' Home patients	82 86
8.	Board received for Virginia Linton	61 43
10.	Board received for S. R. Cox	65 00
12.	Board received for J. D. Harris	65 00
12.	Board received for H. Duhey	10 00
12.	Board received for E. C. Carrington	30 00
12.	Board received for Kate B. Shanks	5 00
12.	Board received for A. J. Ambler	20 00
14.	Board received for C. K. Yancy	184 25
14.	Board received for William Griffith	187 18
15.	Board received for M. E. Cazenove	179 67
15.	Board received for Bryan Hall	88 00
18.	Board received for Adolph Berger	65 00
19.	Board received for H. Duhey	10 00
20.	Board received for John Weidman	164 80
20.	Board received for Otho Gartrell	100 00
24.	Board received for W. H. Zepp	56 00
26.	Board received for H. Duhey	10 00
27.	Board received for Marine Hospital patients	844 07
30.	Clothing received for G. F. Morrison	25 00
30.	Board received for George Beckman	65 00

1882.			
Aug.	2.	Board received for H. Duhey	$10 00
	2.	Board received for E. C. Carrington	30 00
	9.	Board received for H. Duhey	10 00
Sept.	1.	Board received for E. C. Carrington	30 00
	4.	Board received for H. S. Cottel	112 50
	13.	Board received for Ann Phillips	52 00
	22.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow	40 00
	30.	Board received for Mary DeCaindry	91 00
	30.	Board received for District of Columbia patients	10,800 00
Oct.	2.	Cash received for rags, Ullman & Co	88 00
	5.	Board received for George Beckman	65 00
	5.	Board received for J. D. Harris	65 00
	6.	Board received for W. H. Zepp	57 00
	7.	Special attendance for Rollin Perkins	75 00
	9.	Cash received for rags, Ullman & Co	121 60
	9.	Board received for H. Buchlers	173 50
	9.	Board received for W. M. Bryant	91 00
	10.	Board received for Burton Randall	182 00
	11.	Board received for Soldiers' Home patients	130 00
	11.	Board received for H. B. Snyder	100 00
	11.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow	40 00
	11.	Board received for Bryan Hall	91 00
	13.	Board received for Marine Hospital patients	828 00
	14.	Board received for M. E. Cazenove	156 00
	14.	Board received for J. M. Lowell	91 00
	17.	Board received for G. W. Swift	7 86
	20.	Board received for Adolph Berger	65 00
	24.	Board received for John Weidman	130 45
	28.	Clothing received for G. F. Morrison	25 00
Nov.	2.	Board received for C. K. Yancey	91 00
	5.	Board received for Sarah Reynolds	91 00
	11.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow	40 00
Dec.	19.	Board received for Ann Phillips	52 00
	22.	Board received for W. H. Zepp	68 00
	26.	Board received for George Beckman	65 00
	26.	Board received for William Griffith	65 00
	30.	Board received for Mary DeCaindry	56 00
	30.	Board received for District of Columbia patients	10,800 00
1883.		Cash received for sale of stock, &c	47 50
Jan.	2.	Board received for Edw. Burchell	125 67
	3.	Board received for W. M. Bryant	91 00
	3.	Board received for Bryan Hall	91 20
	4.	Special attendance for Rollin Perkins	75 00
	4.	Board received for J. D. Harris	65 00
	4.	Board received for Burton Randall	96 00
	5	Board received for H. S. Cottel	225 00
	6	Board received for S. A. Clarke	37 00
	6.	Board received for H. Buchlers	177 50
	9.	Board received for M. A. Gilleland	92 00
	12.	Board received for Soldiers' Home patients	130 00
	13.	Board received for W. H. Godey	40 00
	16.	Board received for Marine Hospital patients	806 14
	16.	Board received for Mary DeCaindry	35 00
	17.	Board received for Adolph Berger	65 00
	20.	Board received for John Weidman	118 80
	22.	Board received for J. M. Lowell	91 00
	25.	Board received for W. H. Zepp	91 00
Feb.	1.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow	80 00
	1.	Cash received for sale of stock	194 88
	6.	Board received for S. A. Clarke	28 00
	7.	Board received for E. W. Roach	20 00
	10.	Board received for M. E. Cazenove	192 53
	13.	Board received for W. H. Godey	40 00
Mar.	3.	Board received for S. A. Clarke	28 00
	3.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	96 23
	8.	Board received for J. W. Dear	10 00
	16.	Board received for W. H. Godey	40 00
	31.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	98 00
	31.	Board received for Otho Gartrell	100 00
	31.	*Board received for Mary DeCaindry*	56 00

1883.			
Mar.	31.	Board received for District of Columbia patients	$10,800 00
Apr.	2.	Board received for J. M. Lowell	91 00
	2.	Board received for W. M. Bryant	92 00
	2.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow	80 00
	4.	Board received for M. A. Gilleland	91 00
	4.	Board received for H. Buchlers	152 00
	4.	Board received for S. A. Clarke	28 00
	4.	Board received for E. C. Carrington	10 00
	4.	Board received for Edw. Burchell	211 00
	4.	Board received for W. H. Zepp	126 25
	5.	Board received for Soldiers' Home patients	18 57
	6.	Board received for C. K. Yancey	183 00
	10.	Board received for Bryan Hall	66 00
	10.	Special attendance for Rollin Perkins	75 00
	10.	Board received for M. E. Cazenove	156 00
	14.	Board received for Mary DeCaindry	35 00
	17.	Clothing received for G. F. Morrison	50 00
	18.	Board received for John Weidman	118 65
	18.	Board received for Marine Hospital patients	870 43
	25.	Board received for W. H. Godey	40 00
	30.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	211 00
May	2.	Board received for Sarah A. Wood	273 00
	3.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow	80 00
	10.	Board received for S. H. Johnson	50 00
	18.	Board received for A. J. Ambler	100 00
	19.	Board received for W. H. Godey	11 43
	24.	Board received for George Beckman	65 00
June	15.	Board received for Otho Gartrell	60 00
	15.	Board received for James Davis	22 14
	25.	Board received for George Beckman	65 00
	30.	Board received for Mary DeCaindry	91 00
	30.	Board received for James Davis	21 43
	30.	Board received for District of Columbia patients	10,800 00
	30.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	499 73
		Total	57,238 00

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President of the United States.
President.—EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL.D.
Secretary.—ROBERT C. FOX, Esq.
Treasurer.—E. FRANCIS RIGGS, Esq.

Directors.—Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD, Senator from Del.; Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, M. C. from Iowa; Hon. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, M. C. from Va., representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, of Mass.; Hon. WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, of Ind.; Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.; JAMES C. McGUIRE, Esq.; WILLIAM W. CORCORAN, Esq., Hon. W. McKEE DUNN.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

President and Professor of Moral and Political Science.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL.D.
Professor of Mental Science and English Philology.—SAMUEL PORTER, M. A.
Professor of History and Languages.—EDWARD A. FAY, Ph. D.
Professor of Natural Science.—Rev. JOHN W. CHICKERING, Jr., M. A.

Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.—JOSEPH C. GORDON, M. A.
Assistant Professor of History and English.—J. BURTON HOTCHKISS, M. A.
Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Latin.—AMOS G. DRAPER, M. A.
Instructor in Gymnastics.—JOHN J. CHICKERING, B. A.
Instructor in Drawing.—ARTHUR D. BRYANT, B. Ph.

FACULTY OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

President.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL.D.
Instructors.—JAMES DENISON, M. A., Principal; MELVILLE BALLARD, M. S.; THEODORE A. KIESEL, B. Ph.; Mrs. E. S. DAVIS.

Instructor in Articulation.—MARY T. G. GORDON.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor.—JOHN B. WIGHT.
Attending Physician.—N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.
Matron.—Miss ELLEN GORDON.

Assistant Matron.—Miss MARGARET ALLEN.
Master of Shop.—ALMON BRYANT.
Steward.—H. M. VAN NESS.

REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, near Washington, D. C., October 30, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ended June 30, 1883:

The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st of July, 1882, numbered	66
Admitted during the year	28
Since admitted	12
Total	106

Under instruction since July 1, 1882: Males, 89; females, 17. Of these 41 have been in the collegiate department, representing 18 States and the Federal District, and 65 in the primary department. A list of the names of the pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1882, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

General good health has prevailed in the institution since the date of our last report. No pupils have died and the cases of illness which have occurred, comparatively few in number, have yielded readily to treatment.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The work of instruction in the several departments of the institution has proceeded as in recent years. Besides the intellectual courses, the success in which has been highly satisfactory, instruction has been given in articulation to nearly two-thirds of the pupils of the primary department with very gratifying results. Special physical training has been afforded all the older pupils in the gymnasium, and an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of carpentering and cabinet-making was afforded to such boys in the primary department as were capable of profiting thereby.

LECTURES.

Lectures have been delivered during the year by the professors and instructors in the two departments as follows:

To the students of the collegiate department:

The Brotherhood of Nations. President Gallaudet.
The Inductive Method in Science. Professor Porter.
Origin of Civilization. Professor Fay.

Astronomy. Professor Chickering.
Man Superior to the Law of Natural Selection. Professor Gordon.
Marshal Von Blucher. Assistant Professor Hotchkiss.
Ænidos, Liber Quartus. Assistant Professor Draper.

To the pupils of the primary department:

The Treason of Arnold. By Mr. Denison.
Life and Character of George Washington. By Mr. Ballard.
Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln. By Mr. Kiesel.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The exercises of the regular public anniversary of our collegiate department took place on the 16th of May.

The occasion was honored by the presence of the honorable Secretary of the Interior and other representatives of the Executive Department of the Government, Justices of the Supreme Court, and members of the Diplomatic Corps, and many distinguished citizens.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., pastor of the New York Avenue Church. The candidates for degrees presented essays as follows:

Dissertation.—Physical Culture for this Country. Charles Clifford Griffin, District of Columbia.

Oration.—Maria Theresa. Harry Reed, Wisconsin.

Dissertation.—Addison as a Humorist. Thomas Francis Fox, New York.

Oration.—Early Home Training. James Lewis Smith, Minnesota.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

At this stage of the proceedings the president of the college informed the audience that a marble bust of the late General Garfield, patron of the institution during his Presidency of the United States, had been recently placed in the hall and would presently be unveiled. He called the attention of the audience to the following statement from the Garfield Memorial Committee, copies of which had been distributed:

The bust of the late President Garfield, to-day unveiled, is presented to the college by the deaf people of the United States and a few of their friends.

These people have wished to place this memorial here in honor of the warm interest and intelligent and effective support which Garfield constantly gave throughout his long public career to the cause of their higher education. They have a strong affection for his memory, because his interest in their elevation was so entirely apart from the ordinary interests of a political career; because he based his support of their claim to education upon broad grounds of public good, and not upon that mistaken conception of their condition which makes them mere objects of charity. He being thus distinguished, and, at the same time, sharing with all the friends of the deaf the sympathetic promptings of a warm and generous heart to aid those who are waging an unequal conflict with the world, it is but natural that the deaf people of the land should have added to their admiration and gratitude, as citizens, for the work of a wise and conscientious statesman, the deeper and more enthusiastic feeling for an appreciative friend.

Answering quickly to the dictates of this feeling these people suggested in their public prints, soon after President Garfield's untimely death, that it would be appropriate for them to place some memorial of their distinguished friend within the precincts of this college, whose halls had so often been honored by his presence and resounded to the echo of his broad-minded, large-hearted words. This suggestion, spontaneous in itself, was but the public expression of a strong desire for some memorial of the kind already existing among the faculty and students of the college; and its frequent reiteration by the deaf people at large induced the faculty to announce that it would receive subscriptions up to $1,200, wherewith to place a bust of Garfield in the chapel hall.

The response from all parts of the country was so immediate that within nine

months the committee was compelled to decline further subscriptions, as more than the amount asked for had already been received.

The execution of the bust was intrusted to Mr. Daniel C. French, an artist whose name is a guarantee of the excellence of his work; and that work is now before us, a memorial for future years of the man whose greatness but made him the more mindful of the silent people who to-day show their love in doing honor to his memory.

To show how widespread is the feeling of the deaf to which we have referred—how the North and the South, the East and the West have joined in placing the memorial in this hall—we give the distribution of the subscriptions by States. The names of some States do not appear, because, having no schools for the deaf, they send such children to the schools of neighboring States. Still other States were shut out by the prompt and liberal response of those whose names are given.

Very many of these subscriptions, running up into hundreds, were of one cent each; the great majority were of one dollar or less; few exceeded five dollars. The number of individual contributors amounts to more than two thousand.*

RECEIPTS FROM TWENTY-SIX STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. California	$50 00	16. Mississippi	$15 10
2. Colorado	5 00	17. Missouri	35 00
3. Connecticut	31 15	18. New York	447 29
4. District of Columbia	191 60	19. Ohio	138 88
5. Georgia	15 60	20. Pennsylvania	184 86
6. Illinois	77 00	21. Rhode Island	12 00
7. Indiana	13 61	22. South Carolina	17 15
8. Iowa	45 47	23. Tennessee	18 25
9. Kentucky	12 64	24. Texas	31 85
10. Louisiana	1 00	25. Vermont	3 25
11. Maine	1 00	26. West Virginia	5 00
12. Maryland	30 35	27. Wisconsin	12 12
13. Massachusetts	34 50		
14. Michigan	6 70	Total	1,461 52
15. Minnesota	25 15		

JOHN B. HOTCHKISS,
AMOS G. DRAPER,
THOS. H. COLEMAN,
T. FRANCIS FOX,
SAMUEL S. HAAS,
PHILIP J. HASENSTAB,
OLOF HANSON,
Committee.

The president of the college then introduced Mr. E. A. Hodgson, of New York City, editor of the Deaf Mutes' Journal, who delivered the following address:

MR. HODGSON'S ADDRESS.

We meet to-day to dedicate an humble tribute to a noble man, to commemorate the earnest aid and zealous friendship of James A. Garfield to the deaf and dumb.

This memorial represents the loving remembrance and silent homage of many thousand grateful hearts.

Garfield was the champion of our educational rights. He understood the lamentable helplessness of the untaught deaf-mute, he knew that although deafness might be an impediment it was not a barrier to the acquisition of knowledge, he recognized the fact that the loss of the sense of hearing did not impair the intellectual faculties, and he ever lent his powerful aid to place within the grasp of the deaf and dumb the means of obtaining the highest education that their abilities would permit.

---

* To make up this aggregate there were one thousand four hundred and forty-seven actual subscriptions, the remainder being made up through the agency of six societies, two lectures given by graduates of the college, and a contribution from the officers and pupils of an institution where no names were furnished.

Mr. H. P. Arms, of Philadelphia, a deaf lithographer, who has until recently been connected with the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb as an instructor in his art, has agreed to furnish at his own expense one thousand copies of a lithograph of the memorial to be distributed among the contributors, and it is proposed to purchase with a portion of the unexpended balance of the fund additional impressions of the lithograph, so that each subscriber whose name is known may receive a copy.

There was a time when no one believed it possible to impart knowledge to the deaf. The avenue of communication, the ear, being closed, it was a problem how to get at the understanding. In an uneducated condition, life to the deaf-mute is almost without meaning. The eye sees, but the mind fails to comprehend—the powers of conception cannot be exercised, the reasoning faculties are not brought into play. There is no idea of God, no knowledge of the promised hereafter, no hope beyond the fleeting shadows of to-day. Seventy years have not yet elapsed since all the deaf and dumb of America were in this black darkness of ignorance. But one day a noble man, the father of the president of this college, met and was touched by the forlorn condition of a little deaf and dumb girl, who stood apart from her companions, unable to participate in their merry games or share their happy laughter, and looked on with sad and wistful eyes. He approached her, and by degrees and through ingenious expedients succeeded in reaching her understanding, and from that day his sympathies and services were enlisted in the cause of the deaf and dumb. Hearing that methods were in vogue in Europe by which the deaf might be taught, he sailed for that continent, and although attempts were made to frustrate him in the accomplishment of his mission, at last succeeded in becoming possessed of the secret system which was to unlock so many minds. He returned to this country, bringing with him an educated deaf-mute from France, and on the 15th of April, 1817, began to teach the first class of deaf-mutes, numbering seven. This was the beginning of the first institution for the instruction of deaf-mutes in America. At the present day there are fifty-five institutions, with an aggregate of over 6,000 pupils, and since that humble beginning over 23,000 deaf-mutes have been taught and have enjoyed the blessing of an educated mind.

Such, in brief, is the origin and development of deaf-mute education in this country; but through all the years that followed the initial effort, not one day has passed unmarked by an expenditure of toil and thought and talent to enhance our educational welfare.

Although the best methods that ingenuity and study can devise are practiced in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, it is by no means easy to educate them. The discouragements and disadvantages encountered are unknown and unrecognized by the great majority of people. Only a few even of the learned and intelligent have seen and understood the amount of individual effort and labor and patience and skill required, and foremost among this number was our martyr President. In his native State, Ohio, he at all times showed great interest in the education of the "silent class," and when this college was struggling against public disregard and individual prejudice then was Garfield's voice raised loud in its behalf. He did not plead for us as a class of unfortunates having a lien on public sympathy. He maintained that it was not only right and just, but would be an act of wise legislation to give to the deaf and dumb the opportunity for becoming possessed of a higher education than the primary institutions afforded. Is it any wonder that the deaf and dumb loved and respected, honored and revered the man who thus voiced their wants and fought for the enlargement of their educational privileges? And when the news flashed through the land that Garfield was laid low, when stern-visaged men and white-faced women repeated the sad intelligence with sorrowing dismay, only God knew how keen the grief, how deep the sorrow felt by those upon whose lips His hand had placed the seal of silence. Throughout his long illness many a silent chorus of unvoiced prayers went up to heaven asking that God would spare our President and our friend. With tender sympathy in their hearts they stood with the world of humanity around his bedside, watching with pitying admiration the brave but unequal struggle, and joined in the earnest sigh of sorrow that circled round the world when his great heart had been forever stilled.

> "The willow bends unbroken when angry tempests blow,
> The stately oak is levelled, and all its strength laid low;
> So fell that tower of manhood, undaunted, patient, strong,
> Who with brave heart and courage kept back grim death so long."

When it was suggested to raise a fund for a memorial I need not mention how willingly and quickly the deaf and dumb responded. Suffice it to say that in a very short time the committee were reluctantly compelled to announce that no more subscriptions would be received, and thus to stop the steady flow of offerings that were swelling the amount far above the estimated necessity.

Here in this college to whose success he so largely contributed, here in this hall which has echoed with the music of his voice, here where he has clasped hands with his silent friends and spoken words of encouragement and inspiration, we place this modest but enduring tribute of our love and praise. It will prove an instructive reminder to all who may enter here. Step by step it will recall the story of his life. It will picture the rude home and frugal fare of his childhood, when he did the household work and helped his toiling mother; it will recount the sturdy independence of the barefooted boy who tramped along the towpath many a weary mile; it will reveal the indomitable courage and perseverance of the young man who studied and worked

and paid his way through a school and a collegiate education; it will speak of his energetic and conscientious labors as a teacher and as president of Hiram College; it will call to mind the hero of Chicamauga, when as a gallant soldier and patriot he fought for the honor of his country; it will record his honorable and serviceable career in the Congress of our nation; it will portray the great meeting of representative Republicans in Chicago, his unexpected and enthusiastic nomination for President of the United States, his subsequent glorious victory, and, last of all, his sad, sad death.

Long may it remain, keeping the name and fame of James A. Garfield ever fresh and green, carrying with it lessons of truth and virtue and heroic courage, and speaking to future generations of the deaf and dumb in the language which they can best understand—the language of silence.

The president of the college then introduced Mr. Robert Patterson, an instructor in the Ohio Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Columbus, and a graduate of this college in 1870, who delivered the following address:

MR. PATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

We are aware that it is beyond our power to heighten the luster of Garfield's glory, or to add to the universal sense of his greatness by anything that we can say or do here. All the world has bowed in homage to his name, and the voice of eloquence has pronounced his highest praise. The pen of history will embalm his deeds in "the eternal drama of humanity," and the genius of art will ever be evoked to perpetuate his form and features and render them "a precious seeing to the eye."

Still, is the desire idle and presumptuous which seeks to do honor to his memory on this day, on this spot, and in the presence of this audience? Does not the proof of the true greatness of a man lie in this, that each fresh eulogy of him brings forth praises that have not been sung before, and that each monument reared to his memory is born of a different impulse?

This tribute of affection which we, on this occasion, tender to Garfield, and the bust of him which we have met to place in the custody of this seat of learning, are offered not so much to the memory of Garfield, the soldier, or to Garfield, the statesman, or to Garfield, the President, as to *Garfield the friend of the deaf and dumb and the champion of the National Deaf-Mute College.* As patriots, we are proud of the achievements of the soldier; as citizens of this glorious Union, we admire the abilities of the statesman and revere the dignity of the President; but as students and alumni of this college, we love the friend who loved it, and are grateful both for his faith in it when it was trembling in the balance as an experiment and for his noble protection of it when its very existence was threatened.

It is a remarkable fact that this college was brought into existence at a time when the nation was struggling in the throes of a great civil war. And not less remarkable is it that when it stood in need of a champion in the halls of Congress, Garfield was there to aid it with all the strength of his enthusiastic nature. Who knows that but for the wonderful activity of the human mind which was developed during that terrible war this college would not have been delayed much longer? And who doubts that but for Garfield it would have encountered greater obstacles?

It would now be an ungracious task to review the skepticism, the derision, and the animosity which attended the inception of the college. When we compare the obstacles that lay in its path with ultimate triumph, the heroic struggle with the victory, we can but thank God that He intrusted the interests of the college to the hands of one who possessed the ardor and pertinacity of an enthusiast combined with the patience and foresight of a practical teacher to make it a success; and we thank Him also that He gave to the college, in the person of Garfield, a friend who stood by it in its infancy, and who, in the midst of its adversity, stood shoulder to shoulder with its youthful president, as he was bravely bearing it onward, and whispered in his ear,

> "Bate not a jot
> Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer
> Right onward;"

and stood ready to help him bear it up and on to the prosperity seen here and all around us to-day.

Let it not be thought that it is meant in this connection to undervalue the friendship and services rendered the college by other friends; very far from it. Who can ever forget what Amos Kendall, of blessed memory, did for the college? Who does not remember what Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Rufus P. Spalding, of Ohio, and George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, accomplished in its behalf? They all did nobly, and their names are engraved upon the tablets of our memories as in letters of gold, and will always be linked with the history of the college. But to Garfield we dedicate the honors of this hour, because he ever proved a true friend to the deaf. Though

engrossed with the cares of state while holding an arduous and responsible position in Congress, he still found time and opportunities to espouse the cause of our education; while occupying the highest position in the land with its correspondingly manifold cares and responsibilities, he still retained his lively interest in the college. Such disinterested devotion in high places is so rare that it surely merits the highest praise and gratitude we are capable of giving.

Garfield's first visit to the college was made in 1865, after it had been in operation but one year. Was it curiosity that attracted him hither? Had he not been long before familiar with the deaf and dumb? Let us go back to the time when he was in the Ohio State senate; let us follow him in his by no means unfrequent visits to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus; let us see with our mind's eye the enthusiasm and interest which burned in his teacher's soul as he passed from one school room to another, and the admiration, enjoyment, and intelligence which shone out of his scholars' eyes as he drank in the droll pantomime of one and the graceful and dignified signs of another; let us watch the zeal with which he participated in the social parties, in the girls' humble sitting room—not even that unlucky collision with a post in the room, which cut a gash above the eye and drew blood, could dampen his ardor; let us go farther, and behold him among the boys on the playground, measuring his strength at the wicket bat with them—not even the gaze of the dignified Salmon P. Chase, who was wont to pause in his daily passing to and fro, could make him think of beating a retreat.

Is it not more natural than wonderful that when Garfield came to the national House of Representatives, and found that there was an institution for the deaf and dumb in the District of Columbia he should have sought it out? And when he saw that there was a collegiate department in connection with it, and had listened to the earnest arguments of its president, is it to be wondered at that he gave his heart to the cause? Was it mere sentimentality that impelled him so to do? The long fifteen years he stood by the college when it was in its infancy, when it came down, as it did, into the depths of trial, when its enemies spoke of it in open derision, when lukewarm friends grew cold towards it; the pride and joy he felt in its success—let these answer!

To Garfield's farseeing vision the college prophesied the future uplifting of the deaf. He looked beyond the physical infirmity of deafness into the depths of the soul, and recognized only the elements of a common humanity; he beheld, with intuitive wisdom, that the sensitive principle of the body needed only to be warmed, quickened, and strengthened by a higher education than that afforded by the State institutions, to be capable of enjoying the freer, deeper, richer, inward life which sweetens human happiness; he perceived, with rare discernment, that the mind, thus disciplined by classical culture and ennobled by wider vistas of thought, would spread its wings and soar above the trammels of deafness, and enter upon a larger range of work and responsibility; and he felt that it was his duty as a man and a priest of national economy to act out the motto which he had years before appended to his name in the visitors' register upon the occasion of his first visit to the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Institution—"*Da Aures.*"

It is thus obvious that, possessed of a deep interest in the college, Garfield devoted his ability and influence to its welfare with a zeal which nothing could diminish. His own intelligent inspection of its scholarship begat a faith which gave force and eloquence to his appeals in its behalf. Thus inspired by a noble interest, and thus working for the college, he gained a warm and strong attachment for it; for its faculty, and, most of all, for its students, which many a time drew his footsteps hither. It is delightful to recall both his social and his official visits here. We can yet see him as he was wont to appear among us—dignified and manly in his bearing; in his keen eye beamed pride and satisfaction, as he noted the growing vigor and usefulness of the college, and in his smile a winning grace as he looked on us or took us by the hand. It is equally pleasing to recall the words of good will and encouragement with which he always was ready when called upon to speak. He had broad and liberal views of the work of the college; he disdained to speak of it as a charity; he called it "enlightened selfishness on the part of the Government" to maintain and carry it on, and in this he displayed a wisdom far in advance of many of his contemporaries.

Such was the man and friend whose memory we commemorate to-day.

O rare friend! we thank thee that thou hadst confidence in our higher education; we thank thee that thou didst make such exertions to place our *Alma Mater* on a firm foundation.

Sad it is to think that he is gone—he who was so good and great.

"Gone, but nothing can bereave him
Of the force he made his own
Being here, and we believe him
Something far advanced in state,
And that he wears a truer crown
Than any wreath that man can weave him."

Yet that he ever may be held in grateful remembrance by us, this visible presentment of his noble countenance is to-day offered to the National Deaf-Mute College. May it remain here as long as these walls shall stand, to testify our appreciation of him, to refresh our memory of his labors in our behalf, and to whisper to posterity of his love for the college. May it be the means of drawing to us other such advocates—men to believe in us, and to sympathize in our intellectual and moral efforts. And may it aid to make the general feeling toward the deaf less a feeling of commiseration and an assumption of their inferiority—more a feeling of equality as "units of humanity."

STUDENTS AND ALUMNI: We do well in thus giving a public expression of our affection and honor for Garfield; but honor, true and enduring, can come only from our inner selves. Let us emulate the tireless vigil he kept at the shrine of knowledge, which won for him the admiration and confidence of the nation; let us imitate the purity and nobility of heart which made him a blessing to the world; and let us copy the simplicity and sincerity of character which made him a king among men. Then, and then only, will we confer true honor upon his efforts in our behalf and upon our *Alma Mater* forever!

At the request of the president of the college, Col. A. F. Rockwell then read the following letter from Mrs. Garfield:

MRS. GARFIELD'S LETTER.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *May* 5, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: With my regrets, pray accept my thanks for your invitation to me to be present at the unveiling of General Garfield's bust.

I recognize most gratefully the honor shown to his memory in this gift from the deaf-mutes to the institution at Kendall Green, and I desire to be remembered as with continued interest in the college and in friendship with its patrons.

With sentiments of high regard, I am, very truly, yours,

LUCRETIA R. GARFIELD.

To the GENTLEMEN OF THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, *Kendall Green*.

The bust of Garfield was then unveiled by the artist, Mr. Daniel C. French, of Concord, Mass. Its place in the hall is at the right of the platform, and it is supported on a handsomely carved mahogany bracket pedestal, made from designs kindly furnished by Mr. John G. Hill, lately Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

The following inscription is engraved upon a bronze plate which fills a panel in the bracket just below the bust:

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD,

Advocate in Congress of the Higher Education of the Deaf.

1865–1880.

Ex-Officio Patron of this Institution, 1881.

This Memorial is a Tribute of Gratitude from the Alumni and Friends of Institutions for the Deaf in America.

At the conclusion of the Garfield memorial exercises, the president of the college announced that the Board of Directors had conferred the honorary degree of master of arts on Edward Allen Hodgson, of New York, and the same degree in course on Robert Patterson, of Ohio.

The members of the graduating class, Messrs. Smith, Reed, Fox, and Griffin, were then presented by the president of the college to the Board of Directors as candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts.

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by Rev. John H. Elliott, D. D., rector of Ascension Church.

At the close of the academic year in June, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year now under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

I.—Support of the Institution.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account	$1,108 28
Received from Treasury of the United States	55,000 00
Received from sale of live-stock	234 45
Received from sale of wheat	177 50
Received from manual-labor fund	313 20
Received from board and tuition	3,921 23
Received from old material sold	19 15
Received for work done in shop	178 46
Received for damage to grounds	2 75
Received from sale of old wagon	40 00
Received from sale of grease	35 57
Received from sale of old carpets	54 90
Received from sale of old metal	26 17
Received from sale of old lumber	50 00
Found in the laundry	6 00
	61,167 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for salaries and wages out of appropriations by Congress	$21,990 85
Expended for salaries and wages out of funds belonging to the institution	6,115 20
Expended for groceries	2,588 47
Expended for meats	4,568 96
Expended for potatoes	517 50
Expended for household and incidental expenses, marketing, &c	2,410 19
Expended for butter and eggs	2,312 24
Expended for repairs	3,226 12
Expended for permanent improvements	4,284 53
Expended for furniture	825 88
Expended for books and stationery	561 41
Expended for farm tools, seeds, &c	204 87
Expended for lumber	697 34
Expended for printing	257 25
Expended for ice	220 42
Expended for medicines and chemicals	272 24
Expended for carriage and for repairs	458 00
Expended for hardware	430 28
Expended for fuel	2,336 10
Expended for blacksmithing	101 50
Expended for harness and repairs	86 35
Expended for rent of telephones	135 00
Expended for flour and feed	713 45
Expended for dry goods, shoes, clothing, &c	361 97
Expended for gas	996 66
Expended for paints, oils, &c	313 85
Expended for flowers and plants	126 50
Expended for milk	665 69
Expended for entertainment of pupils	35 00
Expended for medical and surgical attendance	493 00
Expended for illustrative apparatus	100 05
Expended for board and care of pupil at institution for feeble-minded children	300 00
Expended for bread	1,135 29
Expended for the Board of Directors	229 70
Expended for concrete roadway	8·4 56
Balance	2\1 2A
	61,167 66

II.—Buildings and Grounds.

RECEIPTS.

Received from Treasury of the United States	$5,500 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for excavating for barn	$345 00
Expended for material and brickwork	316 04
Expended for plumbing	98 46
Expended for wages	1,308 06
Expended for lumber	1,637 36
Expended for slating	400 00
Expended for painting	70 00
Expended for carpenter's work	885 50
Expended for grading	98 48
Expended for concrete roadways	284 40
Expended for lightning-rods	56 50
	5,500 00

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, have already been submitted:

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses and for books and illustrative apparatus, for general repairs, and improvements, $55,000.

For the improvement and inclosure of the grounds and repairs of buildings, $5,000.

The first estimate is the same in amount as the appropriation for the current year and also for last year.

It is expected that the number of our pupils will be larger next year than it now is, but it is hoped that, with economy, the expenses of the institution may be kept within the amount asked for.

The sum estimated for the improvement and inclosure of the grounds and repairs of buildings will be very much needed.

The construction of the intercepting sewer on Boundary street, which has been a source of great inconvenience during the past three years, will be carried completely by our front during the next two months. The condition in which the street and fence is left renders the expenditure of a considerable amount of money by the institution absolutely necessary in order to place the premises in even a decent condition. If Congress would appropriate double the amount asked for in the estimate, the money could be expended without the slightest risk of any imputation of extravagance being brought against the management of the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the Board of Directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET,
President.

Hon. Henry M. Teller,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

From Connecticut.—John S. Comstock.
From Delaware.—Timothy Hyde.
From Georgia.—Edward Caswell Duncan.
From Illinois.—George M. W. L. Booker, James Henry Cloud, John Wesley Hammack, Thomas Lynch, Michael Gerald McCarthy, George W. Patton, Michael Sullivan.
From Indiana.—Albert Berg, Charles V. Dantzer, Philip Joseph Hasenstab, Charles Kerney, Walter M. Marsh, Nathaniel Field Morrow.
From Iowa.—Albert Francis Adams, John Elmer Standacher.
From Maryland.—George W. Veditz.
From Massachusetts.—Alva Warren Orcutt.
From Minnesota.—Olof Hanson, James Lewis Smith.
From Missouri.—Harry Gross, Herbert Lord Johnson, jr.
From Nebraska.—Charles Wesley Collins, Elliott Scott Waring.
From New Jersey.—Samuel Gaston Davidson.
From New York.—John Henry Dundon, Thomas Francis Fox, Charles William Hathaway, Harvey Tennice Robertson.
From Ohio.—Edward P. Cleary, Charles Solomon Deem, Birt Hughes.
From Pennsylvania.—Brewster Randall Allabaugh, John Archibald Boland, William Brookmire, Henry W. Hagy, Samuel S. Haas, Edward Clarence Harah, Edwin Warren L. North.
From Tennessee.—Lewis Arthur Palmer.
From Virginia.—Robert Bell, jr., 2d.
From Wisconsin.—Myron J. Clark, Harry Reed, Warren Robinson.
From the District of Columbia.—Charles Clifford Griffin.
From Ireland.—Robert Stewart Lyons.

IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Females.

Ida R. Chase	District of Columbia.
Alverdia Cornog	Delaware.
Jeanette Dailey	District of Columbia.
Mary Dailey	District of Columbia.
Christiana Denson	District of Columbia.
Henrietta Erbeck	District of Columbia.
Elizabeth Fagen	Delaware.
Katie Fogarty	District of Columbia.
Maggie Hyde	Delaware.
Irene B. Martin	District of Columbia.
Eliza O'Callaghan	District of Columbia.
Gertrude Schofield	District of Columbia.
Rosina Scott	District of Columbia.
Mary D. K. Senkind	District of Columbia.
Eliza Thompson	District of Columbia.
Clara V. White	District of Columbia.
Anna May Wood	Montana.

Males.

Anthony Allen	District of Columbia.
Frank Adams	Indiana.
E. J. Adams, jr	Maryland.
William M. Argo	Delaware.
Walter Argo	Delaware.
Robert Bell, jr., 2d	Virginia.
Herbert G. Bellows	Massachusetts.
John A. Boland	Pennsylvania.

John H. Boston	District of Columbia.
Henry C. Boucher	Pennsylvania.
William H. Catlett	District of Columbia.
James Comley	Indiana.
Raymond J. Cone	Virginia.
John Francis Craig	District of Columbia
Josiah Cuffey	Fortress Monroe.
Robert W. Dailey	District of Columbia.
Thomas Davis	District of Columbia.
David J. Downing	Delaware.
Morris T. Fell	Delaware.
Bladen Gibson	Virginia.
Reuben S. Hill	District of Columbia.
Timothy Hyde	Delaware.
Jeremiah P. Hyde	Delaware.
John C. Jump	Delaware.
Thomas F. Keelins	Delaware.
Charles H. Keyser	District of Columbia.
Charles E. D. Krigbaum	District of Columbia.
Joseph M. Landon	District of Columbia.
Frank A. Leitner	Maryland.
George M. Leitner	Maryland.
Joseph Lyles	District of Columbia.
John A. Lynch	Delaware.
Walter M. Marsh	Indiana.
John McEvilley	Delaware.
Edwin W. S. North	Pennsylvania.
John O'Rourke	District of Columbia.
Russel S. Painter	Colorado.
Thomas H. Peters	Montana.
Charles W. Purcell	Virginia.
Harvey T. Robertson	New York.
George T. Sanders	Massachusetts.
Frank Stewart	District of Columbia.
James Smith	District of Columbia.
Henry R. Spahr	Pennsylvania.
William J. Rich	District of Columbia.
George V. Warren	District of Columbia.
Jonathan G. White	Delaware
Frank G. Wurdeman	District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September, and closing on 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last of March; the third beginning the 1st of April, and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay-pupils is $150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the Board of Directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at a quarter past 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind and the indigent feeble-minded of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

Persons desiring to avail themselves of these provisions are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.

REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 25, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report relating to the schools among the Indians—the first in October last, as inspector of Indian schools, which office was changed by an act of Congress at its last session to Indian school superintendent, and the honor of the position conferred upon me, from which standpoint I submit this report:

Since my report as inspector of Indian schools was submitted I have visited most of the schools of the Indian Territory, making each school the subject of a special report, recommending such changes in employés and management as the good of the service seemed to demand. In some cases too many employés were employed. Upon my recommendations changes were made amounting to a reduction of over $3,000 per annum, while in some cases I recommended additional employés and increase of salary to others. In one instance I found a boarding-school in charge of persons wholly inexperienced in managing such an institution and without any intelligent idea of how it should be done, the agent himself not having given the matter much, if any, attention. Exception should, however, be made in this case to the conduct of the school-room during school hours; 52 children were in attendance and well managed by one teacher. The changes recommended have been made and the general management of this institution greatly improved. On some of these visits I had the company of General E. Whittlesey, secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, whose knowledge and counsel I found very valuable. At each of the schools we were enabled to make suggestions which in most cases were received as helps, and I believe the schools were all benefited by the inspections. I found two classes of persons engaged in the school work; one with a real heart enjoyment in it, whose whole aim seemed to be the elevation and good of the children placed under their care—a missionary spirit and desire to see good results following their labors. With them you would hear of the great possibilities and encouraging fruits of their labors, which, though arduous and continued, were more pleasant than irksome. Around them the children would gather "even as the hen gathereth her brood;" an affectionate confidence existed between the care-taker and the children, such as was calculated to make the school home more pleasant and attractive than that from which they came.

The other class were interested much more in the flight of time and quick return of pay-day, than in the progress of the children under their care. From them you would hear of the dullness and indifference to learn; of the difficulties of keeping the children in school, which could only be done by the policemen; and not much could be hoped anyway, from the dirty little creatures, who wandered away to them-

selves as soon as the tap of the closing bell was heard, and came back again only when they had to, and then were shy and afraid, and approached those having care of them very carefully.

It is easy to say which class is having the greatest success. Certainly the one who, prompted by the highest type of culture, stoops down to lift up the lowly, forgetful of the selfish remuneration there is in it, will accomplish more than the one who is prompted only by the monetary consideration.

The matter of pay of teachers and other employés is worthy of more consideration than has been given to it. In many cases it is too small; so small, in fact, that it is impossible to get the best talent unless a missionary spirit prompts the acceptance of less pay than can be obtained in civilization. Persons are employed at less or no more salary than can be obtained in the States, and cut themselves off from society and comforts of home and go hundreds of miles from civilization, occupy poor quarters, with scarcely enough furniture to make them comfortable, in many cases compelled to live upon very coarse food. I think all these things ought to be taken into consideration in fixing the pay of the school employés, and the same ability should have better pay in the Indian service than in civilization.

For the current fiscal year, at the request of the honorable Commissioner, I assisted in the matter of adjusting salaries, and, while the result was not entirely satisfactory to me, I think we did arrive at a nearer adjustment of equalizing the salaries upon the present scale of prices. We were governed by the Government contract price of materials and supplies at the various agencies, giving to those at agencies where the cost of living is most the greatest salaries.

The good of the service can be promoted by a scale of salaries governed by the ability and efficiency of the employés, as well as the location. When a teacher or other employé by experience and efficiency shows a special adaptation to the work, they should be promoted to a better salary than as a beginner. The best, and those most adapted to the work, are the cheapest, even if the pay has to be more than for others.

The Indian service teaching is advanced more by good common-sense teaching than by extraordinary book knowledge. One of the most important officers of an Indian school is the industrial teacher. One-half of the time should be devoted to industrial lessons.

In addition to the schools in the Indian Territory I also visited the industrial school at Albuquerque, N. Mex. This school is under the immediate control of Prof. W. D. Bryan, who is employed by the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church, with whom the Government has a contract for conducting the school, the missionary board being at all the expense of the conduct of the school, receiving a stipulated sum per capita from the Government therefor. It is a very interesting school, well managed, and doing a good work. The attendance the past year amounted to 114, mostly Pueblos, but having a few Apaches, Navajoes, and 27 Utes from the Southern Ute Agency. These Ute children are the first of their tribe who have ever gone away to school, and it is a very important step in the right direction toward the civilization of the Utes. The agent of the tribe told me when I met them in Pueblo that it was the result of frequent letters to him from the honorable Secretary of the Interior to get the Utes to send their children to school.

The citizens of Albuquerque donated a tract of 66 acres of land to the Government for school purposes. It is situated about 2½ miles from the town. To me it appeared low and flat, in fact very poor

land, but was said to be as good as the land generally in that section; but it will require several years to overcome the strong alkali in the soil and make the land productive. Plans and specifications for new buildings have been made, and it is presumed will soon be under contract and the buildings completed in a few months. A school for the same tribes intended to be accommodated by the Albuquerque school could have been conducted on a much larger scale at Fort Union, but it could not be obtained.

Under instructions, I visited Fort Lyon, Colo., for the purpose of examining it with reference to its use for an Indian school. In some respects found it very well adapted for that purpose, but did not regard its location as a good one for a school, from the fact of its separation from civilization and from opportunities to place the children among farmers to work during vacation, or such other time as might be thought best. The officer in command was very courteous and kind, but informed me that the post was required for military purposes and would not be given up for an Indian school.

The citizens of Lawrence, Kans., donated 280 acres of land, lying near the city, to the Government for school purposes. It is a very beautiful and valuable tract of land; the site selected for the buildings is within a half mile of the city limits and a mile and a half of the various churches. The children can have the privilege of attending the Sabbath schools and churches, and thus the people become interested in them, and the school become identified with the people as "our school." Buildings are now in process of erection for the accommodation of 300 children; 340 may be crowded into them. The contract requires their completion by January 1, 1884. I hope to see them ready for occupancy by April 1, 1884.

The present contract for these buildings is for $45,419; some additional buildings will be necessary, including that for steam-heating machinery, connected with which should be a large dining-room, laundry, and drying room; two or four cottage buildings for employés' residences should also be built; also buildings for shops, a special estimate for which will be forwarded.

Provision was made by act of Congress of May 17, 1882, for the erection of two school buildings, one to be located in the Indian Territory, south of Kansas and adjacent to the Ponca, Pawnee, and Osage Reservations; the other on the old Pawnee Reservation, Nebraska, or on the new reservation in Dakota. With that in the Indian Territory provision was made for one section of land. In making the special location for the building on account of water privileges, I found it necessary to select 1,200 acres of land instead of 640. It is respectfully suggested that the land is the property of the Cherokee Nation, and some steps should be taken to have its ownership transferred to the United States. It may be necessary, to accomplish this, to have some action of the council of that nation, delegating to their delegates the authority to negotiate and transfer; if so, it is respectfully recommended that the attention of Governor Bushyhead be called to it. The building on said land will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of November next.

The act of Congress provided for a building for 150 Indian youths, at a cost not exceeding $15,000, or $100 per capita.

The State institutions of Kansas, as well as other States where material is cheaper and labor both cheaper and easier to obtain, cost from $400 to $800, and even $1,200, per capita. It will be seen at once that a very difficult task was required in this case, but we succeeded in contracting for a very nice stone building, with school-room, dormitory, dir

ing-room, and kitchen privileges sufficient for 150 children, for the sum named in the bill, but an addition for laundry, drying-room, bath-house, and accommodations for employés are absolutely necessary and should be added. Stabling, corrals, and fences are also necessary. It is intended to make this an agricultural and stock industrial school, where the children may learn not only farming, but butter and cheese making; hence it is again urged that the whole amount of land selected, to wit, 1,200 acres, be provided for. A special estimate for the necessary additions is included in the regular estimate.

The old building on the Pawnee Reservation is being repaired and additions made to it for the accommodation of 150 Indian children. The work embraced in the present contract amounts to $16,300, besides the other additions and outside buildings that are necessary, including the laundry, drying room, and bath-rooms. Estimate will also be forwarded in this case. The contractor expects to complete his present contract by February next.

The large number of buildings being put up in the West this year has made it very difficult to get contractors to take hold of these jobs; and it has not been done in some instances, until several times advertised and after great personal effort. These circumstances have made the contractors more independent, and possibly their bids a little higher than they would have been if work at home had been scarce.

In addition to the instances already named, I have supervised plans and specifications for buildings at Rosebud and Devil's Lake Agencies, Dakota; Washakie, in Wyoming; Wichita and Caddo, Sac and Fox, and Absentee Shawnee, in the Indian Territory; and additions and repairs to various other school buildings at several of the agencies.

Upon entering upon my duties in connection with the schools the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs kindly transferred to my assistance one of the clerks of his Bureau, Mr. S. M. Yeatman, by whose very efficient assistance in preparing blanks for office use and gathering information from the agencies I am enabled to present a table showing the exact attendance and cost per capita of all the Indian schools under the control of the Government, from which it appears the average attendance is 20 per cent. more the past year than the previous one, and the average cost much below what it has usually been estimated at. I say estimated, because this is the first year the amount has been arrived at by actual figures.

The table shows how much has been paid by the Government and how much is the result of the labor of the Indian children themselves and of other agency labor. The cost of one year cannot be regarded as an exact criterion for other years, because the cost of supplies varies from year to year.

The table shows the monthly cost of each school. The average cost of all is $11.50 per month; the employés are engaged by the year; many of the schools continue during the year; hence I take the amount of $138 per capita as the cost for the past year. This amount is based on very low salaries, which should be increased a little, and the estimate should be made at $150 per capita for the boarding-schools.

The day-schools cost for the past year, including employés, books, and fuel, at the rate of $670.25 each per annum. In some of these schools two teachers are required. It is respectfully suggested that the estimate for the next fiscal year should be made at the rate of $700 per annum for each school.

The capacity of the boarding-schools for the past year was 4,400 and the day-schools 4,000, making a total of 8,400. This includes only the

schools at the agencies and the one at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; adding to it the capacity of Carlisle, Forest Grove, and Hampton, 625, and the three new buildings soon to be finished, with capacity for 640 more, and the new buildings, and additions to old ones at agencies, making an increase in capacity of 1,130 additional pupils, and 10 new day schools already provided for to accommodate 500, and a semi-industrial and boarding-school for 50 at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, and we have a total capacity already provided for, of over 11,000 pupils.

The semi-boarding and industrial school referred to was recommended in my report of October last, and is repeated here with renewed recommendations for its adoption at some of the agencies where best adapted. It should consist of a four-room building, providing for home comforts for a man and wife and a teacher; also a school-room accommodating 50 children. A midday meal should be provided for the school by regular details of girls, under the direction of the matron, who should also visit the homes of the Indians living in that neighborhood and instruct the women in household duties. The man should have charge of the outside work, including farming and the care of stock, in which he should instruct the boys of the school; should also give instruction to the Indians of the neighborhood in the same branches; the teacher to have charge of the children during school hours.

It is estimated that the cost of the building, utilizing such Indian help as can be done to advantage, will not average over $2,000, and the cost of conducting the school, including the pay of three persons and necessary provision for a midday meal, will not exceed $3,500. Of course this provision at agencies where rations are issued can be taken from the regular supplies without much additional cost. This plan it is believed will take the place of additional boarding-schools at agencies where the present facilities are much too small to accommodate the school population. Twenty new buildings of this character are recommended for construction, to be divided among the Sioux, Navajo, Kiowa and Comanche, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Mexican Kickapoo, Ute, and Crow Indians.

Additional day-schools are also required at several of the agencies. In connection with this matter I present a table showing our treaty obligations to several of the tribes named above, and others not included in the above list, by which it will be seen what our failures have been. Due consideration is also given to what has been done for each tribe named. It will be seen by reference to this table that the amount which would have been required to fulfill these treaty obligations up to and including the present fiscal year would have been $3,759,400.

I may be permitted to repeat what I said in this connection in my report of October last: that it is probable if these treaties had been observed in good faith by both Government and Indians the tribes immediately interested would have been self-supporting, and far enough advanced to be classed with the civilized tribes. But circumstances have changed, and the provisions then made to build a school-house and furnish a teacher for each 30 children may not now be the best plan to reach the end desired, but much can be done by an appropriation sufficient to guarantee to them school privileges for those of school age.

The agency schools are not less important to the civilization of the tribes than the more important schools located away from the agencies. While too much cannot be said in praise of the work being done at Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove, if either had to be abandoned I would expect the civilization of the tribes sooner from the influence of well-conducted agency schools than from those removed from the agency

The influence of the agency schools is felt by all the Indians of the agency, and exerts a good influence over the old as well as the young, but neither should be abandoned, but both increased in number and capacity. An additional industrial school should be built for the Sioux at some point adjacent to their territory, in Iowa or Dakota, where they may be brought more in contact with civilizing influences.

Twenty thousand dollars are estimated for to purchase a farm for the industrial training of the children at Carlisle; this should be done, as it is very much needed, and will greatly promote the interests of that important institution.

Twenty-five thousand dollars are also asked for the erection of buildings at Forest Grove, Oreg., for the Indian school at that place. This is a very important matter, as that school has proven to be a very successful institution, willingly and liberally patronized by the Indians of the Pacific coast. The Government does not own either land or buildings, and is liable to be called upon at any time to abandon their present location, or be taxed an exorbitant rent. The school is increasing in importance all the time. The superintendent informs me that he could now have 300 children in the school if he had the room for them; that is the only institution of that kind for 30,000 Pacific coast Indians, who do not cost the Government but a very small amount compared to those this side of the mountains. I sincerely hope this appropriation may be made.

There has been some difficulty in finding industrial schools, such as are contemplated in the appropriation for the current fiscal year, for placing children in the different States, but applications have been made and approved for nearly four hundred children, and an increasing interest manifested from various States; so it is believed the number may be very materially increased in the next fiscal year.

As a whole the educational work of the past year among the Indians has been very encouraging, both in an increase in numbers attending and an increase of the interest of the adults for their children. Their attachment for their children is as strong as that of white people, and the pain of parting with them to go away is as severe, and yet they are yielding to it more willingly, believing it to be for the best interest of the children. The knowledge of education with them begins to mean something, and in this connection I would respectfully recommend that it would be a stimulating inducement to them if some wise provision were incorporated in the bills for the admission into the sisterhood of States of Dakota and New Mexico for Indian citizenship, based upon knowledge of civilized ways or qualifications.

The cost of conducting Indian educational institutions is very much below that of white schools. I have taken pains to ascertain the cost of many of the leading boarding-schools among the white people, and do not learn of any costing less than $200 per capita, and that not including books, clothing, or transportation—only board, washing, ironing, and mending, and teaching—while Indian schools are conducted for a less amount per capita, including everything.

Civilization is so rapidly closing around the Indian that he must soon become a part of the body politic, must receive the white man's civilization and take part in the affairs of the Government. The people of the West, where his home must continue to be, are especially interested in this matter, and the thinking, intelligent portion are anxious to see him properly prepared for it, and the thinking class is becoming the largest. An eminent gentleman in a recent paper says that 25 per cent. of the circulation of the North American Review is west of the Mississippi,

and even a larger portion of some of the other important magazines. But argument is unnecessary to show the importance of liberal appropriations or instances to prove the possibilities of Indian education. So many demonstrations have come before the country of the good results of well-directed efforts in that line that the great mass of people will uphold with their approbation the action of Congress in liberal provision for the education of all classes of the ignorant, not excepting the Indians.

I would respectfully call attention to the importance of some educational provision for the Seminoles of Florida; also for the Moquis. Both tribes are without an existence so far as the records go, and yet do actually exist, and unless by special provision of the Government will continue in ignorance and superstition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HAWORTH.

Superintendent of Indian Schools.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement showing amounts which should have been appropriated to fulfill provisions of Article 7 of treaty of October 21, 1867, with Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Number of children of school age.	Number of children provided for.	Number of children unprovided for.	Number of schools required.	Number of schools to be erected.	Cost of schools to be erected, at $1,000 each.	Amount necessary for teachers, fuel, school materials, &c., at $700 per school.	Total amount to be appropriated.
1869	960	.....	960	32	32	$32,000	$22,400	$54,400
1870	960	.....	960	32	.....	.....	22,400	22,400
1871	1,080	24	1,056	35	3	3,000	24,500	27,500
1872	720	45	675	23	.....	.....	16,100	16,100
1873	1,020	50	970	32	.....	.....	22,400	22,400
1874	1,020	39	981	33	.....	.....	23,100	23,100
1875	650	60	590	20	.....	.....	14,000	14,000
1876	610	72	538	18	.....	.....	12,600	12,600
1877	610	67	543	18	.....	.....	12,600	12,600
1878	600	75	525	18	.....	.....	12,600	12,600
1879	615	75	540	18	.....	.....	12,600	12,600
1880	600	100	500	17	.....	.....	11,900	11,900
1881	600	160	440	15	.....	.....	10,500	10,500
1882	600	160	440	15	.....	.....	10,500	10,500
1883	600	120	460	15	.....	.....	10,500	10,500
1884	600	120	460	15	.....	.....	10,500	10,500
						35,000	249,200	284,200

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement showing amounts which should have been appropriated to fulfill provisions of Article 7 of treaty of July 3, 1868, with the Bannock Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Number of children of school age.	Number of children provided for.	Number of children unprovided for.	Number of schools required.	Number of schools to be erected.	Cost of schools to be erected, at $1,000 each.	Amount necessary for teachers, fuel, school materials, &c., at $700 per school.	Total amount to be appropriated.
1871	90	.....	90	3	3	$3,000	$2,100	$5,100
1872	90	.....	90	3	.....	.....	2,100	2,100
1873	160	.....	160	5	2	2,000	3,500	5,500
1874	160	10	150	5	.....	.....	3,500	3,500
1875	140	5	135	5	.....	.....	3,500	3,500
1876	140	15	125	4	.....	.....	2,800	2,800
1877	130	.....	130	4	.....	.....	2,800	2,800
1878	150	.....	150	5	.....	.....	3,500	3,500
1879	130	10	120	4	.....	.....	2,800	2,800
1880	130	15	115	4	.....	.....	2,800	2,800
1881	153	15	138	5	.....	.....	3,500	3,500
1882	100	15	85	3	.....	.....	2,100	2,100
1883	100	20	80	3	.....	.....	2,100	2,100
1884	100	20	80	3	.....	.....	2,100	2,100
						5,000	39,200	44,200

EXHIBIT C.—*Statement showing amounts which should have been appropriated to fulfill provisions of Article 7 of treaty of October 28, 1867, with Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Number of children of school age.	Number of children provided for.	Number of children unprovided for.	Number of schools required.	Number of schools to be erected.	Cost of schools to be erected, at $1,000 each.	Amount necessary for teachers, fuel, school materials, &c., at $700 per school.	amount to be appropriated.
1869	590	.....	590	20	20	$20,000	$14,000	$34,000
1870	590	.....	590	20	.....	.....	14,000	14,000
1871	590	25	565	19	.....	.....	13,300	13,300
1872	610	35	575	19	.....	.....	13,300	13,300
1873	670	63	607	20	.....	.....	14,000	14,000
1874	675	45	630	21	1	1,000	14,700	15,700
1875	670	53	617	21	.....	.....	14,700	14,700
1876	660	112	548	18	.....	.....	12,600	12,600
1877	700	113	587	20	.....	.....	14,000	14,000
1878	720	145	575	19	.....	.....	13,300	13,300
1879	1,027	229	798	27	6	6,000	18,900	24,900
1880	1,023	308	715	24	.....	.....	16,800	16,800
1881	1,100	250	850	28	1	1,000	19,600	20,600
1882	1,140	270	870	29	1	1,000	20,300	21,300
1883	1,130	270	860	29	.....	.....	20,300	20,300
1884	1,130	270	860	29	.....	.....	20,300	20,300
						29,000	254,100	283,100

EXHIBIT D.—*Statement showing amounts which should have been appropriated to fulfill provisions of Article 7 of treaty of May 7, 1868, with the Crow Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Number of children of school age.	Number of children provided for.	Number of children unprovided for.	Number of schools required.	Number of schools to be erected.	Cost of schools to be erected, at $1,000 each.	Amount necessary for teachers, fuel, school materials, &c., at $700 per school.	Total amount to be appropriated.
1870	465	.....	465	16	16	$16,000	$11,200	$27,200
1871	820	36	784	26	10	10,000	18,200	28,200
1872	820	47	773	26	.....	.....	18,200	18,200
1873	840	62	778	26	.....	.....	18,200	18,200
1874	840	24	816	27	1	1,000	18,900	19,900
1875	840	24	816	27	.....	.....	18,900	18,900
1876	500	78	422	14	.....	.....	9,800	9,800
1877	660	38	622	21	.....	.....	14,700	14,700
1878	660	80	580	19	.....	.....	13,300	13,300
1879	610	35	575	19	.....	.....	13,300	13,300
1880	710	30	680	23	.....	.....	16,100	16,100
1881	715	35	680	23	.....	.....	16,100	16,100
1882	715	40	675	23	.....	.....	16,100	16,100
1883	715	36	679	23	.....	.....	16,100	16,100
1884	715	36	679	23	.....	.....	16,100	16,100
						27,000	235,200	262,200

EXHIBIT E.—*Statement showing amounts which should have been appropriated to fulfill provisions of Article 6 of treaty of June 1, 1868, with the Navajo Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Number of children of school age.	Number of children provided for.	Number of children unprovided for.	Number of schools required.	Number of schools to be erected.	Cost of schools to be erected, at $1,000 each.	Amount necessary for teachers, fuel, school materials, &c., at $700 per school.	Total amount to be appropriated.
1872	2,280	30	2,250	75	75	$75,000	$52,500	$127,500
1873	2,280	.....	2,280	76	1	1,000	53,200	54,200
1874	2,760	82	2,678	89	13	13,000	62,300	75,300
1875	2,940	123	2,817	94	5	5,000	65,800	70,800
1876	2,970	26	2,944	98	4	4,000	68,600	72,600
1877	2,970	12	2,958	99	1	1,000	69,300	70,300
1878	2,500	.....	2,500	83	.....	.....	58,100	58,100
1879	3,000	50	2,950	98	.....	.....	68,600	68,600
1880	3,000	40	2,960	99	.....	.....	69,300	69,300
1881	4,000	40	3,960	132	33	33,000	92,400	125,400
						132,000	660,100	792,100

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing amounts which should have been appropriated to fulfill provisions of Article 4 of treaty of May 10, 1868, with the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Number of children of school age.	Number of children provided for.	Number of children unprovided for.	Number of schools required.	Number of schools to be erected.	Cost of schools to be erected, at $1,000 each.	Amount necessary for teachers, fuel, school materials, &c., at $700 per school.	Total amount to be appropriated.
1870	460		460	15	15	$15,000	$10,500	$25,500
1871	460		460	15			10,500	10,500
1872	460		460	15			10,500	10,500
1873	540		540	18	3	3,000	12,600	15,600
1874	510		510	17			11,900	11,900
1875	530		530	18			12,600	12,600
1876	440		440	15			10,500	10,500
1877	470		470	16			11,200	11,200
1878	420		420	14			9,800	9,800
1879	380	80	300	10			7,000	7,000
1880	400	40	360	12			8,400	8,400
1881	400		400	13			9,100	9,100
1882	365		365	12			8,400	8,400
1883	365	10	355	12			8,400	8,400
1884	365	10	355	12			8,400	8,400
						18,000	149,800	167,800

EXHIBIT G.—*Statement showing amounts which should have been appropriated to fulfill provisions of Article 7 of treaty of July 3, 1868, with the Shoshone Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Number of children of school age.	Number of children provided for.	Number of children unprovided for.	Number of schools required.	Number of schools to be erected.	Cost of schools to be erected, at $1,000 each.	Amount necessary for teachers, fuel, school materials, &c., at $700 per school.	Total amount to be appropriated.
1871	440		440	15	15	$15,000	$10,500	$25,500
1872	440		440	15			10,500	10,500
1873	430	52	378	13			9,100	9,100
1874	400	6	394	13			9,100	9,100
1875	400		400	13			9,100	9,100
1876	400		400	13			9,100	9,100
1877	400		400	13			9,100	9,100
1878	480	35	445	15			10,500	10,500
1879	480	55	425	14			9,800	9,800
1880	420	65	355	12			8,400	8,400
1881	420	60	360	12			8,400	8,400
1882	365	25	340	11			7,700	7,700
1883	385	50	335	11			7,700	7,700
1884	385	50	335	11			7,700	7,700
						15,000	126,700	141,700

EXHIBIT H.—*Statement showing amounts which should have been appropriated to fulfill the provisions of Article 7 of treaty of April 29, 1868, with the Sioux Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Number of children of school age.	Number of children provided for.	Number of children unprovided for.	Number of schools required.	Number of schools to be erected.	Cost of schools to be erected, at $1,000 each.	Amount necessary for teachers, fuel, school materials, &c., at $700 per school.	Total amount to be appropriated.
1871	4,915	.....	4,915	164	164	$164,000	$114,800	$278,800
1872	4,905	118	4,787	160	.....	.....	112,000	112,000
1873	5,300	160	5,140	171	7	7,000	119,700	126,700
1874	5,800	319	5,481	183	12	12,000	128,100	140,100
1875	6,575	425	6,150	205	22	22,000	143,500	165,500
1876	2,970	662	2,308	77	.....	.....	53,900	53,900
1877	3,885	881	3,004	100	.....	.....	70,000	70,000
1878	3,896	891	3,005	100	.....	.....	70,000	70,000
1879	3,931	803	3,128	104	.....	.....	72,800	72,800
1880	3,878	1,046	2,832	94	.....	.....	65,800	65,800
1881	4,038	1,082	2,956	99	.....	.....	69,300	69,300
1882	4,607	1,082	3,525	117	.....	.....	81,900	81,900
1883	5,260	1,290	3,970	132	.....	.....	92,400	92,400
1884	5,260	1,290	3,970	132	.....	.....	92,400	92,400
						205,000	1,286,600	1,491,600

EXHIBIT I.—*Statement showing amounts which should have been appropriated to fulfill the provisions of Article 8 of treaty of March 2, 1868, with the Ute Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Number of children of school age.	Number of children provided for.	Number of children unprovided for.	Number of schools required.	Number of schools to be erected.	Cost of schools to be erected at $1,000 each.	Amount necessary for teachers, fuel, school materials, &c., at $700 per school.	Total amount to be appropriated.
1870	930	.....	930	31	31	$31,000	$21,700	$52,700
1871	930	40	890	30	.....	.....	21,000	21,000
1872	1,160	47	1,113	37	6	6,000	25,900	31,900
1873	960	40	920	31	.....	.....	21,700	21,700
1874	870	31	839	28	.....	.....	19,600	19,600
1875	710	86	624	21	.....	.....	14,700	14,700
1876	710	51	659	22	.....	.....	15,400	15,400
1877	700	6	694	23	.....	.....	16,100	16,100
1878	505	48	457	15	.....	.....	10,500	10,500
1879	600	56	544	18	.....	.....	12,600	12,600
1880	610	.....	610	20	.....	.....	14,000	14,000
1881	590	50	540	18	.....	.....	12,600	12,600
1882	720	30	690	23	.....	.....	16,100	16,100
1883	748	40	708	24	.....	.....	16,800	16,800
1884	748	40	708	24	.....	.....	16,800	16,800
						37,000	255,500	292,500

RECAPITULATION.

Amount necessary to fulfill treaty provisions with—	
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians (Exhibit A)	$284,200
Bannock Indians (Exhibit B)	44,200
Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians (Exhibit C)	283,100
Crow Indians (Exhibit D)	262,200
Navajo Indians (Exhibit E)	792,100
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians (Exhibit F)	167,800
Shoshone Indians (Exhibit G)	141,700
Sioux Indians (Exhibit H)	1,491,600
Ute Indians (Exhibit I)	292,500
Total	3,759,400

Financial statistics of Indian day schools for year ending June 30, 1883.

Number.	Name of agency.	State or Territory.	Name of School.	No. months in session.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Average attendance.	How supported.	Expenditures. For employés.	For school materials, fuel, subsistence, &c.	Total.
1	Fort Belknap	Montana	Fort Belknap, day	11	17.3	12.3	Government supplies everything	$600 00	$2 81	$602 81
2	Fort Berthold	Dakota	Fort Berthold, day	10	48.1	30.7	do	1,080 00	65 98	1,145 98
3	Fort Peck	Montana	Wolf Point, day	11	31.0	18.9	do	720 00	.....	720 00
4	Green Bay	Wisconsin	Oneida East, day	10	19.0	13.4	do	250 00	8 10	258 10
5	do	do	Hobart Church Mission, day	10	51.0	30.2	do	400 00	51 41	451 41
6	do	do	Oneida West, No. 1, day	10	33.3	21.9	do	400 00	30 62	430 62
7	do	do	Oneida West, No. 2, day	7	30.0	21.1	do	187 50	19 59	207 09
8	do	do	Stockbridge, day	10	16.0	9.3	do	400 00	33 39	433 39
9	do	do	South Branch, day	10	23.0	14.8	do	250 00	8 21	258 21
10	do	do	West Branch, day	10	22.0	18.4	do	250 00	11 30	261 30
11	do	do	East, day	10	12.0	8.5	do	250 00	6 67	256 67
12	Hoopa Valley	California	Hoopa Valley, day	12	23.0	8.5	do	720 00	43 71	763 71
13	Lemhi	Idaho	Lemhi, day	3	14.0	7.3	do	524 00	229 35	753 35
14	La Pointe	Wisconsin	Grand Portage, day	12	19.0	10.8	do	480 00	.....	480 00
15	do	do	Lac Court d'Oreille's, day	8	31.6	17.0	do	1,079 05	100,09	1,179 14
16	do	do	Bois Forte, day	4	32.0	18.5	do	275 00	.....	275 00
17	Mackinac	Michigan	Middle Village, day	10	15.9	12.3	do	400 00		
18	do	do	Longwood, day	12	29.9	18.9	do	400 00		
19	do	do	Naubetung, day	11	25.0	20.3	do	400 00		
20	do	do	Garden Island, day	9	14.0	9.6	do	400 00		
21	do	do	Baraga, day	10	34.0	28.1	do	400 00	83 94	3,283 94
22	do	do	L'Anse, day	10	18.0	13.0	do	400 00		
23	do	do	Neppessing, day	10	30.0	17.7	do	400 00		
24	do	do	Sugar Island, day	9	17.0	12.9	do	400 00		
25	Mescalero	New Mexico	Mescalero, day	11	22.0	18.3	do	720 00	24 08	744 08
26	Mission	California	Protrero, day	10	20.6	17.7	do	720 00		
27	do	do	San Jacinto, day	10	24.0	21.0	do	720 00		
28	do	do	Aqua Caliente, day	10	47.0	40.4	do	720 00	508 78	4,198 78
29	do	do	Coahuilla, day	10	37.0	26.7	do	720 00		
30	do	do	Rincon, day	9	30.0	25.1	do	720 00		
31	Nevada	Nevada	Walker River, day	8	25.0	19.0	do	400 00	7 62	407 62
32	Nez Percé	Idaho	Spokan, day	1	10.0	10.0	do	240 65	.....	240 65

33	Pine Ridge	Dakota	Ogalalla, day	10	30.0	30.3	do			
34	do	do	Wounded Knee, day	10	25.0	31.9	do			
35	do	do	White Bird's Camp, day	4	30.0	21.2	do	3,200 00	151 04	3,351 04
36	do	do	Medicine Root Creek, day	10	71.0	41.6	do			
37	do	do	St. Andrews, day	10	28.0	19.3	do			
38	do	do	The Agency, day	10	44.0	29.4	do			
39	Ponca	Indian	Nez Percé, day	9	42.0	35.6	do	1,497 80	26 43	1,524 23
40	Pueblo	New Mexico	Zuni, day	9	54.0	34.3	do			
41	do	do	James, day	9	47.0	33.0	do	2,250 00	593 79	2,843 79
42	do	do	Laguna, day	10	25.5	17.2	do			
43	Quapaw	Indian	Modoc, day	7	13.3	12.1	do	227 22	111 65	338 87
44	do	do	Peoria, day	10	17.1	10.8	do	586 87	818 59	1,405 46
45	do	do	Miami, day	10	20.4	15.3	do	480 00	983 92	1,463 92
46	Quinaielt	Washington	Shoalwater Bay, day	9	12.0	10.0	do	$600 00		$600 00
47	Sac and Fox	Indian	Pottawatomie, day	8	18.5	15.5	do	319 60		319 60
48	do	Iowa	Sac and Fox, day	4	9.0	7.3	do	154 16	$1 00	155 16
49	Santee & Flandreau	Nebraska	Flandreau, day	6	33.2	25.8	do	199 50	875 17	1,074 67
50	Sisseton	Dakota	Brown Earth, day	8	18.0	12.1	do	251 00		251 00
51	S'Kokomish	Washington	New Dungeness, day	10	22.0	16.6	do	450 00		450 00
52	Tule River	California	Tule River, day	3	23.0	21.6	do	180 00	96	180 96
53	White Earth	Minnesota	Buffalo River, day	7	10.0	9.0	do	80 00		80 00
54	Yankton	Dakota	Ree, day	8	24.2	18.7	do	425 00	24 94	449 94
55	do	do	Selwyn, day	8	24.6	18.3	do	300 00	24 94	324 94
56	Warm Springs	Washington	Warm Springs, day	12	36.5	19.4	do	1,079 45	155 48	1,234 93
57	North Carolina	North Carolina	Robbinsville, day	6	20.0	17.2	Conducted under contract			
58	do	do	Big Cove Primary, day	3	21.0	19.0	do			
59	do	do	Eschota Mission, day	7	26.5	21.7	do		1,960 00	1,960 00
60	do	do	Yellow Hill, day	8	26.5	21.3	do			
61	do	do	Bird Town, day	8	18.3	13.1	do			
62	Fort Peck	Montana	Presbyterian Mission, day	10	54.0	38.0	* Employés &c., furnished by Presbyterian Mission Board			
63	do	do	Grantville Mission, day	8	59.0	30.0	do		2,173 48	2,173 48
64	do	do	Deer Tail Mission, day	8	50.0	43.0	do			
					1,794.3	1,281.9				37,533 84

* Government issues rations for attendance.

Financial statistics of Indian boarding schools

Number.	Name of agency.	Name of State or Territory.	Name of school.	No. months in session.	Largest average monthly attendance.
1	Blackfeet	Montana	Blackfeet boarding	6	16
2	Cheyenne & Arapaho	Indian	Arapaho manual-labor and boarding	10	111.1
3	do	do	Cheyenne manual-labor and boarding	10	120
4	Cheyenne River	Dakota	Boys' boarding and industrial	8	20
5	Colorado River	Arizona	Colorado River boarding	10	54.2
6	Crow	Montana	Industrial boarding	12	19.1
7	Crow Creek	Dakota	Crow Creek boarding	10	32
8	Fort Hall	Idaho	Fort Hall boarding	7	16
9	Grand Ronde	Oregon	Industrial boarding	12	42
10	Great Nemaha	Nebraska	Iowa industrial boarding	10	29
11	Green Bay	Wisconsin	Menomonee industrial boarding	10	56
12	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Indian	Kiowa and Comanche industrial boarding	10	111.3
13	do	do	Wichita industrial boarding	10	59
14	Klamath	Oregon	Klamath industrial boarding	10	51
15	do	do	Yainax industrial boarding	8	32
16	Lower Brulé	Dakota	Lower Brulé boarding	7	30
17	Neah Bay	Washington	Industrial boarding	12	61
18	Nevada	Nevada	Nevada boarding	6	40
19	Nez Percé	Idaho	Kamiah boarding and industrial	6	22
20	do	do	Lapwai boarding	8	47.2
21	Nisqually	Washington	Chehalis industrial boarding	12	41
22	do	do	Puyallup industrial boarding	12	63.9
23	Osage and Kaw	Indian	Kaw boarding	12	52.5
24	do	do	Osage boarding	8	78.3
25	Otoe	do	Otoe industrial boarding	10	45
26	Pawnee	do	Industrial boarding	10	72.2
27	Pima and Maricopa	Arizona	Pima boarding	7	41.3
28	Ponca	Indian	Ponca boarding	6	66
29	Pottawatomie	Kansas	Pottawatomie boarding	12	34
30	do	do	Kickapoo boarding	12	26
31	Quapaw	Indian	Quapaw industrial boarding	10	69.5
32	do	do	Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte industrial boarding.	10	93.7
33	Quinaielt	Washington	Quinaielt boarding	11	25
34	Round Valley	California	Industrial and boarding	12	52
35	Sac and Fox	Indian	Absentee Shawnee manual-labor boarding	10	56
36	do	do	Sac and Fox manual-labor boarding	11	36
37	Santee	Nebraska	Industrial boarding	11	45.8
38	Siletz	Oregon	Siletz boarding	10	49
39	Shoshone	Wyoming	Wind River boarding	4	17
40	Sisseton	Dakota	Manual-labor boarding	10	78.5
41	do	do	Ascension industrial	8	10
42	S'Kokomish	Washington	S'Kokomish boarding	12	34
43	Standing Rock	Dakota	Indian girls' boarding	12	50
44	Uintah Valley	Utah	Uintah Valley boarding	8	13.6
45	Umatilla	Oregon	Umatilla boarding	6	51
46	Warm Springs	do	Industrial and boarding	11	22.8
47	White Earth	Minnesota	White Earth boarding	10	69
48	do	do	Leech Lake boarding and industrial	8	32
49	do	do	Red Lake boarding	8	28
50	Winnebago & Omaha	Nebraska	Winnebago industrial boarding	12	62
51	do	do	Omaha industrial boarding	10	66
52	Yakama	Washington	Industrial boarding	10	115
53	Yankton	Dakota	Agency boarding and industrial	12	70
54	Devil's Lake	do	Industrial boarding	12	91
55	do	do	Boys' industrial boarding	10	38
56	Fort Peck	Montana	Industrial boarding	12	66
57	Sisseton	Dakota	Good Will Mission boarding	8	35
58	Navajo	New Mexico	Navajo boarding	7	80
59	Standing Rock	Dakota	Agricultural industrial boarding	12	45
60	Cheyenne & Arapaho	Indian	Mission and boarding	10	25.8

for year ending June 30, 1883.

Average attendance.	How supported.	Issues and expenditures.						Cost per capita per month.
		For employés.	For subsistence.	For clothing.	For school materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
†13.5	Government supplies everything.	$1,356 94	$423 03	$96 55	$1 52	$10 62	$1,888 66	$23 31
94	do	4,682 06	3,864 84	1,178 09	462 20	612 86	10,800 05	11 49
108.6	do	4,659 71	4,878 42	1,441 99	429 18	522 03	11,931 33	10 99
19.6	do	1,131 67	670 55	19 61	44 17	572 54	*2,438 54	15 55
50	do	2,914 03	2,605 19	326 59	65 63	.....	5,911 44	11 82
†15	do	1,406 85	926 25	656 64	66 75	.....	*3,056 49	16 98
†27.2	do	1,899 33	935 25	152 13	59 62	285 00	*3,331 33	12 25
†13.1	do	1,246 56	492 43	188 57	19 89	.....	*1,947 45	21 23
†30.5	do	1,465 89	1,664 81	649 59	267 07	57 50	4,104 86	11 22
†22.8	do	2,468 63	686 11	466 82	106 83	126 00	*3,854 39	16 91
†41.8	do	2,145 19	992 63	286 82	55 80	.....	*3,480 44	8 33
87.2	do	4,755 00	3,255 11	3,311 20	150 86	305 95	11,778 12	13 51
46.8	do	4,413 15	1,673 36	1,768 40	99 87	62 50	8,017 28	17 13
47.2	do	2,213 92	1,826 55	1,037 37	35 60	138 40	5,251 84	11 13
30.6	do	925 00	982 65	544 63	20 40	.....	2,472 68	10 10
†26.9	do	1,352 79	639 80	442 31	55 63	182 00	*2,672 53	14 19
49.7	do	2,380 00	1,413 59	757 18	123 08	260 50	*4,934 35	8 29
†33.5	do	1,154 88	584 55	.....	30 15	33 10	1,811 68	9 01
20	do	1,230 00	618 66	275 25	27 23	342 02	*2,493 16	20 78
40	do	2,870 64	1,836 03	677 65	166 90	233 60	*5,784 82	18 08
†30.4	do	2,763 50	2,050 36	989 97	338 57	367 32	*6,509 72	17 84
57.7	do	3,788 95	2,798 43	1,272 61	322 01	370 93	*8,552 93	12 35
41.6	do	2,691 54	1,612 01	1,093 29	105 34	72 50	*5,574 68	11 17
46	do	3,247 90	1,283 20	1,192 88	103 93	8 10	5,836 01	15 86
†35.8	do	1,938 87	1,137 15	286 78	140 88	119 71	3,623 39	10 12
66.9	do	3,631 36	2,593 59	984 11	84 96	187 75	7,481 77	11 19
35.4	do	2,577 79	710 00	962 43	107 31	.....	4,357 53	17 58
62.3	do	2,410 12	1,410 17	1,033 27	38 26	228 56	5,120 38	13 70
30.6	do	2,049 75	1,221 77	333 09	108 66	225 25	*3,938 52	10 73
20.1	do	1,970 00	828 88	325 64	82 58	445 85	*3,652 95	15 14
57.5	do	2,750 04	1,915 37	650 03	172 90	345 28	5,833 62	10 15
82.7	do	3,869 99	3,110 49	1,239 84	114 76	230 28	*8,565 36	10 36
23.9	do	1,155 50	698 70	234 88	104 32	70 00	2,271 40	8 64
47.9	do	2,561 72	1,149 14	592 18	183 56	134 32	*4,620 92	8 04
†46.1	do	2,699 46	2,220 80	496 30	210 85	121 35	5,748 76	12 47
†28.6	do	2,010 37	1,268 18	737 32	119 43	81 35	4,216 65	13 40
37.5	do	2,786 80	2,075 40	816 38	164 53	405 11	*6,248 22	15 15
†41.4	do	2,231 62	784 73	474 18	47 12	108 73	3,646 38	8 81
13.8	do	367 44	260 21	152 66	12 15	.....	792 46	14 36
†61.7	do	4,135 86	3,072 76	955 58	191 03	459 00	8,814 23	14 29
†7.3	do	399 45	306 19	61 70	18 28	.....	785 62	13 49
†28.4	do	2,139 27	903 28	543 51	214 88	.....	*3,800 94	11 15
39.6	do	1,100 00	2,089 13	381 71	361 49	367 00	4,299 33	9 05
9.4	do	1,293 60	432 85	173 22	35 64	.....	*1,935 40	25 74
46	do	1,770 00	1,232 78	158 37	21 60	70 00	3,252 75	11 78
†12.6	do	1,280 00	498 50	157 28	83	28 60	1,965 21	14 18
†37.9	do	1,956 59	1,249 01	642 53	207 49	141 25	4,196 87	11 07
†27.9	do	1,620 00	899 23	336 00	54 36	158 83	*3,068 42	13 75
†23.3	do	1,069 34	819 35	328 44	47 16	.....	2,264 29	12 15
46.9	do	2,632 14	2,315 07	1,414 45	253 67	650 30	*7,265 63	12 91
†53	do	2,646 94	2,147 06	1,356 43	239 47	1,298 90	*7,688 80	14 51
93.2	do	2,853 02	2,672 01	944 68	73 42	582 37	*7,125 50	7 54
51.2	do	4,036 13	2,356 59	1,499 67	179 94	487 50	*8,559 83	13 93
66.3	Government supplies rations, clothing, &c., and 1 teacher; remaining employés under contract.	3,499 50	2,935 27	825 19	25 51	325 12	7,610 59	9 57
†23.1	Government supplies rations, clothing, &c.; employés all under contract.	860 00	875 33	374 35	6 78	.....	2,116 46	9 16
43.3	do	2,024 78	2,457 55	1,016 35	176 33	789 40	*6,464 41	12 44
†33.4	do	825 00	1,416 07	383 48	54 92	.....	2,679 47	10 03
†70.5	do	1,464 50	2,642 49	621 53	42 64	.....	4,771 16	9 69
36.9	do	1,500 00	2,092 84	503 28	143 12	125 01	4,364 25	9 86
19.2	Government supplies rations, clothing, &c.; employés furnished by religious *societies*.	.....	907 41	118 04	18 40	.....	1,043 85	5 44

Financial statistics of Indian boarding-schools

Number.	Name of agency.	Name of State or Territory.	Name of school.	No. months in session.	Largest average monthly attendance.
61	Cheyenne River	Dakota	St. John's boarding	10	36
62	Santee	Nebraska	Normal training and boarding	12	61.4
63	do	do	St. Mary's boarding	11	32.5
64	do	do	Hope boarding	12	25
65	do	do	Boys' boarding	10	6
66	Yankton	Dakota	St. Paul boys' boarding	12	37.5
67	Colville	Washington	Cœur d'Alène boarding	12	51
68	do	do	Male boarding	11	32
69	do	do	Female boarding	12	35
70	Flathead	Montana	Boys' boarding	12	41
71	do	do	Girls' boarding	12	39
72	Omaha	Nebraska	Omaha Mission industrial	10	53
73	Pueblo	New Mexico	Pueblo industrial boarding	10	63.3
74	Tulalip	Washington	Female industrial boarding	12	38
75	do	do	Male agricultural and industrial boarding	12	35.7
					3,627.7

* Included in these amounts is the estimated value of supplies raised at the several agencies and expended in the schools, as follows:

Name of agency.	Name of school.	Value.
Cheyenne River	Boys' boarding	$6 76
Crow	Industrial boarding	2 00
Crow Creek	Crow Creek boarding	44 75
Fort Hall	Fort Hall boarding	16 50
Fort Peck	Industrial boarding	33 35
Great Nemaha	Iowa industrial boarding	498 04
Green Bay	Menomonee industrial boarding	360 81
Lower Brulé	Lower Brulé boarding	85 00
Neah Bay	Industrial boarding	300 66
Nez Percé	Lapwai boarding	656 04
Nez Percé	Kamiah boarding	201 74
Nisqually	Chehalis boarding	739 70
Nisqually	Puyallup boarding	456 51
Osage and Kaw	Kaw boarding	21 63
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomie boarding	562 83
Pottawatomie	Kickapoo boarding	224 00
Quapaw	Seneca, &c., boarding	157 43
Round Valley	Industrial boarding	788 04
Santee	Industrial boarding	211 38
S'Kokomish	S'Kokomish boarding	199 90
Uintah Valley	Uintah Valley boarding	38 34
White Earth	Leech Lake boarding	44 00
Winnebago and Omaha	Winnebago boarding	52 50
Winnebago and Omaha	Omaha boarding	30 00
Yakama	Industrial boarding	2,387 80
Yankton	Agency boarding	60 75
Total		8,180 46

for year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

Average attendance.	How supported.	Issues and expenditures.						Cost per capita per month.
		For employés.	For subsistence.	For clothing.	For school materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
35	Government supplies rations, clothing, &c.; employés furnished by religious societies.	.....	$1,576 31	.....	.....	$119 50	$1,695 81	$5 13
†44.2	.....do	.....	2,490 96	$230 65	.....	.....	2,721 61	5 13
†28.1	.....do	.....	1,319 75	96 98	.....	.....	1,416 73	4 59
17.7	.....do	.....	986 79	.....	.....	.....	986 79	4 65
†5.1	.....do	.....	208 59	49 62	.....	.....	258 21	5 06
29.3	.....do	.....	1,397 43	134 76	$13 49	22 50	1,568 18	4 46
40.6	Everything furnished under contract.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900 00	10 00
30	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	10 00
31.3	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,063 00	10 00
30	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,891 66	10 00
37	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	10 00
39.7	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,594 16	10 00
76.2	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,177 31	12 00
28	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,195 38	10 00
27.7	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,873 23	10 00
2,955.2							331,968 17	

† At these schools day scholars were also instructed without additional cost, as follows:

Name of agency.	Name of school.	Average attendance.
Blackfeet	Blackfeet boarding	48.1
Crow	Industrial boarding	6.0
Crow Creek	Crow Creek boarding	3.6
Devil's Lake	Boys' industrial	2.0
Fort Hall	Fort Hall boarding	4.0
Grande Ronde	Industrial boarding	4.8
Great Nemaha	Iowa industrial boarding	3.1
Green Bay	Menomonee industrial boarding	11.7
Lower Brulé	Lower Brulé boarding	1.0
Navajo	Navajo boarding	1.7
Nevada	Nevada boarding	13.7
Nisqually	Chehalis boarding	1.4
Otoe	Otoe industrial and boarding	1.0
Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnees, &c., industrial and boarding	2.8
Santee	Santee mission schools	10.9
Siletz	Siletz boarding	9.2
Sisseton	Manual labor boarding	1.7
Sisseton	Ascension industrial	2.0
Sisseton	Good Will mission	2.6
S'Kokomish	S'Kokomish boarding	3.6
Warm Springs	Industrial and boarding	4.1
White Earth	White Earth boarding	11.0
White Earth	Leech Lake boarding	7.3
White Earth	Red Lake boarding	1.8
Winnebago and Omaha	Omaha boarding	1.8
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox industrial and boarding	2.0
Total		161.8

REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

HEADQUARTERS YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK,
Mammoth Hot Springs, September 10, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of your office I have the honor to submit the following report pertaining to the Yellowstone National Park for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. A detailed statement of last summer's business, after the first of July and up to the close of business on the last of October, will be found in my annual report of last year, now in your office, and to which I respectfully refer you for particulars. All kinds of labor and improvements are necessarily suspended in the Park on or about the 1st of November on account of snow and the inclemency of the weather, at which time I settled with and dismissed all employés, except assistant and two men, whom I left in charge of the Government stock and property for the winter. Not deeming it necessary to remain here during the winter I returned to my home in Iowa, thence proceeded to Washington to counsel with you in regard to park management, and to prepare my annual report, which, owing to the press of business, I was unable to furnish at an earlier date. When my business was accomplished which called me to the capital, in compliance with your orders I returned to my post, where I arrived on the 1st of March, 1883, you deeming my presence in the Park necessary that early in the season by reason of reports reaching you of the slaughter of game within the Park. Upon investigating these rumors I ascertained that a few elk and deer had been killed by parties contracting to furnish meat for the hotel company. They were notified that hunting in the Park would not be allowed, and they immediately desisted. Hunting here has been practically suspended ever since, except what may be done by stealth. Indeed, I am glad I can assure you that the reports which reached you last winter relative to the slaughter of game in the Park were greatly exaggerated. On March 1 it was yet winter in this vicinity, and there was little we could do until the latter part of the month, when the weather became mild, and we were able to build a blacksmith shop 16 by 20, with attachment 10 by 16, used as cow house, a storehouse 16 by 37, a carpenter shop 16 by 20. The lumber was kindly furnished us by the hotel company, which had saw-mills running here. With refuse lumber and slabs (which cost us nothing but the hauling) we constructed a large corral, a wagon shed, and harness house; all of these buildings were absolutely requisite—ndeed, they were indispensable for the proper care of our supplies and ools. I consider it fortunate for the interests of the Government here

that the hotel company consented to let us have the lumber, as we have no mills anywhere near here, consequently lumber could not be delivered in the Park without costing three times as much as the hotel company charged us for the lumber we used. In justice to this company, it is my duty to inform you that they only charged $20 per M at their mills. It cost the company that amount per M to get the logs to their mill and manufacture the same. The aforementioned buildings are covered with boards and battened. The roofs are not rain proof, and should be covered with shingles to be tight. This mountain lumber is full of knots, which crack open upon exposure to the sun; consequently, it is impossible to make compact roofs with any boards that can be obtained here. During the construction of these buildings I was also making the necessary preparations to commence the work on the roads. As soon as the snow cleared away and the roads became passable I went to Livingston, Bozeman, and Virginia City, Mont., and purchased one span of mules, harness, and wagon; also, one span of horses, harness, and wagon—the latter for the use of Superintendent—also purchased the necessary supplies and tools to carry on the season's campaign of road-making and bridge-building in the Park. We commenced active operations on the roads in the neighborhood of Mammoth Hot Springs the latter part of May. It was near the middle of June before we could get supplies and men into the Park from Virginia city to the Fire Hole Basin. My object was only to employ sufficient force to consume the unexpended balance of the appropriation applicable to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, at which time I understood a new law would take effect, and the expenditures for the construction of roads and bridges in the National Park would thereafter be under the supervision of the War Department. I kept two parties of men at work on the roads, each party about 12 strong, in different parts of the Park, repairing those places which required immediate attention.

At the end of the fiscal year I found, according to my accounts, that I had expended all of the appropriation except $191.50, which amount still remains in my possession.

My accounts for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, await the examination and verification of the Treasury Department.

So urgent was the necessity for the improvement of the roads in the Park, and as tourists had already began to arrive in large numbers, and as I daily expected the arrival of the engineer officer who was to relieve me of the charge of the construction of roads and bridges in the National Park, I still retained my men at work on the roads after the 1st of July. On the 20th of July, 1883, I addressed a letter to you, stating the embarrassment under which I was laboring by reason of the non-arrival of this officer whom I expected to relieve me; and not until the 27th of July did I receive your letter, under date of July 14, informing me of the assignment of an engineer officer to duty here, and advising me of the construction to be placed on the law passed last winter, making the appropriation for the protection, preservation, and improvement of the Yellowstone National Park.

I believe that I have given you a general idea of our operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and I will now proceed to mention some matters that pertain more especially to the future management of the Park.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

The law passed by the last Congress making the appropriation for the Park and creating the ten new officers, called "assistant superin-

tendents," seems to me not to have been well considered, as no provision was made for them except a meager salary, which is inadequate, if these men are required to build their own quarters, furnish their own horses, equipments, and sustenance. To be effective these officers necessarily ought to be stationed at different points throughout the Park, and to be well mounted, suitably uniformed and equipped. With the present force of ten men, I would recommend that they be stationed by twos at five of the most important points in the Park. This disposition of the force will require the erection of five comfortable cabins, as the law requires a permanent residence, and men cannot exist in this mountain country in the winter season without comfortable quarters. At this date, September 12, it will hardly be practicable to construct these buildings this season. Snow and severe weather are expected very soon. As to the operation of the law dividing the responsibility for the protection and improvement of the Park between two Departments of the Government, I am compelled to say that I think the measure unwise.

I need not enter into details in regard to this question, but I think there can be but little doubt that Congress at its next session will choose to have one responsible head for the transaction of business here as elsewhere. It must not be understood that I reflect upon the officer who has been assigned by the Secretary of War for duty here. Lieut. D. C. Kingman is all that I could desire as an officer and gentleman.

By the operation of this law the Superintendent of the Park is left without a dollar for any incidental expenses whatever for the care of these headquarters, no provision for the Government horses and mules, repairs of the buildings and fences, and many other things which I need not enumerate, but which will suggest themselves to the mind of any person familiar with the custody and care of an establishment of this kind. I cannot believe it was the intention of the makers of this law that the Superintendent should be left without the means to protect and preserve the property of the Government intrusted to his care and keeping.

HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters building or Superintendent's residence is located, in my judgment, injudiciously. It is situated on the pinnacle of a very high and precipitous mound or hill, exposed to the fierce winds that prevail here, especially in the winter. Besides, it is nearly a half mile from water, necessitating the constant employment of a man and team to supply wood, water, and other necessaries. My predecessor (Colonel Norris) built the house here a number of years ago. He gave as his reason for locating the headquarters on the hill, that he thought it the best defensive point against Indians. There may have been, and doubtless was at that time, a necessity for such precaution; but that day and necessity have passed. The Indians in this vicinity are no longer to be feared, and, allow me to remark, that I believe the whole Indian question solved and forever disposed of just so far as railroads penetrate our country. Hence other and more economic reasons should govern in selecting a site on which to erect suitable buildings for the use of the Government in this great National Park. The house now occupied is nothing but a log cabin at the best, sadly out of repair, roof leaky, and the force of the winds shakes the plaster out of the cracks between the logs constantly, rendering the house hardly habitable, especially during the cold season. Heretofore these rude cabins were all that were re-

quired, but all is now changed here. We have railroads, the telegraph, and great hotels, with all the crowd, business, and fashion that these wonderful civilizing agencies imply. I respectfully request that this subject be brought before Congress. In my next estimate, which I shall forward soon, I have named an amount which I deem necessary for this object.

HOTEL COMPANY.

Messrs. Rufus Hatch & Co. have erected at the Mammoth Hot Springs, in the vicinity of the headquarters, a large and elegant hotel for the accommodation of tourists. The hotel is very commodious and designed to be first class in every particular. The season for travel here was well advanced before the house was near enough completion for the accommodation of guests. It is not yet finished, and workman mingle with visitors through its great halls; the sound of gong that calls one to dinner is deadened by the clatter of the carpenter's hammers upon the walls. There is much dissatisfaction and resentment manifest amongst the people of the Territories, especially amongst those living in the Yellowstone Valley, in the vicinity of the Park, against and with the claims that the "Yellowstone National Park Improvement Company" asserts, to wit, that this company holds the exclusive right and privilege to do all business of whatever kind or character (aside from that which is done by the Government) within the limits of the Park. I have had numerous inquiries to know if this is true, and I have invariably replied that if such was the case I had not been so informed by the Interior Department. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company have constructed a branch railroad from Livingston, Mont. (on their main line), up through the valley of the Yellowstone River to within 8 miles of the Mammoth Hot Springs, from which point Wakefield and Hoffman's excellent stages connect with every train to and from the hotel. This hotel company will doubtless be prepared by next season to furnish first-class accommodation to all who may come at most of the important points in the Park.

LAWS PERTAINING TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE PARK.

The time has arrived when an imperative necessity demands the attention of Congress to this subject. The people here at this time have no security against any depredation or lawless act against either person or property. And no one understands better than does the vicious and criminal classes our defenseless condition.

The consequences are that this Park is overrun (especially in the summer) with large numbers of men of very doubtful character—a menace not only to the officers and employés of the Park, but also to the life and property of every visitor. It is not my province to recommend the form of government required here, but my duty to call your attention to this important subject, and I trust you will submit to Congress some plan of action to guide and protect us, best suited in your judgment to accomplish the desired end. It has not been the fault of the Secretary of the Interior that good and sufficient rules for the government of the Park have not been made. Nor is it the fault of the Superintendent that the same have not been duly published and promulgated, for all of this has been done. But the trouble is and has been that the Superintendent has not been provided with the necessary

legal machinery nor physical force to compel the obedience to the rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the Park. Cheyenne, Wyo., the seat of government of this Territory, is nearly 1,000 miles from here, and, so far as I am advised, the nearest point to which we can appeal to the civil law for protection. Several men have been shot in the Park this season, and one instantly killed. I notified the Interior office of one shooting that occurred last March near the headquarters. I also gave notice of the commission of the crime to the governor of Wyoming, who replied that he had placed my communication in the hands of the United States district attorney, and requested me to furnush the names of the witnesses, which I promptly did. But in the mean time the culprit escaped, and, so far as I know, has not been apprehended or heard of since.

TOURISTS.

Visitors to the Park this season have been largely in excess of the number of last year, and a very wide distinction in the locality from whence they came. Heretofore the principal number of those visiting the Park came from the Territories and adjacent States, except those from foreign countries, many of whom were scientists, and who had been attracted here long before the savans of our own country had thought it worth their while to inspect the marvelous wonders to be found in the Yellowstone National Park and nowhere else on the globe. But that day of indifference has passed; the Eastern people have heard of the grandeur of the National Park, and the Eastern States have contributed their quota of their most learned and eminent citizens to swell the great multitude that have thronged these mountains the past summer, who have been invigorated by inhaling the pure air, healed by drinking the wonderful waters, and to be inspired to great thoughts and noble deeds by the beautiful and sublime scenery that here surrounds you on every hand. This season an unprecedented number of very distinguished personages have visited the Park—both of our own country and from foreign climes—the most eminent of whom was the President of the United States, accompanied by a member of his cabinet, Hon. Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War, and escorted by the Lieutenant-General of the Army, with his staff officers, and a company of cavalry. We had the distinguished honor and the pleasure, as the representative of the Government here, to welcome the President with his eminent friends and companions to this Park, and to assist them in pitching their camp within the inclosure, immediately in front of these headquarters.

Before the arrival of the Presidential party, came a party hardly less distinguished, viz: The General of the Army, with staff officers and escort of cavalry, accompanied by the Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justice Gray, of the Supreme bench; also, Vermont's eminent and distinguished Senator, Mr. Edmunds. Close following this party came another of equal importance, led by three United States Senators, from three different and important States in the Union, to wit: Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, Senator Logan of Illinois, and Senator Cameron of Wisconsin. Next, the great States of Kentucky and Missouri were represented by their distinguished and chosen sons, Senator Beck of Kentucky, and Senator Vest of Missouri. Besides these eminent personages, who are now directly connected with the Government, many others visited this "wonderland," whose names are as familiar as household words with the people of our country, both for

their distinguished ability and no less distinguished public service, a few of whom I will name: Hon. Roscoe Conkling, New York; Hon. George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts; Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, New York; Hon. George C. Gorham, Washington, D. C.; Governor Crosby, of Montana; Hon. Morton E. Post, Wyoming.

In conclusion, Mr. Secretary, of this brief report I append a few of the names of the more prominent persons who have visited the Park this season, and who called at headquarters and subscribed their names on our register:

JUNE.

Dr. Max Siring, Germany; E. G. Taber, New Bedford, Mass.; Otto Dentsh, Dr. G. L. Gates, John Castle, and Henry Castle, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ralph Sailey, Dakota; James B. Williams, John Herrimen, and J. A. Baker, New York City; Waton Ferguson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles Brayton, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Ames, Saint Paul, Minn.; J. E. Neal, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Hilton Scribner, New York; Hon. F. Jacobs, Delhi, N. Y.; W. F. Spalding, Binghamton, N. Y.; Frank Sibley, Norwich, N. Y.; Rev. S. E. Winger, Helena, Mont.; A. O. Linsley, A. P. Poney, F. Mix, and H. Hughitt, jr., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Nellie Blaire, Lancaster, Ohio; Miss A. Pease, and Walter Ayrault, Geneva, N. Y.

JULY.

General W. T. Sherman, United States Army; Chief Justice Waite, Associate Justice Gray, and United States Senator Edmunds, Vermont; General A. H. Terry, Colonel Hughes, Lieutenant Arthur, and Col. J. C. Tidball, United States Army; Major Gregg, of Fort Ellis, Mont. (commanding escort of 43 cavalry); Henry Anderson, Minnesota; George B. Bailey, San Francisco, Cal.; Louis Shaw, Philadelphia; T. Ward, Butte City, Mont.; George Sands and sons, Capron, Ill.; Col. P. W. Norris, ex-Superintendent National Park, Michigan; Hon. R. Elwood and wife, Sycamore, Ill.; J. L. Elwood and wife, De Kalb, Ill.; Robert McKnight, Miss Flora McKnight, and Robert McKnight, jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hon. Alfred C. Coxe, Utica, N. Y.; Hon. Timothy Griffith, New York; T. McF. Patten, Salem, Oreg.

AUGUST.

A. F. Townsend, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Moore and wife, Associated Press, Minnesota; A. W. Brayton, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. John Renshaw and party arrived August 6, commissioned by the Government to make a topographical survey of the Park, and on the 8th instant Mr. Arnold Hague arrived with his party, having like authority to make a geological examination of the same.

Miss Kate Dunn Dewey, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Charles W. Burne, Mrs. Alfred H. Anderson, and Charles W. Brown, La Crosse, Wis.; Paul Selby, Springfield, Ill.; Hon. Martin I. Townsend, Troy, N. Y., accompanied by three youths; E. L. Cole and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich.; George Armitage and wife, Monroe, Mich.; Rev. W. Atterberry, N. Y. City; W. W. Atterberry, Detroit, Mich.; Miss L. P. Chapin, Miss L. Griswold, Miss Florence E. Clough, and Col. J. B. Clough and wife, Minneapolis; M. D. Kneeland, Fredonia, N. Y.; Stella Kneeland, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. A. O. McClellan and James I. Best, Waterloo, Ind.; Hon. B. F. Gue, Des Moines, Iowa; T. M. Ferry, Benton Harbor, Mich.; G. W. Bassett and I. N. Moore, Fort Dodge, Iowa; H. B. Allen and wife, G. Conger and wife, and Emmons Johnson, Waterloo, Iowa.

Daniel C. Kingman, first lieutenant of Engineers, United States Army, accompanied by Charles H. Hendricks, of Omaha, Nebr., Henry Kehl and Robert Stone, topographical assistants, United States Army, arrived August 13, and assumed charge of the construction of the roads and bridges in the Park; Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Iowa; D. R. Jones, Des Moines, Iowa.; Hon. William H. Lyon, Indian commissioner, New York City; F. H. Dayton and wife and Mrs. D. W. Vanderhoof, Saint Paul, Minn.; United States Senator John A. Logan, Chicago, Ill.; United States Senator H. L. Dawes, Massachusetts; L. M. Desney, Shenandoah, Iowa; William H. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Annette Armstrong, James Armstrong, Miss Earp and Thomas Hassard, Washington, D. C.; Charles H. F. Collis, Mrs. C. H. F. Collis, and Lloyd Collis, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. T. Lyon and William H. Lyon, jr., Brooklyn, L. I.; United States Senator James B. Beck and wife, Lexington, Ky.; Maj. G. Clay Goodloe and wife, Washington, D. C.; Col. W. Cassius Goodloe, Lexington, Ky.; James W. Corcoran, Pine Bluff, Ark.; W. L. Perkins, Saint Paul, Minn.; Asa Fisher and John Bowen, Bismarck, Dak.; E. L. Koon, Hillsdale, Mich.; Edwin Dun, London, Ohio; T. W. Plankinton, London, England; Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, West Point Military Academy; Lieut. F. H. Barber, United States Army, New York Harbor; Lieut. W. S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, United States Army, accompanied by Frank Gruaeyo, post guide, Fort McKinney, Wyo., and an escort of 11 cavalry; J. W. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor United States Army, W. Scott Smith, P. Murphy, M. D., and William Lee, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. S. Harris, C. W. Cannon and wife, Helena, Mont.; Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, New York City; L. A. Luce, Bozeman, Mont.; George O. Eaton, Cooke City, Mont.; G. H. Carver, Livingston, Mont.; Charles P. Clark, Saint Paul, Minn.; Rufus Hatch, New York City; John Neate, London, England; Professor Passey, Paris, France; Johann H. Schmitz, George W. Mathers, Amsterdam; John C. Wyman, Rhode Island; Webb M. Samuels and H. L. Newman, Saint Louis; Thomas Mack, Boston, Mass.; George Fisk, Buffalo, N. Y.; and Kinney M. Shephard, Chicago, Ill.

SEPTEMBER.

T. A. Harvey, George B. Morley, W. A. Avery, R. B. McKnight, William B. Mershon, A. H. Mershon, Amasa Rust, Levi Tillotson, Wilber Hill, R. J. Berne, E. A. Sage, William Butman, D. L. C. Saler and son, N. W. Merrill, and Hugh Smith, East Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. C. M. Finch and daughter, Mrs. G. W. Wakefield and daughter, Bozeman, Mont.; J. H. Jerkian, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Curtis and daughter, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. E. W. Herendeen, Virginia City, Mont.; Hon. John A. Kasson, Iowa; Dr. F. R. Dedolph and wife, Saint Paul, Minn., and many others.

Later, a large number of distinguished foreigners, guests of President Villard, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, arrived, prominent amongst whom were the English and German ministers; Hon. Carl Schurz; Sir James Hannen, president of the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the high court of justice, England; General C. S. Hutchinson, R. E., inspector of railways and tramways, board of trade, London, England; Henry Edwards, M. P. for Weymouth, England; John Holmes, M. P. for Hackney, London, England; Mrs. John Holmes, Hackney, London, England; Charles M. Norwood, M. P. for Hull, England; James C. Hannen, London, England; Dr. Adam Eisenbohn,

Heidelberg, Germany; Mrs. Von Eisendecher and Madame Bonny, Washington, D. C.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. CONGER,
Superintendent Yellowstone National Park.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

OF

COMMISSION TO PROVIDE FIRE-ESCAPES FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 5, 1883.

SIR: The undersigned, under the act of Congress approved August 7, 1882, directing the erection of suitable fire-escapes, and stand-pipes and other facilities for extinguishing fire in the Government Printing Office and Hospital for the Insane, have the honor to submit the following report upon the work committed to their charge:

On the outside of the outer walls of the Public Printing Office building there have been erected four stand-pipes with outlets for water at each story. In connection with each stand-pipe is an exterior iron ladder with balcony at each story for the convenience and safety of firemen. These are similar to those erected at the Government Hospital for the Insane, which are herein more fully described.

Three capacious iron stairways upon the outside of the building with easy communication with each story and leading to the court-yard have also been constructed. Along the H and North Capitol street fronts and around the ends of the old portion of the building a seven-inch rolled iron beam has been fixed at the upper story windows, having on it two trolleys with wire baskets and suitable hoisting tackle attached, so arranged that access can be had to each window of these fronts for the purpose of saving any who might be prevented reaching the iron fire-escapes in the rear.

A large steam pump has has been procured and put in place and connected with the stand-pipes, solid wooden sliding doors, sheathed with tin upon both sides, have been placed at the end of the North Capitol street corridor where it enters the main building, and all the exterior doorways have been hung to open outwardly.

Your commission cannot let this occasion pass without bringing to the notice of Congress the insecure condition of the old portion of this building. Its floors are of ordinary wooden construction, and are in places saturated with oil, and it is the opinion of the undersigned that these floors ought to be reconstructed of iron beams and brick arches like the floors of the newer portions of this building.

As a further protection against loss by fire, they would recommend the construction of fire-proof stairways in the interior, and the inclosing of all the interior stairways and elevator-shafts within brick walls.

As relates to the work done under their direction at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Dr. W. W. Godding, superintendent of that establishment, reports as follows:

One iron stairway and five fire-escapes with stand-pipes have been placed upon the outside of the buildings. The iron stairway is 3 feet 8 inches in width, with hand-rail. It has two platform landings and twenty-one steps, and affords an easy and safe means of outside egress from the dormitory of "Atkins Hall" in the second story. The fire-escapes consist in each case of an iron ladder secured to the wall, with iron platforms bracketed from the wall at the level of each window-sill. These platforms have iron hand-rails, and are made fast by bolts carried through the wall with nut and plate on the inside. Alongside of this a 3-inch stand-pipe, also attached to the wall, is carried up together with the ladder to the top of the battlements of the roof.

This stand-pipe is attached to the hydrant system of the hospital, which connects with the fire-pump. There is also a valve to close off the same, together with a Y branch looking down near the ground, having a nipple to provide a fire-engine attachment. The stand-pipe has also Y branches at the level of the windows of each story. These branches have a thread cut for hose attachment with screw-cap and swivel-chain fastening for security when not in use. Two of the escapes on the main building are for four stories, one for three, and one for two, but they all have platforms at each story, and in all cases the ladder extends to the roof and the stand-pipe has a hose-connection at that point.

The fire-escape at "The Relief" is carried with the stand-pipe to the ridge of the roof of the center building, and has five platforms, one at the level of each story, and the attic.

In adddition to the above protection, your commission authorized and defrayed the expense of making fire doors and frames to place in the fire-walls dividing the sections of the building and to cut off the stairways from the wards. These doors are of double thickness of matched white pine, the one perpendicular, the other horizontal, and securely nailed together. The doors as well as frames are covered with tin with turned lap and afterwards soldered. These, forty-nine in number, have been carefully made and placed by our own workmen, and we believe will afford as good a barrier against fire as can be made where an opening in the walls is required.

As you are aware, the hospital has during the past year, outside of this appropriation, built fire-walls dividing the main building into sections; also carried the interior stand-pipe through the roof, providing hose for use at that point. This, in addition to the provision made in former years for protection from fire, together with the contemplated changes to be made during the present year in walls and stairways, will make the hospital as secure from a general conflagration as any building not made fire-proof in its construction.

In view of the special difficulties in the way of removing the class of persons here provided for in case of fire, and the possible great loss of life that might therefore ensue in the event of such calamity, it would seem desirable to make all the main thoroughfares of the building as fire-proof as possible, and in renewing the corridor floors, as will from time to time be necessary, to introduce the iron beams and brick arches for these floors which are being used in the additions now building. The insane will readily take their usual routes of egress, but could hardly be made to take a fire-escape ladder; hence the greater the necessity for making the passage fire-proof. An appropriation of $5,000 for commencing these changes during the coming year has been asked in the estimate for the support of the hospital for 1885.

The undersigned earnestly recommend an appropriation for further security against loss by fire at the Government Asylum for the Insane, as above suggested by the superintendent.

The sums expended in carrying out the act above referred to will be found in the following statement:

Abstract of expenditures on account of appropriation for fire apparatus at the Government Printing Office and Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

AT GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Amount paid for stand-pipes	$889 20
Balconies, &c	254 40
Fire-ladders	248 00
Platforms and railing	486 40
Trolleys and baskets	1,547 92
Putting same in place	259 00
Lumber for doors	95 30
Hauling and freight	47 81
Steam pump	610 00
Covering doors with tin	103 29
Blacksmithing	14 00
Painting	38 12
Hardware	97 32
Canvas escapes	150 00
Bows and arrows	38 55
Iron stairways	1,328 75
Carpenter-work on doors	147 25
Draughtsman and clerk	40 00
Labor and material for water supply, building foundation for steam pump, sundry valves and fittings	512 32
Total	6,907 63

AT HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Amount paid for stand-pipes	$1,019 75	
Balconies, valves, &c	371 75	
Fire-ladders	304 05	
Iron stairways	206 16	
Tin-sheathed doors	875 75	
		$2,777 46
Amount available July 1, 1883		314 91
Total		10,000 00
Appropriated August 7, 1882		10,000 00

All of which is accounted for by vouchers certified by the undersigned and paid by the disbursing clerk of the Department of the Interior and duly transmitted to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

Very respectfully,

JAMES G. HILL,
Architect of the Treasury.
EDWARD CLARK,
Architect of the Capitol.
M. C. MEIGS,
Late Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,
Brevet Major-General (retired).

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

OF

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 30, 1883.

SIR: The Board of five Commissioners appointed by the President under the provisions of the act of March 22, 1882, entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," respectfully submit the following report:

Before proceeding with the account of the transactions of the Board since our last report to the Interior Department we deem it advisable to make a brief statement of the former legislation of Congress in relation to bigamy or polygamy. There is no doubt that "plural marriage" was practiced to a considerable extent among the Mormons from the time of their first immigration to the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847. It was in 1852 that it was first publicly proclaimed as a tenet of the church by alleged "divine revelation" by Brigham Young, president of the church, and governor of Utah Territory under the appointment of President Fillmore.

After the lapse of ten years, namely, on July 1, 1862, an act was passed by Congress which provides that "every person having a husband or wife living, who marries another, whether married or single, in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, is guilty of bigamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500, and by imprisonment for a term not more than five years."

Under this law there have been very few convictions, not more than three, as we are advised for a period of over twenty years, which is due largely to the fact that a great majority of the community are in sympathy with the accused. In this connection we deem it proper to say that no reflection is intended to be cast upon the judges or other officers of justice in Utah appointed by the Government. Doubtless they have done the best they could with such means and legal measures as were furnished by the Government.

The law of March 22, 1882, is much more comprehensive. In addition to repeating the same penalty for entering into the polygamic relation, it amends the former law by providing a penalty "against any man who simultaneously, or on the same day, marries more than one woman," such cases having occurred in Utah, and the former law not providing for such "simultaneous" nuptials. Also, the present law provides a penalty for "unlawful cohabitation," which was intended to meet the case of a continuance of the polygamic relation, for it was held by the courts, under the former law, that a man living in a polygamic relation could not be convicted after the three years' statute of limitations had expired from the time of entering into the plural marriage. Besides, new sections are introduced into the present act relating to the qualifi-

cation of jurors, amnesty to offenders, and the legitimation of children born before January 1, 1883.

With the execution of those provisions of the act thus far adverted to this Commission have nothing to do; and there is a general misapprehension in the public mind as to the extent of our authority, which, though important and difficult of execution, is much more circumscribed and limited than many suppose. Our whole authority is set forth in the ninth or last section of the law, which is to be construed in connection with the preceding section, and perhaps some other sections of the act.

The eighth section provides that—

No polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with any of the persons described as aforesaid in this section, in any Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in any such Territory or other place, or be eligible for election or appointment to or be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor, or emolument in, under, or for any such Territory or place, or under the United States.

The ninth and last section is as follows:

SEC. 9. That all the registration and election offices of every description in the Territory of Utah are hereby declared vacant, and each and every duty relating to the registration of voters, the conduct of elections, the receiving or rejection of votes, and the canvassing and returning of the same, and the issuing of certificates or other evidence of election, in said Territory, shall, until other provisions be made by the legislative assembly of said Territory, as is hereinafter by this section provided, be performed, under the existing laws of the United States and said Territory, by proper persons, who shall be appointed to execute such offices and perform such duties by a Board of five persons, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be members of one political party, and a majority of whom shall be a quorum. The members of said Board so appointed by the President shall each receive a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, and shall continue in office until the legislative assembly of said Territory shall make provision for filling said offices as herein authorized. The Secretary of the Territory shall be the secretary of said Board and keep a journal of its proceedings, and attest the action of said Board under this section. The canvass and return of all the votes at elections in said Territory for members of the legislative assembly thereof shall also be returned to said Board, which shall canvass all such returns and issue certificates of election for those persons who, being eligible for such election, shall appear to have been lawfully elected, which certificates shall be the only evidence of their ght of such persons to sit in such assembly: *Provided*, That said Board of five persons shall not exclude any person otherwise eligible to vote from the polls on account of any opinion such person may entertain on the subject of bigamy or polygamy, nor shall they refuse to count any such vote on account of the opinion of the person casting it on the subject of bigamy or polygamy, but each house of such assembly, after its organization, shall have power to decide upon the elections and qualifications of its members. And at or after the first meeting of said legislative assembly whose members shall have been elected and returned according to the provisions of this act, said legislative assembly may make such laws, conformable to the organic act of said Territory, and not inconsistent with other laws of the United States, as it shall deem proper concerning the filling of the offices in said Territory declared vacant by this act.

It will thus be seen that the duties of this Commission appertain only to matters of registration and election and eligibility to office, while the punishment of the crime of polygamy is left, as under the former law, to the courts of justice.

Nor are we invested with legislative authority. Our powers are of a quasi-judicial and administrative character. But from the general terms of many parts of the act we have been obliged to exercise a considerable latitude of discretion to make the act effectual, confining ourselves within the limits of the law, according to our best judgment.

We have heretofore communicated to the Department of the Interior the difficulties we encountered on entering upon our duties last year;

also the measures we adopted for excluding polygamists from registration and from the polls, and that we had excluded some twelve thousand men and women from registration and voting by reason of their disqualification under this act. Pursuing the same policy, we have had equal success at the general election held on the 6th of August, 1883, in excluding polygamists from the polls.

The theory of the act of March 22, 1882, appears to be this: that a discrimination between those Mormons who practice polygamy and those who do not, placing a stigma upon the former and depriving them of the right of suffrage as well as the right to hold office, while, on the other hand, an inducement is held out to the latter class that by abstaining from the polygamic relation they will enjoy all the political rights of American citizens, would in time have the effect of inducing great numbers of the Mormon people to refrain from plural marriage.

While such considerations are not likely to have much effect upon the elderly men who already have a plurality of wives and several families of children, they must have great weight with the young men of the Territory, many of whom are ambitious and aspiring, and would not like voluntarily to embrace political ostracism.

The leading Mormons, who are generally in polygamy, evidently perceive this tendency; and, therefore, ever since the passage of the act, they have assiduously taught their people that this measure is transient and that it will soon be set aside by the Federal courts or by the action or non-action of Congress.

So far as we are advised, very few, if any, illegal votes have been cast in Utah since the Commission took charge of registrations and elections in August, 1882.

As to the declared objects of the act of Congress as therein set forth, so far as appertains to our duties, it is not denied that the operation of the act has been eminently successful; that is to say, the polygamists have all been excluded from the polls and from eligibility to office. Considering that during the twenty years since the anti-polygamy act of 1862 was passed the penalties of that law have been enforced against not exceeding three persons, it would seem that in the enforcement of the present law against some twelve thousand polygamists who have been excluded from the polls, it must justly be regarded that the act has been fully and successfully executed.

Before passing from this topic we deem it proper to observe that no person well informed in regard to Utah affairs could reasonably have expected, at the passage of the act, that there would be an immediate change in the political situation, nor that it would have an immediate effect in destroying the practice of polygamy; but the act must necessarily have a strong influence in that direction. The very existence of the law disfranchising the polygamists must tend to destroy their influence whenever it is understood that this is to be a permanent discrimination. Those Mormons who have the ballot will after a time be conscious of a power which they will be unwilling to use forever at the bidding of those who have it not. The fact also that it will be necessary to the preservation of the political influence of the "People's party" (as the Mormons style themselves) to have a large body of their members who are not polygamists must tend in time to weaken the practice of polygamy, for every married Mormon who takes but one plural wife loses three votes for his party—his own and those of his two wives (woman suffrage being established by law in Utah). Another consideration, already adverted to, the influence upon the young men and the rising generation, is entitled to great weight. Seeing all the offices of

honor, trust, and profit, such as Delegate to Congress, members of the legislative assembly, probate judges, clerks of the county courts, sheriffs, and others, many of them quite lucrative, held by monogamists, while polygamists are wholly excluded, the aspiring young men of the Territory would present an anomaly in human nature if they should fail to be strongly influenced against going into a relation which thus subjects them to political ostracism and fixes on them the stigma of moral turpitude.

The difficulty of the situation can be better understood from the fact that among the orthodox Mormons of Utah polygamy is a part of their religious faith, and while but a small per cent. of the whole adult Mormon population have actually entered into the polygamic relation, yet all the faithful believe in it as a divine revelation. The Mormons believe in the Old Testament, the New Testament, and a great deal besides, namely, the Book of Mormon, and divers so-called revelations claimed to have been received by the prophet Joseph Smith and his successors, Brigham Young and John Taylor, which are mostly printed in their Book of Doctrine and Covenants. Among these so-called revelations is one in favor of a plurality of wives.

That a doctrine and practice so odious throughout christendom should have been upheld so many years against the laws of Congress and the sentiments of the civilized world is one of the marvels of the nineteenth century, and can be scarcely appreciated even by those who are familiar with the world's history in relation to the difficulties of governmental control or suppression of religious fanaticism.

Certainly no government can permit a violation of the laws under the guise of religious freedom; and while Congress may not legislate as to mere matters of *opinion*, yet it may denounce and punish as crimes those *actions* which are in violation of social duties or subversive of good order. It was upon this principle that the Supreme Court of the the United States held the anti-polygamy law of 1862 to be valid and constitutional. (Reynolds *v.* The United States, 8 Otto.)

The right of Congress to suppress this great evil is undoubted. It is equally plain that the dignity and the good name of this great Government among the nations of the earth demand such Congressional action as shall effectually eliminate this national disgrace.

In our report of November 17, 1882, we made several recommendations, which were substantially incorporated into Senate bill No. 2238 of the last session of Congress, reported by the Judiciary Committee December 13, 1882. This bill, however, contains some other provisions besides those mentioned, and we hope that the proposed measure as a whole will receive the favorable consideration of Congress at its next session. The recommendations above referred to—resubmitted as a part of this report—are as follows:

In our judgment, a marriage law enacted by Congress would be an efficient auxiliary in the suppression of polygamy. It is asserted and generally believed by non-Mormons in this Territory that plural marriage is still practiced here in secret. We would recommend that Congress enact a law declaring all future marriages in this Territory null and void unless they are contracted and evidenced in the manner provided by the act. For example: that all marriages shall be solemnized in certain designated public places, and witnessed by such persons and registered in such public offices as to make the proof of marriage morally certain; providing also that the person officiating in the marriage ceremony, together with the parties and witnesses, shall make their affidavits against polygamy, and set forth the time and place and other particulars relating to the marriage, or allow marriages to be solemnized in private, but with the like guarantees of registration, affidavits, witnesses, &c., and in either case providing penalties for violation of the act by any of the persons concerned therein. In making this suggestion we omit the details, which can readily be supplied by reference to the marriage acts of most of the States.

In our former report we adverted to the law of this Territory conferring on women the right of suffrage. This law was enacted by the Territorial legislature some twelve years ago. Of course it is competent for Congress to repeal or annul this law. Without expressing any opinion on the question of women suffrage in general, we are satisfied that, owing to the peculiar state of affairs in Utah, this law is an obstruction to the speedy solution of the vexed question.

In the prosecution of polygamy cases here it is difficult to prove the first or legal marriage. We would suggest as a remedy that the first or legal wife be declared by act of Congress a competent witness in such prosecutions.

Under the act of Congress by virtue of whose provisions this Commission was appointed the people of Utah appear to be put upon probation until a legistative assembly elected under the provisions of the act shall meet and pass the requisite laws concerning registration and election.

If, however, the next session of the legislative assembly, elected under the act of Congress, shall fail to respond to the will of the nation, Congress should have no hesitation in using extraordinary measures to compel the people of this Territory to obey the laws of the land.

The present legislature, chosen at the August election, is composed wholly of Mormons, none of whom, however, *live* in polygamy. This legislature will convene in January next. It will be their duty, under the act of 1882, to adopt measures, in conformity with the provisions of that law, for the suppression of polygamy. Whether the legislature will take such action may not properly be discussed by us in advance of the opportunity given them by the law to do so. If they shall fail in this respect when the time shall come for them to act, this Commission will be prepared to recommend, and Congress certainly will not delay the adoption of, the most stringent measures compatible with the limitations of the Constitution that may be considered necessary for the suppression of this great evil. In view of the fact that this contingency might come, we have already given the subject of such further legislation much study and reflection, and will be ready at the proper time, if the case requires, to promptly present our views for the consideration of the President and Congress.

In the interim between the November election for Delegate to Congress and the general election in August, 1883, municipal elections were held in a number of cities and towns, under rules and orders of this Board.

But the most important election was that of August 6, 1883, a general election for members of the legislative assembly, probate judges, clerks of the county courts, assessors and collectors, county recorders, sheriffs, county treasurers, county superintendents of district schools, and other county officers, and many precinct officers, numbering in all nine hundred and sixty that were elected, all of whom, as well as all the voters, are monogamists.

In June, prior to the election, the Commission caused a revision of the registration to be made in all the precincts of the Territory, excluding all polygamists from the lists, an abstract of which, marked A, is hereto appended.

The election was conducted, in general, in a quiet and orderly manner. The total number of votes cast was 21,961, against 27,923 at the last November election. The principal falling off in the vote was on the part of the Gentiles, or Liberal party. In November the total vote of the People's (or Mormon) party was 23,039; Liberal, 4,884. In August, 1883, the total vote of the People's party was 20,508; Liberal, 1,453; from which it appears that large numbers of the Liberals refrained from voting, a fact much to be regretted, for the reason that it is believed that by proper effort and "good management" one or more non-Mormons might have been elected to the legislative assembly, who would have the opportunity of putting the majority on record.

In pursuance of the ninth section of the act of Congress, the Commission appointed a board of five canvassers to canvass the returns of the election, except those for members of the legislative assembly, which under the act are to be canvassed by this Commission.

After public notice in the newspapers, the said board of canvassers assembled, with the members of this Commission, at Salt Lake City, and the election returns were canvassed, the result ascertained, and certificates of election were awarded.

Recently some ten suits were instituted in the third district court of Utah, by Mormons, against the members of this Commission, complaining that they had been unjustly deprived of the right to register and vote. These are understood to be test cases, designed to contest the constitutionality of the Edmunds act, as well as the legal construction which we put upon its provisions. These suits are still undecided, and are likely to be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It has been asserted that polygamic marriages have increased since the passage of the Edmunds act; on the contrary, we have the opinion of many Mormons and non-Mormons that they have comparatively decreased since the passage of said act. After diligent inquiry, we believe the latter conclusion is correct. But the Utah legislature will have the opportunity of satisfying the country on this particular subject by passing such a public marriage act as that which we have suggested to Congress.

By this and such other legislation as we have indicated they will give the Government assurance of their loyalty and patriotism, and avert a contest that cannot but result in their discomfiture.

In concluding this report we consider it proper to commend the zeal of the governor of Utah in his efforts to enforce the law.

ALX. RAMSEY.
A. S. PADDOCK.
G. L. GODFREY.
A. B. CARLTON.
J. R. PETTIGREW.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
Prescott, September 30, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of August 7, 1883, that I should report upon the progress and development of this Territory for the year ending June 30, 1883, together with such suggestions as I may deem proper for the attention of Congress, I submit the following:

During the time intervening since the last report was submitted to your office by the executive of this Territory, and June 30, 1883, embracing a period of two fiscal years, the advancement of the Territory, both with regard to wealth in the development of profitable industries and increase of population, has been remarkable. The Territory can now claim 75,000 people and over $20,000,000 of taxable property; and while the progress of our civilization and the development of our resources have been opposed by most serious difficulties, it is now safe to say that those dangerous and disturbing elements which have been such forcible factors in checking our progress are well under control. During the past two years exceptional development has been made in all our industries, mining, grazing, and agricultural; extensive railroad enterprises have been successfully completed; and the affairs of the Territory generally are in an exceedingly prosperous condition. The following communication as to our "resources and progress" has been furnished by Hon. Patrick Hamilton, at my request. Mr. Hamilton was authorized by our last legislature to compile another volume of his "Resources of Arizona," and his familiarity with this subject makes his article very valuable:

ARIZONA TERRITORY, ITS PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE OUTLOOK.

Within the past two years the Territory of Arizona has made rapid progress in wealth, population, and general advancement. The completion of another transcontinental railroad across the northern portion of the Territory has given a marked impetus to all branches of industry.

Mining, agriculture, grazing, and wool-growing have all felt the quickening impulse and healthful effects of cheap and rapid transportation. The building of railroads has attracted capital to the grand opportunities which the country presents, and many heavy investments are being made. The mining interests are in an especially healthy condition; the output of bullion is steadily increasing, many new camps are springing into existence, and never in its history has the mining industry of Arizona been in so prosperous a condition.

The great natural facilities of the country for stock-raising and wool-growing are beginning to be understood, and large droves of cattle and sheep are being driven in from the neighboring States and Territories. This industry is fast assuming mammoth proportions, and the day is not far distant when it will equal, if not exceed, mining in the amount of capital invested and the lucrative returns yielded.

The country is especially adapted for cattle-raising, and is destined within a few years to become one of the leading grazing countries of the West.

The agricultural resources have been developed to a marked extent during the past two years. It has been demonstrated that Arizona possesses a soil and climate unsurpassed by any State or Territory in the Union, capable of producing everything grown in the temperate and semi-tropical zones.

The valleys along the principal water-courses yield magnificent crops of grain, fruits, and vegetables, and even the mesa or table-lands adjacent will grow almost everything with a sufficient water supply. The valleys of the Gila and Salt River are being rapidly settled, and many pleasant homes established where but a few years ago was a desert waste. The richness of these valleys and their wonderful productiveness are attracting a steady stream of immigration from California and the East, and all the best locations are being rapidly taken up.

Beyond the making of flour and lumber the manufacturing interests of the Territory are yet in their infancy; but there is a fine opening for the investment of capital in this respect. Tanneries and woolen mills are required, as well as founderies, and would all yield large returns on the money invested. Some of the native plants of the country furnish excellent material for the manufacture of paper, coarse cloths, mats, ropes, and many other articles of constant demand. So far no attempt has been made to utilize this raw material, although it is known that the aborigines have succeeded, in their crude way, in making ropes of a very fair quality.

Below will be found a necessarily brief review of the present industrial condition of the Territory, and a few words concerning its most pressing needs. Although one of the least known regions of the West, it will be seen that its grand resources, which so long have remained dormant, are at last being understood and appreciated. Possessing in an eminent degree those three great sources of wealth, mining, agriculture, and grazing, it is destined to be the home of a large population, and there are few new countries blessed with so many sources of permanent prosperity or which have so bright a future.

MINING.

The earliest mention of the country now known as Arizona is connected with the search for precious metals, and so high an authority as Baron Von Humboldt predicted that the wealth of the world would yet be found in this region.

Despite the great drawbacks entailed by its isolated situation and the curse of savage domination, mining was prosecuted with varying success until the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Since that time this business has taken a wonderful stride forward, and now Arizona stands second on the list of silver-producing States and Territories. There is no region of like extent within the length and breadth of the Union that is so thoroughly mineralized. Almost every mountain range and isolated peak within its borders is seamed with veins or deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, or some other valuable mineral. Nowhere, perhaps, on the globe is there so general a distribution of mineral wealth, and there is no country which can show mineral combinations so rich, rare, and beautiful. Gold is found in its native state and in its matrix of quartz; it is also found in combination with iron, sulphur, lead, zinc, antimony, copper, and many other minerals. Silver is found in its pure state in the form of nuggets, leaves, threads, wires, flowers, &c.; it also occurs in combination with many base metals, forming many brilliant and beautiful specimens, which the mineralogist looks for in vain elsewhere. Copper is often encountered in its pure state, but more frequently as an oxide, a carbonate, and a silicate.

Not only does Arizona excel any mining region in the West in the variety of its ores, but it also takes the lead for the richness of the same. The largest mass of pure silver ever found—2,700 pounds—was unearthed within its borders, and the placer gold deposit of Antelope Peak, where over half a million was taken from less than an acre of ground, has seldom been surpassed. The ores of the Territory have long been noted for their richness, silver ores assaying from $1,000 to $5,000 per ton are of common occurrence, and those that run from $10,000 to $25,000 per ton are not unfrequently met with.

In fact, high-grade ores are the rule and not the exception throughout the country, and silver rock which does not carry more than $50 per ton is thrown aside. The copper-bearing ores are also of a remarkably high grade, and those carrying from 30 to 50 per cent. of the metal are of common occurrence. The average of the copper ores now being worked is between 16 and 18 per cent., a higher percentage than any other copper-bearing region can show. So varied and extensive a mineral form as Arizona is found in neither hemisphere. Such immense ore bodies, such a perfect climate, so many natural facilities for ore reduction, and so high a percentage of the precious metals exist nowhere else. The proof of Arizona's mineral wealth is shown in the steady stream of bullion flowing out of the country, and which is gaining volume year by year. Eight years ago the bullion yield of the Territory was but a little over $100,000, while now it stands third on the list in its yield of the precious metals.

To the opening of two railroads can be attributed this increase in the country's bullion production. It is an earnest of what will be accomplished when other portions of the Territory are given the advantages of cheap and rapid transportation.

There is no mining country in the United States which has given a better return for the money invested than has Arizona. Here dividends have been the rule and assessments the exception. While in other mining regions vast amounts of capital have been swallowed up in the effort to discover paying ore bodies, in Arizona the rich deposits are found at the very surface, and the immense outlay for expensive machinery is thus avoided. The cost of mining and milling is much less than in other localities where a great depth has been attained. The magnificent climate which the country possesses is also an important factor in the mining problem. Here no heavy snow or intense cold retards operations for several months in the year. Outdoor work can be prosecuted in winter as well as in summer. This is an item of importance and worthy the attention of those seeking mining investments.

According to the best information at hand, the production of Arizona in gold and silver for the four years ending December 31, 1882, was as follows:

1879	$1,942,403
1880	4,472,471
1881	8,198,766
1882	9,298,267

A large quantity of rich ore and base bullion which finds its way out of the country is not included in the above. It is safe to estimate the value of such ores and bullion at 10 per cent. of the figures given.

From being fifth on the list of bullion producers in 1879, Arizona took the third place in 1882, and during the last-named year she took the first place on the dividend list. These figures speak for themselves, and make a showing that any country might well be proud of. It is an earnest of what can be expected when the country is thoroughly opened by railroads.

From careful estimates it is believed that Arizona's yield of gold and silver for the year 1883 will exceed $12,000,000.

Within the past few years the copper interests of the Territory have attracted wide-spread attention. The remarkable richness of the ores and the ease by which they are reduced strongly commends this branch of mining to those seeking secure investments. During the past year a large amount of money has been invested in copper-mining in Arizona, and in every instance success has attended such ventures. Despite the fall in the price of metal, Arizona mines have been able to compete with those nearer to market and possessed of cheaper facilities for the extraction and reduction of ore and the shipping of the product to market. This is owing to the high grade of Arizona ores, which contain more than double the percentage of any copper mines yet discovered.

As near as can be ascertained, the copper yield of the Territory for the past three years has been as follows:

	Pounds.
1880	2,000,000
1881	5,000,000
1882	15,000,000

The estimated yield for 1883 has been placed at from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds.

The growth of the industry since the advent of railroads has been remarkable. Nine years ago there was only one furnace in the country—a primitive concern in the Mexican style. Now there are ten furnaces in active operation, with a combined capacity of 500 tons per day. Besides, there are several lying idle awaiting the cheapening of freights and fuel. With the opening of branch railroads through the country the copper industry promises to equal, if not surpass, that of silver. There are scores of fine properties now lying idle which only await the benefits of cheaper transportation to become steady bullion producers.

The combined value of the silver and copper product for 1883 will be between fifteen and sixteen millions of dollars. This will place Arizona second on the list of bullion producers, and it is only a question of a few years when she will take the place which naturally belongs to her and stand at the head of the list.

GRAZING.

Throughout the great West there is no region that offers superior advantages to the stock-grower than Arizona.

The climate is simply perfection itself. All the year cattle and sheep can roam over hill and plain and keep in prime condition at all seasons. Here the cattle-owner need not go to the expense of putting up feed for his stock during the winter, and no severe snow-storms or destructive "northers" destroy half his herd in a single

night. Except during the annual *rodeo*, cattle require scarcely any care. Such a thing as epidemic diseases are unknown, and at all seasons the stock-raiser can go upon his range and drive a band of fat beeves to the market.

The grasses of the country are especially rich in their fattening qualities. Black and white gama, mesquite, pine, bunch, and buffalo grass are the principal varieties. The gama is the most generally distributed and is found in all parts of the Territory. By a process of nature's handiwork it cures itself, and when dry retains all the nutritious qualities it possesses when green, so that it makes as good food in winter as in summer. Nearly all portions of the Territory are carpeted with a growth of grass, and wherever water can be had there is no difficulty in finding a range. The cattle and sheep now in the country are pastured near running streams or living springs. There are millions of acres of fine grass lands lying unoccupied, which only require water to make them the finest grazing grounds on the Pacific slope. No effort has yet been made to obtain a water supply by the sinking of artesian wells, although there is every reason to believe that an abundant supply could be obtained by this means. When this is done Arizona will become the leading grazing country of the United States. There is no quicker or surer road to fortune than cattle-raising in Arizona. Of the many who have gone into it during the past eight or ten years there has hardly been a single failure. Poor men who began with a few cattle a half a dozen years ago are now independent. The increase is something phenomenal, while the losses from all causes will not exceed 3 per cent. a year. From careful estimates made by stock-raisers of long experience, it is calculated the increase on 100 head for five years will be as follows:

First year	194
Second year	314
Third year	495
Fourth year	782
Fifth year	1,302

These figures will convey some idea of the enormous profits of stock-raising in Arizona. There is no business that can be engaged in that leads so speedily to fortune. The prices of cattle are high, and good beef always commands from 7 to 8 cents per pound net. The prices have risen rapidly during the past two years and the market has yet an upward tendency.

The following are the ruling rates at the present time:

Beef-cattle, three-year olds	$35 to $40
Three-year olds, heifers	25 30
Two-year olds, steers and heifers	20 25
Yearlings	15 20

Stock cattle are worth on an average $30 per head.

The number of cattle at present in the Territory is about 280,000, an increase of more than 300 per cent. during the past two years.

It is estimated that the area of grazing land in the Territory will reach 60,000 square miles; reduced to acres this would amount to 34,400,000. Liberal estimates allow from five to ten acres of grass land to maintain an animal during the year. Taking the lowest figure, and we have a total of 7,680,000 cattle which the grass lands of Arizona are capable of maintaining. But even allowing ten acres per head, and we have the vast number of 3,840,000. These figures are not extravagant, and with the present rapid growth of the business and the increased railroad facilities for marketing the product it is very probable the latter number will be grazing over the Territory within the next ten years.

WOOL-GROWING.

What has been said as to the advantages which the country offers for cattle-raising will apply with equal force to the sheep industry. The country north of the thirty-fourth parallel is well adapted to the raising of sheep. The grasses are rich, sweet, and nutritious, and the mutton from them is equal to any grown in the United States for tenderness and flavor. Sheep imported from California have introduced the alfalfa or wild clover, and it is spreading rapidly all over the northern part of the Territory. It makes excellent food, which stock are especially fond of.

The increase in sheep, as in cattle, is very large, ranging from 70 to 100 per cent. per year. Decrease among sheep is hardly ever heard of, and winter and summer they roam over the hills and plains and keep in prime condition.

The yield of wool averages about eight pounds per head per year. This wool is of an excellent quality, and readily sells at from 20 to 25 cents per pound in the markets of the East. It has a long silky fiber, and is remarkably free from the grease which is so objectionable a feature of the wool grown in the Western country.

Sheep in Arizona are worth from $3 to $4 per head, and as the grade is being improved by the introduction of better stock the price advances.

The number of sheep in the Territory at the present time is placed at 300,000, the yearly clip of each sheep averaging eight pounds, and we have a total of 2,400,000 pounds. Putting the average price at 22 cents per pound, and we have a total of $528,000 as the value of the yearly wool clip of the Territory at the present time.

OTHER LIVE STOCK.

As near as can be ascertained, the number of horses, mules, and hogs in the several counties is as follows:

Counties.	Horses.	Mules.	Hogs.
Yavapai	10,000	2,000	1,000
Maricopa	5,000	2,000	7,000
Cochise	4,000	3,000	500
Graham	3,000	1,000	500
Pinal	2,000	1,000	600
Gila	1,000	800	300
Yuma	800	300	200
Mohave	1,000	500	.....
Pima	6,000	2,500	1,000
Apache (no data)	.....	.....	.....
Total	32,800	12,600	11,100

AGRICULTURE.

Arizona was long considered a region where agriculture was almost impossible. The country was considered so dry, the heat so intense, and the soil so barren that any attempt at farming was looked upon as a useless and foolhardy effort, sure to be met with failure; and yet to-day there are in the valleys of the Salt and Gila Rivers as productive farms as can be found in any portion of the West. The soil is rich and produces fine crops of cereals, fruits of all kinds, and vegetables of the finest quality. In the valley of Salt River, around the flourishing town of Phœnix, there are now about 35,000 acres under cultivation, and some of the finest wheat and barley raised on the Pacific slope is grown here. From twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre is the average yield, though a much larger can be harvested by proper attention and careful cultivation. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, figs, quinces, apricots, and all other varieties of fruit do excellently well and yield largely. Lemons, oranges, olives, and other semi-tropical fruits have been experimented with and give the most encouraging results. With careful cultivation, it is believed the bottom lands of the Salt River and the Gila will yet produce the finest oranges grown on the coast. Magnificent grapes are grown in these valleys, and equal in flavor the best of California. It is only a question of a few years when this whole region will become one immense vineyard and orchard.

Irrigation is necessary to raise a crop in Arizona, and very little is produced without it. In some of the small elevated valleys in the northern portion of the Territory a crop is sometimes produced by the natural moisture and rain-fall; but to insure a yield artificial means for a water supply have to be resorted to. In the principal valleys large ditches carry the water from the rivers over the land, and grain crops generally receive from three to five irrigations during the season. Although this mode of agriculture may seem laborious and expensive, it is but little more so than the natural way, while it always insures a crop, and the farmer can always turn on the moisture when the parched fields require it. It is estimated there are between 60,000 and 70,000 acres under cultivation at the present time in the Territory, and the amount of grain, including wheat, barley, and corn, produced the present year has been very nearly 60,000,000 pounds. It is known that in the valleys of the Gila and Salt Rivers alone there are 400,000 acres which can be brought under cultivation. Of this vast area only about 40,000 acres, or one-tenth, are now being made productive. The soil on these lands is a dark adobe and a rich sandy loam, which will grow anything and everything raised in any part of the United States.

Two crops a year can be grown. After the wheat or barley is harvested, corn is planted, and a fine crop raised the same season. The prices of land vary with the situation and the amount of improvement. Improved land near Phœnix, in the Salt River Valley, is worth from $15 to $25 per acre. There is a fine body of vacant land in this fine valley, not yet reclaimed. Some of this land is claimed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and pending the settlement of the question immigrants hesitate about building homes and making other improvements. It is estimated that Salt River *at its lowest stage* carries 60,000 inches of water. A half inch of water

is amply sufficient to irrigate an acre of grain land during the season. This would afford water enough to cultivate 120,000 acres of grain, or more than four times the area now being made productive. After the land is once tilled, a quarter of an inch to the acre is enough to make a crop, so that there is actually water enough in Salt River, if properly handled, to irrigate over 200,000 acres. A company is now engaged in bringing out a large ditch which will reclaim over 80,000 acres. This fine tract will be ready for occupancy by January 1, 1885, and will largely increase the productive capacity of the valley. The water will be given to the settlers on reasonable terms, and irrigation will soon change the present dreary wastes into fields of verdure and productiveness.

There are at present about 30,000 acres under cultivation along the Salt River. The yield of cereals for 1883 has been as follows:

	Pounds.
Wheat	14,000,000
Barley	18,000,000

Of fruit-trees there are nearly 40,000, and over 300,000 vines in bearing.

The price of barley averages from $1.25 to $1.50 per 100 pounds. Wheat brings from $1.50 to $2 per 100 pounds.

Alfalfa is sown extensively and yields three cuttings during the season, averaging two tons to the acre at a cutting. This sells readily when baled for $6 per ton. The agricultural industry is yet in its infancy in Arizona, but enough has been accomplished to show what can be done here. There is no finer land in the United States than that of the Salt and Gila River Valleys, and there is no region where the industrious immigrant can make a happier home or sooner obtain the boon of independence. Everything grows with almost tropical luxuriance, and good prices and a ready market are always at hand to reward the labors of the husbandman. The country around Phœnix, with its fields of golden grain and green alfalfa, its gardens, orchards, and vineyards, and its pleasant homes embowered in charming groves, shows the agricultural possibilities of Arizona. There are hundreds of thousands of acres equally as rich yet unoccupied, and industry and energy are all that are required to make them smile with beauty and productiveness and to build thereon beautiful homes.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

No Territory of the Union has a better school system than Arizona. The law of compulsory education is in existence, and all children of school age are compelled to attend the public schools. The expenses of public instruction, however, are borne by a direct tax on the people. A superintendent is elected every two years, who has general supervision of the schools throughout the Territory. In each county the probate judge is *ex officio* superintendent of the schools of his county. According to the latest census the number of schools in the several counties is as follows:

Yavapai County	29
Pima County	10
Cochise County	11
Apache County	15
Maricopa County	10
Graham County	6
Pinal County	7
Gila County	3
Yuma County	3
Mohave County	3
Total	97

There are very few mining camps or farming settlements throughout the Territory that are not provided with a school for at least three months in the year, and efforts are being made for an improvement upon this.

The total revenue for school purposes in the Territory for 1882 was $101,967.35. New school districts are constantly being formed, and the immigrant who brings his family to Arizona need have no fears about obtaining the benefits of the public-school system.

RAILROADS.

Arizona is now in possession of two transcontinental railroads.

The Southern Pacific enters the Territory at Yuma and crosses from west to east nearly along the line of the thirty-second parallel. Its length through the Territory is 389 miles. From Benson, some 40 miles east of Tucson, the Arizona and New

Mexico Railroad branches from the Southern Pacific and runs southward to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. The length of this road through Cochise and Pima Counties is about 65 miles. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad begins at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and strikes westward, following very nearly the line of the thirty-fifth parallel, to the Colorado River. Its length through the Territory is about 350 miles. This road opens up the great coal-beds and the grand timber-belt of the Mogollon Mountains. This great forest is nearly 200 miles in length by 60 in width, and contains some of the finest timber to be met with in the United States. From the station of Ash Fork, on this road, to Prescott—the Territorial capital—a distance of 57 miles, a branch road has been surveyed and will no doubt soon be built. A road is also projected from Winslow, on the Atlantic and Pacific to the town of Globe. This road will skirt the great timber-belt before mentioned, and will open up one of the richest grazing and mining divisions of the Territory. From Maricopa to the town of Phœnix, distant 28 miles, a branch road is also talked of and will no doubt be built. It will tap the rich agricultural valley of Salt River and afford an outlet for the large productions of that region. From the town of Tucson two branch roads have been projected from the Southern Pacific, one to Port Lobos, on the Gulf of California, and one—a narrow gauge—to Globe. The last enterprise is now under way, and is to receive a subsidy of $200,000 from the county, while the former, it is said, receives $9,000 per mile from the Mexican Government for that portion of it which runs through the State of Sonora. There is also the Clifton and Lordsburg road, now nearly completed, running in this Territory a distance of about 60 miles, and furnishing an outlet to a very rich mineral and grazing region. In connection with these roads there is over a thousand miles of telegraph lines. From this brief review of the railroad situation it will be seen that the Territory will soon be crossed in every direction by the iron rail, and that in a few years every town and mining district will be connected with the outside world. The benefits which railroad facilities confer upon the country have already been seen, and with the completion of those lines projected and under way the Territory will enter upon a career of prosperity that will astonish the most sanguine believers in its marvelous wealth and brilliant future.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

One of the greatest drawbacks to Arizona's prosperity has been the hostile Apaches, who for years kept up a murderous warfare against the pioneers who opened this land to settlement and civilization.

To enumerate the many atrocities they have committed since the settlement of this Territory by Americans would fill a volume. Up to the year 1874 they terrorized the entire Territory, kept out immigration and capital, and had life and property virtually at their mercy. In that year they were placed on a reservation, where those of them who are not absent in Mexico yet remain. When this was accomplished the people of Arizona congratulated themselves on the end of the Indian difficulties, and it was thought that savage warfare was forever at an end. But the raids of the past two years have rudely awakened them from their dream of security, and taught them that there can be no lasting peace while a single Apache remains in the Territory. It is true that the late disturbances were confined to a small band of the Apache tribe, and it is also true that the region over which they passed was but a small fraction of the Territory. But the fact remains that the effect of these raids has been none the less injurious to every material interest of Arizona. Immigration is deterred from coming to a country reported to be overrun with hostile Indians, and capital hesitates to invest where life and property is said to be so insecure. The Indian raids of the past two years have prevented thousands of settlers from coming to the country and turned away millions of dollars of capital. The country has been set back at least five years in the path of progress and prosperity. The people of Arizona demand that the Apaches be removed to the Indian Territory. They are a constant source of danger and a steady menace to the security of this people.

Some of the richest mineral and finest farming lands in the Territory are embraced within their reservation and closed against the industrious white settler. Remove them to where they properly belong, and the greatest obstacle in the path of Arizona's advancement and the greatest danger to the peace and security of her people will have been done away with.

SOME OF THE WANTS OF THE TERRITORY.

No more wise and beneficent act could receive the sanction of the Federal Government than an appropriation for the sinking of artesian wells in this Territory.

With flowing water there are immense stretches of grass lands and rich agricultural valleys which could be utilized for grazing and farming purposes. So far no effort has been made to obtain flowing water on those lands, as the settler is generally too poor to incur the expense. Looking at the vast benefits which the finding of such

water would confer, it is a matter that properly comes within the province of the General Government. To provide homes for the thousands who are yearly finding their way from the Old World is a duty which a wise government owes to the people. The cost of the experiment will not be great, but if successful the benefits which accrue from it will be incalculable. A branch mint and assay-office should also be established at some point in the Territory. The importance of Arizona as a bullion producer demands this recognition from the Government. Such an institution would not only prove a source of revenue to the Government, but would do much to stimulate and encourage the mining interests of Arizona. It is a matter which should receive the early and favorable attention of Congress. Increased mail facilities are also much needed in many parts of the Territory. There can be no greater hardship to a remote community than deprivation of regular mail connections, and no people on the frontier have suffered longer and more patiently from this neglect than those of Arizona.

I submit the foregoing article of Mr. Hamilton as containing much important information and many useful suggestions.

INDIANS.

Probably the Indian question in Arizona has as important a bearing upon the material advancement of the Territory at this time as any other. How to best control, manage, and civilize the Indians has always been an extremely vexatious question wherever advancing civilization has apparently encroached upon aboriginal rights. The experiences of the last few years have been especially painful; and although I believe that the warlike spirit of the Indians within this Territory is now subdued, yet we are still confronted by very serious difficulties, which must be met by a wise, consistent, and firm policy.

There are in Arizona about 25,000 Indians occupying lands reserved to them by the General Government. Quite a large proportion of them are self-supporting, although about 5,000 depend almost entirely upon the Government for maintenance. The tribes occupying the Territory are the Hualapais, Yumas, Papagoes, Pimas, Maricopas, Mohaves, Navajos, Ava Supies, and Moquis; also various branches of the Apache family, who have been placed upon the San Carlos Reservation. With the exception, perhaps, of the Hualapais and Yumas, these Indian tribes occupy some of the finest spots in the Territory, covering in the aggregate a vast area of country.

As the Hualapais and Yumas occupy reservations that are almost entirely barren lands, I would suggest that these Indians be removed from the Territory or the Government issue rations to them.

Last winter the Hualapais were reported in a wretched condition, some of them nearly starving. The fact that the Apaches, who had been warlike and murderous, were living in comfort at San Carlos has a dangerous significance to the peaceable Indian who is living in want.

There has been no serious difficulty in controlling the Indians of the Territory during the last five years, with the exception of those occupying the San Carlos Reservation. The Government has been supplying these Indians with rations, &c., at an annual expenditure of about $270,000, at the same time giving them a vast area of country to occupy.

The principal dissatisfaction upon this reservation came from the Chiricahua din April, 18 82, it resulted in an open rebellion. I quote from my message to the legislature in January, 1883:

On the morning of April 19 Loco's band of Chiricahuas broke out, and after killing the chief of police entered the valley of the Gila, and it is estimated that sixty industrious citizens fell a prey to their thirst for blood. The military force of the Territory was so few in number and so much scattered that the raid was continued by the Indians almost without interruption until they reached the boundary line between Arizona and Sonora. General Wilcox, then in command of this department, moved his forces with great activity, and the General of the Army, as well as the honorable

Secretary of War, responded promptly by sending more troops into the field, and several engagements took place within a few miles of the Sonora line, in which a number of the Indians were killed.

The surviving Indians of this band, supposed to number about 100 warriors and 400 old men, women, and children, took up their abode in the Sierra Madre Mountains, in Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico.

They remained quiet until March of the present year, when a small number of them raided through Southeastern Arizona and Southwestern New Mexico, killed a number of citizens, and stole a large amount of personal property, returning to Mexico without receiving any punishment whatever.

General George Crook, commanding in this department, visited Sonora and Chihuahua and arranged with the authorities there to take a military force into Mexico for the purpose of capturing these Indians. He found them encamped in the Sierra Madre Mountains, but upon his approach many of the fighting men fled. An engagement was had and some Indians killed. Quite a large number of men, women, and children were captured. With these the general returned and placed them upon their reservation. It was supposed the others would follow and surrender to the reservation authorities. So far they have not done so, and they yet remain a menace to the peace and security of Southern Arizona.

As these Indians have abandoned their reservation and violated promises made to General Crook, I would suggest that they be declared hostiles, and treated as such by both the Army and citizens.

The San Carlos Reservation is so situated that it will always be possible for the Indians, if they should become dissatisfied, to easily make their escape into Sonora, Mexico.

The present agreement between the Interior and War Departments, looking to the guarding of this reservation by the use of the Army under General Crook, seems to be the greatest security possible under the circumstances. If this plan should fail, the Government should provide by treaty stipulation with the Indians for their removal from the reservation to some other part of the United States, and the reservation opened to the occupancy of white settlers.

A subreservation, containing many thousand acres of land, was established on Salt River, near Phœnix, to accommodate a small number of Maricopa Indians. Of this reservation only a few hundred acres are arable, the balance desert land and worthless without the introduction of water by means of extensive ditches. Such ditches the Indians cannot construct. These Indians are remote from their main reservation and without the supervising care of an agent. A few months since some fifteen were arrested for assault upon white settlers, and there was danger of serious trouble from an attempt to release the Indians by force. I would recommend that this subreservation be abandoned and the Indians provided for upon their main reservation.

At the time of the outbreak of the Chiricahuas, in April, 1882, the citizens of the southern portion of the Territory very justly demanded greater protection than was furnished by the small army then in this department, and it was insisted that the executive should place a volunteer force in the field. I had no means at my command with which to do this. The citizens of Pima County, however, raised a company of fifty men and put them in the field, at an expense of $11,000. This money has not been reimbursed by the Territory, and I would most respectfully request Congress to make an appropriation to repay this expenditure.

Lawlessness and the depredations of "cowboys" and "rustlers," which at one time held portions of the Territory in a condition of terrorism, have succumbed in a large degree to law and order. The active measures resorted to by the local authorities early in the spring of 1882, in connection with the proclamation of the President, resulted in much good, and since the 15th of May of last year fewer acts of violence have been committed within the Territory. But in view of the comparative security which isolated and unsettled portions of the Territory afford to criminal fugitives from other Territories and States, and the southern boundary bordering upon a foreign nation, the territory of which immediately adjacent possesses the same peculiarities, it is a very difficult thing for the civil authorities to prevent crime. Cattle-stealing in these localities is carried on to such an extent along the border as to render protection to the citizens a proper subject for the attention of the General Government. I would suggest that Congress provide for the establishment of a mounted patrol or police along the border of Arizonia and New Mexico.

In 1882, when depredations by "rustlers" and cattle thieves were most numerous, and the authorities seemed powerless to arrest them, the citizens of Cochise County, at an expense of $5,600, organized and put a company of men in the field to capture and punish these outlaws. I would earnestly recommend that Congress make provision to reimburse the citizens in the amount expended.

And in reference to border affairs, I would suggest such a modification by treaty of the international relations between our Government and that of Mexico as will secure commercial reciprocity and better border relations in reference to the pursuit and capture of criminals or roving bands of savages. Arizona is peculiarly situated in this respect, closely linked as we are to the State of Sonora, in Mexico.

Commercial reciprocity would be of very great advantage, and the condition of our civilization is so unsettled along the border that concert of action between the officials of both countries when authorized by law would greatly reduce crime and civil discord.

The condition of educational matters in the Territory can, I think, be materially improved upon.

There are many small communities throughout the Territory that fail to receive any advantage from our school fund, owing to the necessity of only organizing schools with a large number of pupils. This is a sad condition, and I hope some remedy may be devised whereby sparsely settled localities may reap the benefit of our school laws. The Territory being deprived of the money arising from the sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in every township of our public lands, granted to assist in defraying expenses, because of our Territorial condition, the collection of sufficient money by taxes becomes a burden upon our citizens. The number of school children in the Territory is rapidly increasing; we have now nearly 10,000 children of school age, as against 5,300 reported the last census. This is an all-important subject, and it is to be hoped that the honorable Secretary of the Interior will renew his recommendation as contained in the following language of his report of 1882:

The local sentiment in favor of education is so strong that the action required from the General Government is simply to make and disburse suitable appropriations, so as to encourage and stimulate the States that are least able to carry on the work for themselves.

It seems reasonable that such moneys should be apportioned in the amount of illiteracy as shown in the last Federal census, and that it should continue for some years, so that the children now growing up without any opportunity for school privileges may be supplied before passing beyond their non-age into ignorant manhood and womanhood.

Under the act of February, 1881, Congress granted to the Territory of Arizona seventy-two sections of public lands for "university purposes." The superintendent of public instruction for the Territory made the necessary selections to secure the benefits of this valuable land grant, and forwarded the same to the United States Land Commissioner, but as yet no action has been had whereby disposition can be made of them for the purposes named. A Territorial university would be a great aid in promoting our educational interests.

I would suggest for the consideration and action of Congress that the same advantages in reference to the disposition of the "sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in every township of our public lands, granted to assist in defraying educational expenses," now enjoyed by the States, be granted to the Territories as well. Being deprived of this great advantage on account of our Territorial condition, the expense of our educational system falling upon our citizens by direct taxation is burdensome. It may be many years before our population will warrant admission as a State, yet our educational interests must not be neglected. I most earnestly invite the attention of Congress to this subject, and respectfully urge such favorable legislation as will place us on an equal footing with the States of the Union in this particular. I would also suggest that as a large proportion of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of school lands fall upon desert and mountainous localities, and are worthless, some provision should immediately be made by Congress whereby the Territory should be enabled to select other lands—valuable sections—in lieu of the worthless ones, as was done in the case of the State of Nevada. If this is not done, the settlers, by pre-emption and other methods, will appropriate all the desirable land in the Territory, and the school fund will be so insignificant when we become a State as to be of little value to our citizens.

Irrigation by artesian process is a subject of great importance as affecting the progress of this Territory. Much of the land known as "desert land" in Arizona, which cannot be reclaimed by the ordinary methods of irrigation—superficial streams not existing in many localities—could, I believe, be made productive by artesian-well process. We have also large sections of country which are now only useful for grazing purposes, and that only to the limited extent that the present water supply will permit, that would be fitting homesteads for those who engage in both agriculture and grazing if only the addition of artesian water could be made.

The United States has recently inaugurated a successful policy of developing water on the dry uplands of the interior of the continent. A well sunk by the Government in Colorado is a noted success. The flow is reported ample to irrigate some thousands of acres. The Government still owns nearly all the table-land of Arizona. Without water it is worthless to the poor man except for grazing, and not very valuable for that, and without a change in the land laws it is unlikely that the rich will make any attempt to develop water. The success in Colorado will, it is to be hoped, encourage Congress to continue appropriations to be used for sinking artesian wells in the arid regions of the West, and provide means for an experiment in Arizona. The procurement of water by artesian process in different sections of the Territory by the Government would stimulate private enterprise to continue the work. I therefore suggest that Congress make the necessary appropriation for this purpose and extend to this Territory the same benefits that have been enjoyed by Colorado in this respect.

I would also recommend that a geological survey of this Territory be

made, from which would be developed facts of great interest to the entire country. No part of America presents such variety in its geological features, and scientific research under the auspices of Government could not fail in developing matters of great importance, as well as materially benefiting the Territory, especially in its bearing upon the remarkable mineralization of this region.

I would also invite the attention of Congress to the advantages of establishing a branch mint at some favorable location in the Territory, not only to the General Government, but to this portion of the Union as well. Arizona's product of the precious metals is destined soon to assume larger proportions than that of any other portion of the country. Our geographical relation to other parts of the Union is also favorable to the establishment of a place of distribution here, and the development of our mineral resources would undoubtedly be largely increased thereby.

I have also to invite the attention of Congress to the requirements of this Territory in the matter of public buildings, and to urge the appropriation of money for the erection of a capitol building for legislative and court sessions, and for the accommodation of Territorial and United States officials. The absence of such provision works great annoyance in the administration of public affairs, and is a want that is seriously felt.

With reference to the pay of legislators. At present the pay of members of the legislature is $4 per day. At the cost of living in this Territory no member can possibly serve a term without considerable pecuniary loss. It is certainly not the intention of the Government that citizens competent to legislate for the best interests of the Territory should do so without sufficient compensation to pay their ordinary expenses. I would most respectfully urge that the pay per day of legislators in this Territory be increased to $6.

As has been previously recommended, I would suggest the appointment for this Territory of a fourth United States judge. The increased business of the Territory virtually demands this appointment. We now have three United States judges, each presiding over a separate district, the extent of which is very large. The increase of population and the generally unsettled state of affairs bring about a great deal of litigation and much increased labor on the part of the judges. I would therefore urge the action of Congress upon this important requirement of the Territory.

Respectfully submitted.

F. A. TRITLE,
Governor.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF DAKOTA.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Bismarck, D. T., October 20, 1883.

SIR: In reply to a communication from your Department, under date of August 7, I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs and of the progress and development of the Territory of Dakota during the year ending June 30, 1883, together with various suggestions as to the future of the Territory.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

N. G. ORDWAY,
Governor of Dakota Territory.

Hon. HENRY M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

The progress and development of Dakota during the past year has been almost phenomenal. The tide of immigration which set in strongly in 1880 has been constantly increasing, until during the past year, I think, a fair estimate of the increase in population would reach one hundred thousand, while the increase of assessable property has even been more marked than the increase in the number of inhabitants.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The section properly denominated the "Corn Belt," running as far north as the forty-fourth degree of north latitude, and west to the twenty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington, has been unusually prosperous during the past year.

Flax and even wheat, which sometimes blights during the extreme heated term, have yielded handsomely.

Sheep husbandry and stock raising have both received a marked impetus in what is known as Southern Dakota, and general farming is fast becoming the rule in that section.

The Black Hills mining region and the Great Sioux Reservation, embracing the section of country lying west of the twenty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington, still remain somewhat isolated. The agricultural developments, however, in the counties of Pennington, Fall River, Custer, Lawrence, and Butte, have increased wonderfully. Flour, vegetables, and other agricultural products, formerly transported into the Black Hills at heavy expense, have, during the past year, been exported overland to Pierre and other points on the Missouri River, and

sold at remunerative prices. The increase in stock and sheep husbandry in this section during the past year has been marvelous. Thousands of young cattle have been shipped from the States over the various lines of railroad nearly every week during the early part of the present season, and returning trains, a few months later, have been loaded with the older stock ready for market. The cattle trade alone, west of the Missouri River, absorbs many millions of dollars every year. If the treaty now under negotiation with the Indians is consummated, or some plan devised for giving the Indians land in severalty, with employment on Government ranches, the Black Hills country will soon be reached by railroads and become exceedingly productive.

THE WHEAT BELT,

commencing at the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude and extending to the extreme northern portion of the Territory, has maintained its well-earned fame for producing the largest number of bushels per acre of the best wheat grown on this continent. The continued large returns to investors in wheat lands have largely increased the improved acreage and carried up the price from $5 to $25 per acre on the Northern Pacific Railway and in the Red River Valley. Wheat land can, however, at present be secured in the new counties east of the Missouri River at a lower rate, but, from the best information attainable, I am inclined to the opinion that nearly all of the best lands east of the Missouri River, open to settlement or entry as far north as the North Pacific Railway, will be absorbed before the 1st day of January, 1884. I see no reason to doubt, however, that the land lying north of the Northern Pacific Railway west of the Missouri River can nearly all be utilized for general farming and stock raising. In fact there is very little waste or entirely valueless land in Dakota. Even in the center of the bad lands, on the Little Missouri River, a large amount of capital has recently been invested in cattle and sheep, which are said to find excellent feed and shelter in that romantic and weird region. Packing-houses and refrigerator-cars will soon be brought into requisition along the line of the North Pacific in order to meet the requirements of that wonderful stock-raising region.

FRUIT CULTURE.

The older settlers and many of the new are beginning to turn their attention to fruit culture; and although the severity of the winter season and the strong winds sweeping across the prairies necessitate great care in starting fruit trees, it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the time is not far distant when fruit culture can be carried on successfully in almost any part of the Territory.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The annual production of gold and silver in the Black Hills region still continues, although, owing to the scarcity of water and the necessity for having expensive mining machinery, the increase has not been large during the past year. The large combinations which control nearly all of the available water in the Black Hills leaves the development of this important industry in very few hands. As soon, however, as railroads penetrate that region, making it practicable to ship ores and lumber without too great expense, a wonderful development must take place. Large bodies of good lignite coal crop out along the streams north and

west of Bismarck, which, when opened, will produce an abundant supply of cheap fuel, and can be transported upon the river and upon the north and south railroads to the central and southern portions of the Territory at a moderate cost, thus relieving that class of settlers in moderate circumstances who are now burning hay and straw.

CLIMATE.

The winter of 1882-'83, although steady, cold, and frosty, was, on the whole, no more severe than in many of the northeastern sections of the country. An average fall of snow prevented any very long and serious railway blockades. In fact, the trains on the Northern Pacific suffered scarcely any interruption on account of snow. The spring might be denominated late and rather wet, which prevented seeding in season to secure as large an increase in the cultivated acreage as the increase of population would seem to justify; yet the increase of acreage throughout the Territory has been very large. The heated term came on before the late-seeded ground was in condition to give cereals a sufficient growth to fully mature, while a lack of seasonable showers upon a narrow strip of country, extending from a point on the Northern Pacific Railway down the Dakota River Valley to about the forty-fifth parallel, reduced the wheat crop at some points to from 10 to 15 bushels per acre. But in the other sections of the Territory the yield averaged from 15 to 30 bushels per acre.

On the whole, the climate may justly be said to improve each succeeding year with the increase of improved acreage, tree-culture, and population. The people of Dakota have great cause to be thankful that no part of the Territory has been devastated by cyclones or other unusual commotions of the elements; and, with the exception of one or two severe hail-storms in the Dakota River Valley, the growing crops have suffered very little injury.

HEALTH.

Medical statistics show that the people of Dakota, as a rule, enjoy excellent health, and that people coming from the Central and Eastern States with impaired health and strength soon regain both in this dry, clear atmosphere—purified by the extreme frosts of winter, and the cool night breezes in summer. Bilious and intermittent or prairie fevers occasionally take hold of all ages and classes of people; but, as a rule, the general healthfulness of the Territory is shown to be exceedingly good.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Territorial superintendent of public instruction shows that the total school revenues for the year ending March 31, 1882, were nearly $500,000. The school revenue has heretofore been expended largely under the system known as the independent system, which had many defects. In my last annual message to the legislative assembly, I recommended that a general law should be passed which would provide boards of education in all incorporated cities, towns, and villages, and that provision be made for the organization of separate townships as school corporations throughout the Territory. This recommendation was in accordance with the views of the United States Commissioner of Education, and the bill as recommended was similar to the plan which had its origin in the township system of New Eng-

land. After careful consideration in both houses, a comprehensive bill, remodeling our entire school system and providing for a superintendent and assistant superintendent of public instruction, with enlarged powers, passed both houses and became a law, and from its efficient execution I anticipate great improvement in our common-school system.

The unprecedented increase in population imperatively demanded of the legislature and the executive some immediate aid and encouragement to a higher class of educational institutions. In response to this demand from the different sections of the Territory, legislative aid was extended to the university which had been started at Vermillion and a similar institution founded at Grand Forks. Aid was also extended for the purpose of founding a normal school at Spear Fish, in the Black Hills; also at Madison, in the eastern portion of the Territory. Small appropriations were also made for building and establishing an agricultural college at Brookings, on the Northwestern Railway; also for erecting a fire-proof building and increasing the usefulness of the school for deaf mutes at Sioux Falls. The aggregate amount of Territorial aid thus rendered for increasing the efficiency of our educational system will not exceed the sum of $125,000, $25,000 of which is to be paid from current revenues and the remainder will in due time be met by the sale of lands donated for aiding this class of educational institutions.

LEGISLATION.

The fourteenth legislative assembly, upon the recommendation of the executive, authorized the issue of $40,000 of 6 per cent. bonds for the erection of a substantial fire-proof building at Yankton, for an insane hospital. The credit of the Territory had so improved when these bonds were placed upon the market, in 1882, that they brought a handsome premium, and the Territory secured an insane hospital which will remain as a monument to the faithfulness of the expenditure of the money.

Fifty thousand dollars of bonds were also authorized for the erection of a penitentiary at Sioux Falls, which sum, with the premium upon the bonds, was so economically and faithfully expended that the penitentiary now occupied at that point is unsurpassed for its cost by any similar building in any part of the country.

A school for deaf mutes, upon a small scale, was also given aid and started at Sioux Falls, thus placing some of the absolutely necessary foundations for statehood by starting these penal, charitable, and educational institutions in the southern portion of the Territory.

The unfortunate legislative combinations for carrying through special and private acts, in violation of the organic law, and for bonding counties for extraordinary purposes without a submission of these questions to the people, necessitating the free use of the veto power by the executive, were passed upon by the people at the last election, resulting in nearly a new membership in the fifteenth or last legislative assembly.

From the day the fifteenth legislative assembly convened to the close of its session but one or two attempts were made to override the decision of the executive that the question of incurring any extraordinary indebtedness by municipal or county authorities should be submitted to a vote of the people.

ONE ATROCIOUS BILL,

however, was persistently pressed in both houses, at the instance of a few county-seat speculators, to dismember the old and well-settled

counties of Hutchinson and Bon Homme, fixing absolutely three new county seats, in violation of the general law allowing the people to vote upon such questions, and in the face of written protests from those counties, embracing the names of over two thousand tax-payers and three-fourths of the legal voters. The decisive manner in which a majority of the members of both houses of the assembly voted down these schemes and their promoters early in the session, thus sustaining the action of the executive in his former vetoes, prevented any serious disagreement between the legislative assembly and the executive during the balance of the session.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

In order to complete and enlarge the hospital for the insane at Yankton sufficiently to accommodate the number of patients to be cared for before another legislative assembly will convene, or a similar hospital be ready for occupancy in another part of the Territory, the trustees of the Yankton hospital urgently recommended, and the legislative assembly made provision for, the issuance of $77,500 of 5 per cent. additional hospital bonds.

The directors of the penitentiary at Sioux Falls also recommended, and the assembly made provision for, the issuance of $30,000 of additional penitentiary bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, to complete that institution and provide tools, fixtures, and machinery for utilizing the convict labor. As these two institutions could only accommodate the patients and convicts for the next two years and meet the requirements of the southern portion of the Territory thereafter, it was deemed expedient to make provision for a penitentiary of similar capacity at Bismarck and another hospital for the insane at Jamestown, to be prudently constructed within the next two years, and bonds to the amount of $50,000 for the erection of each of these institutions were authorized to be issued.

The temporary wooden building occupied by the school for deaf-mutes at Sioux Falls was found, upon an examination by the members of the assembly who visited it, to be inadequate for the accommodation of the pupils for which it was erected, and extremely dangerous in case of fire. To meet the requirements of this class of unfortunate pupils provision was made for the issuance of $12,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, to be used for the erection of a safe and substantial brick or stone structure, and for furnishing it in a suitable manner.

THE FINANCES.

The question of meeting the interest upon the bonds authorized to be issued and increased current expenditures was fully considered by the executive and committees of the legislature before favorable action upon the bills creating these necessary institutions was decided upon.

A careful estimate of the resources of the Territory for the next two years at the present low rate of 3½ mills upon a dollar of the assessed valuation returned to the territorial board of equalization, shows that the increased valuation will insure sufficient revenues to meet all maturing obligations promptly when presented to the Territorial treasurer, to which can safely be added the largely increased revenues to be derived from the railroad and other general taxes. In addition to this, there is the confident expectation that, in consequence of the creation of the office of Territorial attorney-general, a large proportion of the $56,000

of Territorial taxes long overdue from various counties will nearly all be made available to meet any new or extraordinary demands upon the Territorial treasurer.

The financial condition of the Territory may, therefore, be stated substantially as follows: Four years ago the Territory owed some $20,000 in warrants, which securities, bearing 10 per cent. interest, for want of funds, were selling at a large discount. These warrants have all been paid off from current revenues, leaving a handsome surplus in the treasury, and the Territory will have an outstanding indebtedness, when all the bonds provided for by the two last legislatures are issued, of $394,500, bearing but 5 and 6 per cent. annual interest; substantially the same amount outstanding against Yankton County, but not as large an amount of indebtedness by one-third as Lawrence County owes. These two counties have assets to show for their large indebtedness, ordinary court-houses and jails, valued perhaps at $15,000 each. The Territory, on the contrary, will have two penitentiaries, two hospitals for the insane, two universities, two normal schools, one school for deaf mutes, and one and perhaps two agricultural colleges, all costing in round numbers $400,000, yet worth to the people double that sum, and so located in the east, west, north, and south that one great State or two smaller ones can securely and safely be placed upon these essential foundations.

This total indebtedness of the Territory could easily be paid and every Territorial bond retired next year by the assessment of a 5-mill tax upon the assessable property in the Territory, without the slightest shock to business enterprise. It has been thought, however, more just to defer the payments for the erection of these institutions until the public lands to be given to the State under the "Burrows enabling act" shall become available.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

During the fourteenth session of the legislative assembly a mania seemed to have broken out for creating an indefinite number of normal schools, which were located promiscuously, without any regard to the actual necessity for that class of instruction. From all but one of these bills I felt constrained to withhold my approval.

During the recent session a large number of bills were presented for establishing normal schools in other sections, and re-establishing those created two years ago, with provision that from $7,000 to $15,000 in Territorial bonds be issued for erecting and endowing each of these normal schools.

A careful examination of the question of providing normal instruction confirmed me in the opinion, formed two years since, that four or five educational institutions, with first-class normal departments and properly located in the different sections of the Territory, would be all the educational institutions that the assembly would be justified in aiding.

I therefore interposed vetoes to all purely normal school bills which contained provision for issuing the bonds of the Territory for the erection of buildings at points where the principal object seemed to be to boom small towns at the expense of the Territory without any outlay on the part of those to be benefited.

These vetoes, which were sustained by the assembly, checked the "normal school mania," and prevented the issuance of from $100,000 to $200,000 of this unwarranted class of Territorial bonds.

To meet the absolute requirements for normal instruction, the propositions of the citizens of Clay and Grand Forks Counties, to furnish

suitable grounds and contribute $15,000 each towards the erection and endowment of universities with first-class normal departments at the cities of Vermillion and Grand Forks, were accepted by the legislative assembly.

The issuance of $30,000 of 6 per cent. Territorial bonds for the completion of university buildings was provided for, in case good and sufficient title deeds were executed to the Territory of property at each of these points of the value of $15,000, thus giving the Territory university buildings and grounds of the value of $90,000 for the loan of its credit for $60,000 until the seventy-two sections of university lands already donated, located, and held in trust by the General Government can be made available for the future necessities of these important educational institutions.

As the Black Hills counties are without railroad facilities and practically cut off from the advantages of either of these universities, $7,000 was appropriated out of the general funds of the Territory for aiding in the establishment of a normal school at Spearfish, to accommodate the teachers in that section.

The same amount was also provided for from the general fund to aid in the completion of the Madison normal school, this being the only one authorized by the fourteenth legislative assembly where the citizens had complied with the law, and deeded to the Territory 160 acres of land adjacent to the town, which will materially aid in the construction of permanent buildings.

AID TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The failure to secure admission, and the consequent delay in making agricultural college lands available, placed the responsibility upon the Territorial legislature of providing some aid towards the establishment of agricultural colleges in the two remote but well-developed agricultural sections.

A loan of the Territorial credit was therefore authorized by the issuance of $25,000 of 5 per cent. bonds for the construction of an agricultural college building upon 80 acres of valuable land, donated and deeded to the Territory in 1881 by the citizens of Brookings for this purpose. This appropriation seemed to be but a just recognition of this important branch of our educational system, which must seek to elevate and foster the agricultural interests of the Territory.

The establishment of a similar institution at Fargo, the "gateway" to the largest granary of the world, but without any appropriation, completed the legislative provisions for educational institutions.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

An extraordinary bill for creating a State out of certain counties, and for appropriating money collected from all the counties in the Territory to pay the expenses of a constitutional convention in which only a portion of the counties were to be represented, was introduced quite early in the legislative session. This measure was so clearly in conflict with the organic act, and contained provisions so subversive of all precedents in the Territories, that the members of both houses of the legislature refused its passage until nearly the close of the session, when, by unusual appliances and the refusal of members interested in it to allow the routine business to proceed until this bill had been passed, it was finally rushed through with nearly one hundred other bills, and reached the

executive office on the evening before the day fixed by law for a final adjournment. Many of the members who had assented to its passage assured the executive that they had only permitted the bill to go through with important measures with a full expectation and belief that it would not be signed by the governor, but would be allowed to expire without approval during the last three days of the session. But one member of either house called to urge its approval, and its defects were pointed out to him and assurances given that if the bill was recalled and so modified or amended that all of the counties which were called upon to pay the expenses of the convention could be represented, with an additional provision that the convention, when assembled, could provide constitutions for one or two States as a majority of the members should determine, the bill would receive executive sanction. If, however, these changes were not made, and other objectionable features eliminated, as the bill was received within thirty-six hours of the final adjournment, it would be allowed to expire by limitation. This fair and just solution of the differences between the promoters of the bill and the executive was rejected by its friends, and the bill failed to become a law.

A provision in the bill allowed delegates elected from a portion of the counties to draw from the general Territorial fund sums of money which had been assessed upon all the counties and which were required for the general expenses of the Territory. It assumed to create a division of the Territory without a submission of the question to that portion of the people residing north of the 46th parallel, upon whom assessments are levied for more than half of the Territorial taxes. It placed the machinery for electing members to a proposed constitutional convention, the organization of the convention after these members were elected, and the presentation of the constitution to Congress, in the hands of men known to be personally interested in the success of the movement, ignoring the officers provided by law and precedent for taking charge of legalized movements of this character. In short, the bill was drawn with the undisguised purpose of ignoring the executive to whom it was presented for approval. The failure on the part of the promoters of this scheme to force favorable executive action has resulted in an unjust and indecent factional warfare on their part against the executive and all the members of the legislative assembly who did not support the measure or who did so through compulsion in order to secure the passage of measures which they deemed to be important to their constituents. Men styling themselves "executive committees" have, without sanction of law, assumed to hold elections, and, in some instances, have induced legally elected officers to use elective machinery for choosing delegates to a so-called "constitutional convention" which recently met at Sioux Falls and prepared from the constitutions of the various States a number of tolerably fair propositions to be incorporated in a constitution for certain counties in the southern portion of the Territory. Some of the propositions put forth by this body, however, if placed in a constitution, would destroy the great principle of equality in taxation and open numerous avenues for strong combinations and shylocks to escape a just share of the public burdens.

The plan proposed for the protection of the school lands and the proper application of the munificent fund to be derived from them when "statehood" comes, is, in my judgment, inadequate to prevent its dissipation; and there are many other important safeguards which Congress would probably have to supply before dividing the Territory or admitting it in whole or in part. This so-called "constitutional convention," which was in fact but a mass meeting of certain citizens residing

south of the forty-sixth parallel, was not authorized by the votes of more than one out of twenty of the legal voters in that section. The convention did not contain when it was organized nearly as many members as the so-called "executive committee" assigned to the various counties, and a record of its proceedings will show that towards its close, when the most important matters were acted upon, there was nothing like a quorum or a majority of the whole number of delegates accredited—many of those claiming to have been elected having left in disgust when they discovered that the leading spirits controlling all action were insidiously providing machinery for foisting large numbers of so-called "State officers" upon the people with the view of bringing on a collision and ultimately overthrowing the Federal authority without the sanction of Congress. The ingenious subterfuges and straddles attempted upon temperance and other important issues disgusted many of the honest advocates upon both sides of important questions requiring statesmanship to solve.

While stating these facts and criticising the methods and aims of some of the adroit manipulators of this movement looking towards division and statehood, I do not wish to be understood as objecting to or standing in the way of either division or immediate admission; on the contrary, I am quite willing to co-operate with the honest sentiment of the people of the Territory, fairly expressed, upon all these questions. I recognize, however, the fact that the division of the Territory and the ultimate admission of two States—which the population at the present time would warrant under former precedents—has become a political question which is likely to be solved by the necessity or supposed interest of political parties. The decisive action of the minority in the last House of Representatives in refusing, by nearly a strict party vote, to take up the question of division or admission, forces me to the conclusion that the same party will not be likely, with more than fifty majority in the House of Representatives, to accept a constitution emanating from the men who assumed leadership at the Sioux Falls gathering, even though the propositions there submitted should receive a bare majority in Southern Dakota of the few votes which are likely to be polled at the coming November election when there are but one or two county officers to be voted for in each county.

The principal danger, however, lies in the fact that the manipulators of the movement propose to subsequently elect a large number of so-called "State officers," a legislature, locate a capitol, and go through the same extensive farce that was indulged in by the people of Colorado. The result of that experiment, I am informed by leading men of Colorado, delayed, instead of accelerating, admission, which was finally accomplished through an enabling act from Congress; and that very few of the so-called "State officers," or even those claiming to have been elected to Congress, received any recognition from the people of the State, after Colorado was regularly admitted into the Union.

The proposition to issue certificates of indebtedness against the new State of Dakota, to pay the expenses of these conventions and elections, has had a depressing tendency upon the hitherto splendid financial standing of the Territory, as many of the people—believe that failing to secure recognition of their work by Congress, the movers in the Sioux Falls convention will seek to get control of the next Territorial legislature with the view of loading these expenses upon the Territory; thus increasing the burdens of taxation instead of diminishing them, as they have promised their confiding, and, in many instances, honest supporters.

In dealing with this question I have been governed by my oath of office and the provision of the organic act which requires me, as the executive officer of the Territory, to see that all the laws are faithfully executed. I have, therefore, been compelled to discountenance the wild vaporings of demagogues who have sought to inflame the public mind against the Federal Government, and counsel an unlawful change from Territorial to State Government, without the sanction of Congress, even though these vaporings emanated from United States officials whose counsels and conduct have been in direct violation of their oaths of office.

In concluding this subject I would recommend that in case Congress is not prepared to divide or admit the Territory—in whole or in part—that an act be passed by Congress providing for calling a constitutional convention in which all the counties in the Territory shall have fair and just representation according to population and assessed valuation. Such apportionment to be fixed in the act; that the delegates so elected shall have power, after organization, to prepare one or two constitutions, as a majority of the members may determine, and that said constitution or constitutions thus prepared be submitted to Congress for its approval, and in this way secure a full, free, and fair expression of the people as to the form of government which they regard as most conducive to their prosperity and happiness. If, on the contrary, it should be thought more wise to pass a comprehensive and carefully prepared enabling act, with the requisite safeguards, to be submitted to the people of the Territory for ratification, the same result would practically be attained.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The legislative assembly, having made provision for the most pressing public institutions, took up the question of removing the seat of government to a more accessible and central location. A special committee upon this subject was appointed, and propositions were received from several important towns, but none of these propositions appeared to have such substantial backing as would insure the erection and completion of commodious capitol buildings without cost to the people of the Territory.

Although I had never given assurances to any member of the legislature, or to any other person, that I would approve a bill for the removal of the seat of government to any particular locality, up to the time the special committee upon the subject of removal was appointed, my position upon the question of a change had been distinctly stated in my first biennial message, delivered to the fourteenth legislative assembly January 12, 1881, as the following extract from page 22 of the message will show:

> It occurs to me that there are two practical methods to secure the necessary buildings without ultimate cost to the Territory: One would be to adopt the Nebraska plan of securing a quantity of land in a central and accessible location, and dispose of the excess, after laying out the public grounds, for a sufficient amount to repay the cost of the public buildings. The other plan would involve receiving propositions from suitable localities for furnishing proper capitol buildings without cost to the Territory.

Subsequent to the appointment of the special committee upon the capital question, the sentiment in favor of removal before the close of the session grew so strong in the legislature that I became convinced that the only way to secure capitol buildings suitable for the transaction of the rapidly increasing public business at a central and accessible point,

would be through the appointment or selection, by the governor and legislative assembly, of a commission composed of representative men from different portions of the Territory, charged with the duty of making a change.

The friends of rival towns who had been instrumental in bringing the question prominently before the legislature were unwilling at first to accept the plan for a commission, believing they were strong enough to secure the capital without giving ample security for furnishing accommodations deemed essential for the rapidly increasing business of the Territory.

The opinions I had expressed in my message two years since, in regard to the propriety and duty of the governor and legislative assembly to secure proper capitol buildings without cost to the Territory, whenever the seat of government was changed, led me to refuse my approval to any measure for a permanent change that did not secure suitable grounds and capitol buildings, costing not less than $100,000. As no guarantees were offered to the special committee from any locality meeting these requirements, a well-guarded bill for a commission of nine members passed the house of representatives by a vote lacking but one of two-thirds of the entire membership, which measure, after subsequent amendments, providing almost every safeguard that even its enemies suggested, also giving the selection of the commission to the legislature, with the concurrence of the governor, passed the council by a vote of but one less than two-thirds of that body. The act as amended was concurred in by the house with an equally strong majority.

That the approval of this measure, so thoroughly in accord with the publicly expressed and well-known views of the executive, should have been made the occasion of unjust and indecent criticism by "organs" whose managers have been notorious for debauching legislatures, and who have fattened upon public plunder and revenues wrung from honest settlers, ought to prove beyond question the wisdom and justice of the act.

In order to vindicate the members of the legislative assembly who supported and voted for the commission bill, whereby the tax-payers of the Territory will be relieved from the assessment of a quarter of a million dollars to secure public buildings when statehood comes, a certified copy of the act is herewith submitted:

AN ACT to provide for the location of the seat of government of the Territory of Dakota and for the erection of public buildings thereat.

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota:

SECTION 1. The seat of government of the Territory of Dakota is hereby removed from the city of Yankton, in the county of Yankton, and Territory of Dakota, and is located and established as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That Milo W. Scott, Burleigh F. Spaulding, Alexander McKenzie, Charles H. Myers, George A. Mathews, Alexander Hughes, Henry H. De Long, John P. Belding, M. D. Thompson be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners for the purpose of locating the permanent seat of government and the capitol building of the Territory of Dakota.

SEC. 3. Said commissioners shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, enter into bonds in the sum of forty thousand dollars each, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by one of the justices of the supreme court, payable to the Territory of Dakota, and conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties under this act, to fully account for all moneys that may come into their hands as such commissioners, and they shall also take and subscribe an oath to fully, faithfully, and impartially carry out the provisions of this act, which said oath shall be indorsed on their bond, and the same shall be filed in the office of the Territorial treasurer. If any of the commissioners fail to qualify, as provided in this section, within thirty days after the passage of this act, or should a vacancy occur at any time, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment, and the person so appointed shall qual-

ify in the manner provided in this act. After having qualified, and within thirty days after the passage of this act, the commissioners shall meet in the city of Yankton, and proceed to organize by electing a president, secretary, and treasurer, each of which officers, except the secretary, shall be a member of the commission herein provided for.

The treasurer of the board of commissioners shall give a good and sufficient bond, payable to the Territory of Dakota, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. Said bond shall be in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be approved as above provided.

SEC. 4. On or before the 1st day of July, A. D. 1883, the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall select a suitable site for the seat of government of the Territory of Dakota, due regard being had to its accessibility from all portions of the Territory and its general fitness for a capital, when at least one hundred thousand dollars shall be paid or guaranteed in money; if the amount be not paid in money, then its payment to the Territory shall be secured by a bond, with good and sufficient sureties, payable to the Territory, which bond shall be approved by said commissioners or a majority thereof. And, after the site is determined upon as aforesaid, said commissioners shall secure good and sufficient title deeds, of at least one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which the capitol buildings shall be erected, and a sufficient amount of said grounds shall be laid out into squares and suitable landscapes, and the same is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of government of the Territory of Dakota, at which all of the public offices of the Territory shall be kept, and at which all of the sessions of the legislature shall hereafter be held.

SEC. 5. The residue of the said one hundred and sixty acres, and any other lands secured by the said commissioners, shall be laid off and staked out into lots, blocks, streets, and alleys, and public squares, and shall be disposed of as hereinafter provided, for the sole benefit of the Territory of Dakota.

SEC. 6. After said lands shall have been properly surveyed, staked off, and laid out, three accurate plats of the same shall be made, showing the blocks, lots, streets, alleys, parks, squares, and reservations for public buildings, one of which shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such site is situated, and by him entered in the proper deed-book. One of said plats shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the Territory, and the third plat shall be retained by the commission.

Said commissioners shall fix a minimum price upon each lot not reserved for public uses, which said price shall be marked upon each lot in said plat. The said commissioners shall then advertise in six daily newspapers published within the Territory of Dakota that they will, upon a day to be therein named, and not less than thirty days after the date of the first publication of the notice, offer or cause to be offered for sale to the highest and best bidder, at public sale, each lot not reserved as aforesaid. Said sale shall be held first at or near said capitol grounds, and shall be opened from day to day at ten o'clock a. m., and be kept open for at least five consecutive days, Sundays excepted, and thereafter any remainder of said lots may be sold by said commissioners at public or private sale, and at such times and places as said commissioners may decide, and at said sales no lots shall be sold for any sum less than the minimum price marked upon the plat above provided for, nor upon any other terms than for cash in hand.

SEC. 7. Every purchaser of lots shall deposit the purchase money therefor with the commissioners, who shall give a receipt for said money, which receipt shall specify the amount of money and the number of the lot and block for which the money was paid, and which receipt, upon its presentation to the secretary of the Territory, shall entitle the person named therein to a deed in fee simple absolute, from the Territory of Dakota, to the real estate named in the receipt, which conveyance shall be executed, for and in behalf of the Territory, by the governor, and attested by the secretary of the Territory, under the seal of said Territory, and said secretary shall file and safely keep all receipts thus presented.

SEC. 8. All moneys received by the commissioners for the sale of lots shall be forthwith deposited by them in the Territorial treasury, and said money shall be held by the treasurer as a Territorial building fund, and shall be kept by him separate from other funds and be separately accounted for.

SEC. 9. All expenses incurred by the commissioners for a surveyor, at not exceeding five dollars per day, and necessary assistants, not exceeding two and one-half dollars per day each, with necessary bills for team hire, advertising, stationery, and other necessary expenses, shall be paid by the auditor of the Territory by his warrant upon the Territorial building fund, upon the certificate of the said commissioners; and the commissioners shall be paid for their services the sum of six dollars each for each and every day actually employed, by the warrant of the auditor of the Territory upon the Territorial building fund: *Provided*, That in the aggregate they shall not receive as compensation more than ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 10. As soon as said commissioners have secured a suitable site and a building fund of at least one hundred thousand dollars, they shall issue a notice to architects asking for plans and specifications for a building, the foundations of which shall be of stone, and the superstructure of which shall be of stone, brick, or iron, which shall be suited for the executive offices and the assembly of the two houses of the legislature, which said building may be designed as a portion of a larger edifice.

SEC. 11. The commissioners shall, from the plans presented, adopt the one best adapted to the wants of the Territory, and shall appoint a competent person to superintend its construction, who shall be paid not exceeding five per cent. on the contract price for his services. The commissioners shall then advertise in at least four daily newspapers published in the Territory, for one month, for sealed proposals for the erection of said buildings, according to the plans and specifications to be furnished by them.

SEC. 12. The contract shall be let to the lowest and best bidder, and the contractor shall enter into sufficient bonds of not less than double the contract price, with sureties, to be approved by the commissioners, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract. The commissioners shall reserve the right to reject any and all bids, if, in their judgment, they are too high, and may again proceed to advertise for proposals in the manner provided in this act. The commissioners shall, from time to time, upon the requisition of the superintendent, draw, through the auditor of the Territory, upon the Territorial treasury, for the amount necessary to carry on the construction of the capitol, which said warrant shall be paid out of the Territorial building fund: *Provided*, That said contractor shall not be paid, at any time, any sum or amount in excess of eighty per cent. of the actual value of the work done or material furnished at the time of such payment; the balance due the contractor shall be paid when the building is completed and accepted by the commissioners, and said building shall be completed as soon as practicable. As soon as the capitol building provided for in this act is erected and completed, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to report such facts to the governor, who shall thereupon issue his proclamation setting forth the action of the commissioners, and declaring said building ready for occupancy; and it shall then be the duty of all the Territorial officers whose offices are properly kept at the capitol to remove within thirty days thereafter their several offices, together with the public property, archives, records, books, and papers, to the building and place so declared ready for occupancy, and all sessions of the legislature shall thereafter be convened in the said building, at the said place.

SEC. 13. The title to all lands secured by the commissioners for the location and erection of capitol buildings shall be conveyed to the Territory of Dakota.

SEC. 14. The said commissioners shall make a full and complete report to the next legislature of all their doings, specifying to whom, for what service or material, and the amount paid to each person; the number of lots sold, to whom, for what amount, to whom and for what amount the contract or contracts were let, together with a copy of all such contracts, and the said commissioners and their sureties shall be held responsible on their bonds for all their acts until the legislature shall order the said bonds to be delivered up to the said commissioners. No member of said board of commissioners shall purchase or in any other manner acquire any real estate or interest therein, directly or directly, within ten miles of the site selected for a capitol within one year from the passage of this act; nor shall he be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 15. Any violation of section fourteen of this act by any of the commissioners shall work a forfeiture of his official bond and he shall be deemed to have committed a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the Territorial penitentiary not exceeding three years.

SEC. 16. Until the Territorial capitol building shall be ready for occupancy, as provided by this act, the Territorial officers shall temporarily keep their offices, archives, books, records, and papers at the city of Yankton, unless the governor shall designate some other place by written order, in which case the said officers shall remove their respective offices, together with the archives, books, records, and papers pertaining thereto, to the place so designated within the time prescribed in such order.

SEC. 17. Chapter one of the political code, and all acts, or parts of acts, in any manner in conflict with this act or repugnant thereto are hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 8, 1883.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TERRITORY OF DAKOTA,
Secretary's Office:

I, Geo. H. Hand, secretary of the Territory of Dakota, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing copy of an act to provide for the location of the seat of government for the Territory of Dakota, and for the erection of public building

thereat, approved March 8, 1883, with the original now on file in this office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the Territory of Dakota, at Yankton, this 19th day of March, 1883.

[SEAL.] GEO. H. HAND,
Secretary of Dakota Territory.

THE CAPITAL-REMOVAL BILL DEFENDED.

The main provisions of this act are substantially the same as those under which Nebraska, Indiana, Iowa, and many other States have secured aid towards erecting capitol buildings, thereby relieving the people from burdensome taxation.

The national capital was also located and commenced under commissioners, who were authorized to allow those who were to be benefited to contribute towards the fund for securing suitable Capitol buildings.

With such examples of foresight and economy before them, it was not at all strange that the governor and legislative assembly, in whom the sole power of changing the seat of government is vested, should have sought to utilize this time of unexampled prosperity and push in building up new towns to secure suitable capitol buildings without increasing taxation.

The unfair statements industriously circulated through the Associated Press and otherwise, that the capital-removal bill was rushed through without being printed or duly considered, are not true. It was introduced in the house of representatives on the 2d of March, 1883, laid over, and printed copies placed upon the desks of the members before it was acted upon by that body. When the bill reached the council it laid over for its several readings and was then referred to a special committee of five, two of whom were its most bitter opponents. It was reported back to the council with numerous important amendments, which were fully discussed before adoption by the council. The bill subsequently went back to the house, where all the council amendments were concurred in by more than a two-thirds vote. When it reached the executive office its provisions were carefully considered before approval.

It had been well known all over the Territory, during nearly the entire session, that the question of the removal of the seat of government from Yankton was being earnestly considered by the legislative assembly. The statement that nearly all the votes for the commission bill came from North Dakota or districts above the forty-sixth parallel is also untrue. Of the fifteen votes given for the bill in the lower house, a majority (eight) came from Southern Dakota; and in the upper house, of the seven votes given for the measure a majority (four) were likewise from council districts south of the forty-sixth parallel. The twenty-two members sustaining the bill represented every council district in the Territory except Yankton. Fourteen of the supporters of the commission bill were farmers, while all but three or four of the members in both houses who opposed it were lawyers, bankers, merchants, or real-estate speculators.

This full statement of the vote and avocations of a majority of the members supporting the measure ought to satisfy a discriminating public, as it has the executive, that the act was the deliberate judgment of men who could not be controlled or hoodwinked by outside pressure, which was heavily brought to bear against it by powerful corporations, as well as by Yankton people.

It will be seen that authority is given the governor by the act to

issue an order removing the Territorial offices and for transacting the public business at some other point than Yankton pending the selection of a site and the erection of public buildings. This power was never sought by the executive, or contemplated by the legislative assembly, until the unrebuked vilifications of members of the legislature and the executive by the mercenary press of Yankton raised the pertinent question whether the Territorial offices should longer be continued at such an inconvenient point, and where the amenities of official and social life were so completely ignored.

A change of the seat of government by the concurrent action of the governor and the legislative assembly, as provided for in section 1885 of the organic act, from the extreme southeastern portion of a Territory nearly 400 miles square to a more central and accessible point, should not, in any well-organized community, subject those intrusted by the laws of Congress with the power to make such change to diabolical abuse and infamous calumny. For myself, as the executive of the Territory, I take this occasion to brand as false and infamously malicious each and every accusation put forth by a venal press that there has been any bargain, arrangement, or improper understanding between the executive and any member of the legislative assembly, in any way connected with the passage of the bill for the removal of the seat of government, or of any other bill, or for the confirmation of any nomination, during the late session or any other session of the legislative assembly since I assumed office.

The names jointly selected for commissioners and placed in the capital-removal bill were concurred in by the governor in a special message to the legislative assembly at the same time notice of the approval of the act was communicated, thus conferring upon the agents thus appointed the right to act for the legislative and executive departments in carrying out the law, which in express terms repealed all acts fixing the seat of government at Yankton, and directing when, how, and where the capital should be located.

All of the commissioners named in the bill qualified and organized in Yankton, under circumstances not highly creditable to certain citizens of that city, within the thirty days prescribed in the act.

The commissioners subsequently advertised for proposals from towns choosing to comply with the conditions set forth in section four, and after making due examination of the sites proposed, the commissioners accepted the proposal of the city of Bismarck on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1883.

On the 17th day of July, 1883, the capital commission, through the Territorial attorney-general, notified the governor that by operation of law the seat of government and capital of Dakota had been removed from Yankton, and located and fixed at a point named in the city of Bismarck; also that under the provision of section 32, chapter 28, of the Political Code, the Territorial Board of Equalization should meet at Bismarck on the 13th of August, 1883, for the purpose of equalizing and assessing the Territorial taxes

The following is a copy of the communication referred to:

YANKTON, *July* 17, 1883.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry as to the place for meeting of the Territorial Board of Equalization, I have the honor to state that section 32 of chapter 28 of the Political Code requires the said Board to hold a session at the capital, etc. Chapter 104 of the laws enacted by the fifteenth legislative assembly repealed the act locating the seat of government of the Territory at Yankton, and appointed commissioners "for

the purpose of locating the permanent seat of government and the capitol building of the Territory of Dakota." Section 4 of said last-named chapter is as follows:

"SEC. 4. On or before the 1st day of July, A. D. 1883, the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall select a suitable site for the seat of government of the Territory of Dakota, due regard being had to its accessibility from all portions of the Territory, and its general fitness for a capital, when at least $100,000 shall be paid or guaranteed in money; if the amount be not paid in money, then its payment to the Territory shall be secured by a bond with good and sufficient sureties, payable to the Territory, which bond shall be approved by the commissioners or a majority thereof. And after the site is determined upon, as aforesaid, said commissioners shall secure good and sufficient title deeds of at least 160 acres of land upon which the capitol buildings shall be erected, and a sufficient amount of said grounds shall be laid out in squares, and suitable landscapes, and the same is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of government of the Territory of Dakota, at which all the public offices of the Territory shall be kept, and at which all the sessions of the legislature shall hereafter be held."

The commissioners named in said act on the second day of June, 1883, accepted the proposal of the city of Bismarck, donating to the Territory of Dakota $100,000 in money and 320 acres of land, and selected the NE. ¼ of Sec. 33, T. 139, R. 80 W., situated in the city of Bismarck, for the site of the seat of government of the Territory of Dakota. The site thus selected is by the provisions of said act declared to be the permanent seat of government of the Territory of Dakota. I am therefore of the opinion that Bismarck is the capital of the Territory of Dakota, and that said Board should convene at said place.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER HUGHES,
Attorney-General.

His excellency N. G. ORDWAY, *Governor,*
Yankton, D. T.

Pursuant to the above opinion and my own judgment, the Board of Equalization was convened at Bismarck by a written order on the 13th day of August, 1883, and at the time and place designated by the attorney-general in his opinion the Board of Equalization proceeded to equalize and assess the Territorial taxes, and at the close of their session, on the 16th day of August, the Territorial auditor notified the clerk of each organized county of the action of the Board of Equalization and the assessment levied upon each county.

This action placed the executive in such a position that the logic of events seemed to require an early exercise of the power granted by the legislative assembly in section 16 of the capital-removal bill, which is as follows:

SEC. 16. Until the Territorial capitol building shall be ready for occupancy, as provided by this act, the Territorial officers shall temporarily keep their offices, archives, books, records, and papers at the city of Yankton, unless the governor shall designate some other place by written order, in which case the said officers shall remove their respective offices, together with the archives, books, records, and papers pertaining thereto to the place so designated within the time prescribed in such order.

Section 17 reads as follows:

Chapter 1 of the Political Code and all acts or parts of acts in any manner in conflict with this act, or repugnant thereto, are hereby repealed.

This section is an independent proposition, and was clearly within the province of the legislature and the governor to enact in a law. Chapter 1 of the Political Code, which it repeals unequivocally, reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota, The seat of government is hereby located and established in the city of Yankton, in the county of Yankton.

This is all of chapter 1 of the Political Code, and the only act in force giving Yankton any claim to be considered the capital of Dakota. The organic act, section 1885, confers upon the governor the power to desig-

nate where the legislative sessions shall be held and the public business transacted in the first instance, that is to say, where there is no seat of government located in the Territory. If the act for the removal of the seat of government, approved March 8, 1883, to which I have referred, had contained nothing but the enacting clause and section 17, which I have quoted, it seems clear to my mind that from the date of the approval before referred to, Yankton could no longer be recognized as the capital or seat of government of Dakota; and that the governor, in whom the power is vested in the first instance under the organic act, would be in duty bound to fix some place in the Territory for the transaction of the public business until the legislature should convene, and, with the governor, permanently locate the capital. The act to provide for the location of the seat of government for the Territory of Dakota and for the erection of public building thereat, however, distinctly provides that after a new site for the capital has been determined upon, and sufficient title deeds to 160 acres of land been executed to the Territory, and $100,000 guaranteed as the building fund, and when the said grounds shall be laid out in squares and suitable landscapes, the same is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of government of the Territory of Dakota, at which all the public offices of the Territory shall be kept, and at which all the sessions of the legislature shall be held.

Shortly after the decision by the attorney-general, the Board of Equalization, and the executive that, by force of United States statutes and Territorial law, Bismarck had become the capital and seat of government of the Territory, an order for the removal of the offices of the secretary, treasurer, and auditor from Yankton to Bismarck was prepared, but at the suggestion of the attorney-general that a decision might shortly be made in the *quo warranto* proceedings against the capital commissioners, the order was deferred for several weeks, out of courtesy to the judge before whom the proceeding was pending. As no decision was made public, and newspapers in Southern Dakota claiming to have authority to speak stated positively that no decision would be made until after the judge had returned from an extended trip to the Pacific coast, which would occupy nearly the whole month of September, orders for the removal of the offices of the secretary, treasurer, and auditor were issued on the 11th day of September, 1883.

Subsequently to the issuance of the order for the removal of the Territorial offices from Yankton to Bismarck, an order of court was made in the *quo warranto* proceedings then pending ousting the capital commissioners. The record of the court, however, shows that although the attorneys opposed to the capital-removal bill drew the order for the judge before whom the proceedings were brought to sign, declaring the law unconstitutional, the judge erased all that portion from his order before signing, thus leaving section 16, under which the special executive order requiring the Territorial offices removed to Bismarck intact. An appeal was perfected by the commissioners from this decision of a single judge, to the supreme court of the Territory, which, under the Dakota Code, stayed the execution of the order of ouster against them, leaving them and the capital-removal act in full force until the supreme court should pass upon the order of ouster. Owing to the fact that this extraordinary order by a single judge was dated in August but not made public until the 15th of September, 1883, leaving less than thirty days for the requisite notice to the other side, before the supreme court would convene, and the further fact that the opponents of the capital-removal bill refused to accept notice and allow the order of ouster to be passed upon by the supreme court at its session on the 1st

of October, 1883, this important question hangs in abeyance until the next term of the supreme court, in May, 1884, unless Congress shall validate the act and place beyond question the donation to the Territory, which the law in question secures, of more than a quarter of a million of dollars economically placed in one of the finest capitol buildings in this section of the country.

In this connection it is pertinent to state that during the twenty-one years in which Yankton has enjoyed the benefits derived from having the seat of government there, the legislative assembly, every Federal and Territorial officer has been compelled to pay large rents for offices in very ordinary private buildings, and until the commencement of the capitol building in Bismarck, not a piece of stone or brick had ever been laid in the Territory for the accommodation of the Territorial officers. That Yankton ceased to be the capital upon the approval of the act repealing chapter 1 of the Political Code, I cannot doubt. That it was the duty of the governor to designate the place fixed by the operation of the United States and Territorial laws, I firmly believe. Having designated Bismarck as the capital, and issued written orders to the respective Territorial officers to remove their offices to that point, the responsibility of delay in the public business will rest upon such officers as decide to disobey.

The following extract from an opinion prepared by Judge Shipman, of Michigan, an able jurist, so far sustains executive action in making the order for the removal of the Territorial offices from Yankton to Bismarck that I deem it worthy of space in this report:

The decision of Judge Edgerton ousting the capital commissioners from place, presumably was based upon the idea that they were officers and not mere agents of the legislative assembly and governor in selecting a site for the seat of government in the Territory, and, therefore, they should have been nominated by the governor and approved by the legislative council then in session, as required by the organic act in case of other officers, before entering upon their duties. This view of the decision is in harmony with the prayer of the published petition as well as the scope of the order made by the court, and no other construction of the decision is consistent with the record of the case. The proceeding was apparently founded upon section 534 of the Code of Dakota, and could only have been upheld on the ground that the commissioners were persons who had usurped and intruded into or unlawfully held or exercised a "public office," as defined in that section. He must have found they were unlawfully exercising a "public office" to have maintained jurisdiction of the case. If they were such officers as the law contemplates the governor shall nominate and the council approve, and not mere agents of the assembly and executive in looking up a capital site, it will be very difficult to successfully attack the decision. Whether he was right or wrong, however, in so holding, is not very important, as the vacancies created by the decision can again be filled by the governor, and those appointed will hold their positions until the end of the next session of the legislative council, and thus a blockade of the public business be prevented.

Much has been written of the power to change the seat of government in the Territory. The law of Congress creating the Territory conferred the power to locate the capital upon the governor and legislative assembly at such place as they might think proper, with authority to change it afterward. It was a joint power. The assembly were not authorized to interfere with the governor's choice, nor could the executive by veto or otherwise control the selection of the assembly. This is the law cited both to sustain and destroy the act creating the capital commission, and upon its construction the seat of government for the Territory is made to depend. It is admitted by all that under this law the governor and assembly have full power over the question and to the extent they have properly exercised it their acts must be given force and effect. The assembly, the governor concurring, repealed the law selecting and making Yankton the seat of government unconditionally. That this ended Yankton's claim to the capital, no unbiased mind can question. The assembly and governor also appointed certain persons, called commissioners, to select another site for the capital, accessible from all portions of the Territory, when $100,000 in money should be paid or secured, and 160 acres of land obtained for its benefit, and when this locality was found they agreed it should become and be the seat of government for the Territory. They prescribed in advance the kind of place desired, the com-

missioners found it, and the governor approved the selection; thereupon the bonus was paid and the Territory received and retains the consideration for its location at Bismarck. Everything has been done the strictest reader of law could ask to establish and fix the capital at this place, except the formal approval by the assembly of the selection after it was made; but so long as the benefits resulting from the location are retained by the Territory this question is not in order. Neither in law nor common sense can it hold this and repudiate the arrangement or contract by which it was obtained. Nor should it seek to do so. The royal maxim, that the honor of the king is of greater concern than his profit, should never be lost sight of by a government. But if the legislative approval of the kind of place proper for the seat of government after as well as before the commissioners acted be necessary, this may still be had and no court can assume it will not be given. Indeed, it is difficult to see how the question in its present phase can be made the subject of judicial inquiry at all, the means to be adopted in effecting a change of the capital location and the time within which the requisite steps are to be taken belonging entirely to the other departments of government, although possibly the mere appointment of the commissioners may be made so.

But is the power conferred a joint one? This has been assumed to be the fact in every paper coming under my notice discussing the question, and section 1885 of what is termed the organic act, as published in the code, is referred to as containing all the law bearing upon the proposition. The Territory of Dakota was created by an act of Congress passed March 2, 1851, section 12, being in substance the same as the section cited, except that the one printed in the code is a provision common to all Territories. It is, in fact, section 1885 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the language is not the same as the organic act wholly, although the variance is of no importance. There is still another provision of law, however, which must be read to determine the limit and measure of power vested in the legislative and executive branches over this question. It is found among the provisions concerning particular organized Territories in the statutes referred to at page 341, and is as follows:

"SEC. 1944. The seat of government of the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Colorado, Dakota, Oregon and Wyoming may be changed by the governors and legislative assemblies thereof respectively."

The next section recognizes the right of the assemblies to change the capitals in Idaho and Montana, but when exercised by the assemblies alone limits it. This provision (section 1944) plainly seems intended to confer the power upon the governor, as well as upon the assembly, severally, to change the seat of government in Dakota, and if so, it may be exercised by either separately. Unless the word "respectively" was put in to distribute the power equally and confer it upon the legislative and executive departments severally, its use was a blunder. The word must be wrenched from its moorings and left to drift without purpose in the sentence unless this meaning be given it. The limitation upon the same power when exercised by the assembly alone in certain other Territories contained in the next section, follows this construction. Besides, the assembly and governor possessed the power jointly before this provision was incorporated in the statute, and it cannot be supposed could do so absurd and useless a thing as to confer upon them again a power they already had or re-enact an existing law. It was manifestly intended for a new departure—a new law and a different disposition of power than before existed, and, having been passed since the organic act, with special reference to this Territory as well as others, it must be enforced as it reads, unless repealed, and I have seen no law repealing it directly or by implication even. The legal way out of the difficulties surrounding the present capital situation in the Territory is, therefore, plain and simple. The governor has full power to act in the premises independently of the legislative or judicial department.

I may be permitted to add I have no possible interest in the controversy other than such as arises from the discussion of a curious legal question.

Very respectfully, yours,

JNO. B. SHIPMAN.

THE NEW CAPITOL BUILDING AT BISMARCK.

The capital commission having secured and platted 160 acres of land one mile north of the depot, in the city of Bismarck, and having received $100,000 donated as a building fund, entered into a contract for the erection of a commodious capitol building equal in size to the main building of the Minnesota capitol. The corner stone of this imposing structure was laid on the 5th day of September, 1883, under the auspices and with the assistance of Mr. Henry Villard, president of the Northern

Pacific Railroad, and his distinguished guests while on their way to celebrate the completion of this great transcontinental thoroughfare.

The building, which is built of white face brick and Joliet stone, is located upon an eminence nearly 200 feet above the Missouri River, commanding a full view of the river, skirted with timber for a long distance, Fort Abraham Lincoln, and other points of interest. The tower, composed of solid masonry and surmounted by a cupola, will rise nearly 200 feet above the foundations, from the top of which the surrounding country will be visible for more than 100 miles. An average of 30,000 brick, with the requisite stone, wood, and iron have been placed in the building each working day since the contract was executed, giving assurance that the main building will be completed January 1, 1884, at a cost, exclusive of ground, of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars; all of which will be realized from the sale of 1,000 lots, platted on one of the quarter-sections of land deeded the Territory, and the $100,000 in cash donated by the citizens of Bismarck, leaving 160 acres of land to be disposed of for the purpose of enlarging the buildings as contemplated in the general plan. This free gift to the tax-payers and people of Dakota, located in the center of the Territory, east and west, and within 50 miles of its geographical center, on a great navigable river and a transcontinental line of railway, ought to be appreciated not only by those now in the Territory, but by the millions that are soon to inhabit the vacant sections on these fertile prairies. Nine other Territorial buildings, now in process of construction, and composed of stone, brick, and iron, will all be completed early in the season of 1884, and will remain, with the capitol building, as monuments to the economy, fidelity, and business foresight of their projectors when sectional prejudices and unrestrained passions have passed away.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The act of Congress for the organization and government of Territories evidently did not contemplate imposing upon the governor such important, varied, and extensive duties as the legislative assembly of Dakota has imposed. Among the most important and difficult is that imposed by law in the organization of new counties.

Chapter 21 of the Political Code provides that whenever fifty or upwards of the legal voters in an unorganized county shall petition the governor, he shall proceed, in case he is satisfied that there are fifty or more legal and qualified voters in the county, to organize it by appointing three persons, residents thereof, as county commissioners. These commissioners, after having qualified, are a law unto themselves, so far as the governor is concerned, and are authorized to appoint all of the other county officers, locate and fix the county seat, and are vested with almost unlimited powers. There is no provision of law authorizing the governor to suspend or remove either the commissioners which he has appointed or any of their appointees acting as county officers. All of these officers hold and continue in office until the next general election, which occurs once in two years; hence, officers appointed shortly after a general election hold nearly two years, and have ample time, through their appointees, to so mold and shape the affairs of the new county that designing men can fasten themselves and their satellites upon a county at subsequent elections. In short, everything depends upon the faithfulness and fidelity of the first or appointed county commissioners. It is an important work to found a church or a town, but it is much more difficult to properly lay the foundations and organize a

county in a Territory where the area of some of the counties is almost equal to that of some of the populous Eastern States.

During the last three years, since I assumed office, the unparalleled rush of immigration has placed great responsibility upon the executive, in the selection of proper county officers. From three to five new counties have been almost constantly clamoring for immediate organization during the period named, each county usually having a set of professional county-seat manipulators who go from one county to another for the sole purpose of grabbing a county seat or speculating in the purchase of county records, or leasing or building county buildings not actually required for the transaction of the county business. If there are fifty legal voters actually residing in the county, three or four petitions will usually reach the executive, each bearing more than that number of names, and each praying for the appointment of a different set of commissioners known to be pledged in advance to locate the county seat upon a quarter-section usually owned by a syndicate of speculators. Written statements and affidavits usually follow these petitions, setting forth that some persons recommended on other petitions have been indicted for horse-stealing or like offenses in the State or county from which the person hails, and all manner of documents calculated to mislead the appointing power are poured in upon the governor. These are usually followed by delegations representing the various proposed county-seats, earnestly protesting against the appointment of any but their set of commissioners. In some instances, public meetings are gotten up and elaborate resolutions passed by a half-dozen interested parties, which are duly forwarded as the expression of the masses of a county distracted for the want of immediate organization. The same mail, perhaps, will bring letters from honest settlers protesting against the organization of the county on the ground that there is not a sufficient number of people to warrant the expense of from $500 to $1,500 worth of county records, a county building, and the salaries of twelve or fifteen county officers. Thus the executive is compelled to wade through a large mass of almost unintelligible correspondence and contradictory statements concerning matters transpiring in a county from two to three hundred miles from the seat of government, and to select three commissioners for whose conduct he will be held responsible by the people of the county for a generation.

Shortly after assuming office I undertook to decide these questions early; but a bitter experience in organizing the county of Douglas satisfied me that a sufficient delay in order to develop the character of the persons representing the different factions in a new county was almost absolutely necessary.

In the county of Douglas, to which I have referred, a petition was presented with more than the requisite number of names verified on oath, and strongly indorsed by a member of the legislative council in whose district the county was situated. The party presenting it, who was recommended for one of the commissioners, represented himself as having been a leading lawyer in Iowa and a candidate for Congress there, who had come to Dakota with his family to secure more land and, perhaps, make a more successful run for Congress. The member of the council referred to indorsed all these statements, and said that, as a former citizen of Iowa, he himself had voted for the proposed commissioner for a seat in Congress. After two weeks' investigation the commissions were issued for the parties recommended in the petition, under the belief that a very competent board had been secured to manage the affairs of the new county of Douglas.

A few months later information came to the executive that one of the parties to whom the commission had been issued had not qualified; that another was a myth—no such man ever having resided in the county; and that the one who had presented the petition, and the member of the council who recommended him, had deliberately deceived the executive with a forged and perjured petition, and were issuing and selling fraudulent warrants and school bonds issued against the county to a very large amount. Subsequent developments proved that nearly $30,000 of bogus county warrants had been put upon the market and $4,500 in school bonds; while one party, claiming to have full knowledge of the frauds perpetrated, stated that the amount of warrants and school bonds issued would reach nearly $200,000. A thorough investigation developed the fact that the proprietors of newspapers, which have been filled with the most indecent and vile assaults upon the executive, had received more than $2,000 in warrants against Douglas County for record books and stationery pretended to have been supplied to the small county of Douglas within a few months, notwithstanding I had personally notified these parties that they ought not to charge more than $300 or $400 for every kind of books or stationery actually required to start this small county, in which there probably was not at the time $20,000 of taxable property. Sufficient evidence having been produced to me, proving that but one of the parties to whom I had originally issued a commission for the organization of Douglas County had pretended to qualify, I took the responsibility of reorganizing the county with a competent and honest board of commissioners who refused to recognize any of the fraudulent warrants or bonds pretended to have been issued by the first board. The legislative assembly approved my action and passed a law making it a penal offense for any officer of Douglas County to recognize or pay any of these fraudulent claims against the county, which had been issued prior to the appointment of the lawful board of commissioners. And in this way the county has been saved from financial ruin, and is rapidly filling up with an excellent class of settlers.

In one or two other instances I have been deceived by the pressure for hasty action. In none of the counties where ample time has been taken for careful investigation, and also to enable the early settlers to become better acquainted with each other, have there been any serious frauds perpetrated. The clamor, however, for early organization is constant and exceedingly annoying; and to those unacquainted with the absolute necessity for delay in most cases, a more active and vigorous policy would seem preferable. Twenty-five counties have already been organized during the past three years, and out of that number I cannot recall more than three or four that have any considerable amount of indebtedness, and but two where there has been any considerable frauds attempted by any of the seventy-five county commissioners whom I have selected; while of the older counties, which were organized before I assumed office, one has a debt of over $500,000; another of more than $300,000, and half a dozen others have outstanding bonds varying from $50,000 to $75,000 each, which indebtedness has mainly been loaded upon the counties through the manipulation of county officers, and for which the counties have very little or nothing to show. The last legislative assembly, upon my recommendation, enacted strong refunding bills for the repudiating county of Yankton, and the enormous bonded indebtedness of Lawrence County, and also for several other counties, whereby the rate of interest has been so much reduced that no repudiation of county debts will be likely to hereafter occur in Dakota.

I state these facts with reference to the new counties to set at rest the thousand and one falsehoods put afloat by disappointed county-seat speculators who control small newspapers which are used as hand-organs to vilify the executive.

The accumulated duties imposed upon the governor of Dakota requiring extended journeys without compensation for expenses, the clerical labor required for keeping up an immense correspondence without any allowance for clerk hire, and with a contingent fund of only $500 per annum to pay rent, fuel, lights, stationery, postage, express charges, and office furniture, leaves the $2,600 a year allowed the governor for salary hardly sufficient to meet the necessary contingent expenses of the executive office.

All of which is respectfully submitted, hoping that adequate compensation may be allowed in future; at least that the $3,500 provided under the organic act as salary may be appropriated.

REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF MONTANA.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Helena, October 31, 1883.

SIR: It is now two years since a report has been rendered to your Department from the executive of this Territory. These have been eventful years, that have witnessed the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad through the heart of Montana from east to west, giving permanency to values, advancing those values, especially of land and mineral, many fold to an immense aggregate, and bringing in a large amount of wealth and population from abroad to aid in the work of developing the rich and varied resources of the Territory.

POPULATION.

At the time of the census of 1880 Montana had less than 40,000 inhabitants. That same year witnessed the entry of the first railroad within her borders. During the ten preceding years the population had barely doubled, but within the last three years it has advanced from 40,000 to upwards of 80,000, according to the most careful and reliable estimates. In a Territory so vast as Montana, being exceeded in area by only two States and a single Territory, the accession of a million inhabitants would still leave it sparsely settled. While it is true that much of its surface seems adapted, so far as yet known, to a scanty population engaged in pastoral pursuits, other sections, covering probably a fourth of its area, creviced and underlaid with mineral wealth, is certainly destined to give homes and employment to a dense population at no distant day, furnishing a home market for a large share of its agricultural products. Bearing in mind the fact that the railroad has only been completed for about two months, too late to accommodate the immigration of the present year, it is quite within reasonable bounds to predict that the population of Montana will swell to 200,000 within the next three years. There are some things interfering with the rapid settlement of the Territory that deserve the attention of the General Government for their reduction or removal.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Nearly two-fifths of the entire area of Montana, as large as the entire State of New York, is covered by Indian reservations. Yet the highest estimates of the number of these Indians do not make more than 18,000. These reservations, as is usual, cover the most desirable

portion of the Territory, the best watered, most fertile, and desirable valleys, while the vast continuous reservation lying north of the Missouri River, and stretching from the eastern border to the crest of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, upwards of 22,000,000 acres, is almost entirely a high, rolling, grassy plain, well adapted for grazing, and much of it for the growth of small grain. The vast herds of buffalo that once ranged these plains have been destroyed or driven off, and the poor Indians, who are the nominal possessors of this rich grazing country, capable of furnishing meat for a nation, are actually in a starving condition, and would only be too glad to exchange lands worthless to them for some of the comforts and necessaries of life. As a committee of both houses of Congress has been visiting the borders of these reservations the present season, it may be reasonably expected that their report will fully represent the necessity of cutting down their enormous size, and settling the Indians in severalty on what they can make use of in a civilized and peaceable way of life. I am of the opinion that now the Territory is traversed by one of the main transcontinental lines, able and eager to throw out branches through every principal valley, and advertising for immigration as a private enterprise, the demands for the immediate future of settlement are not at all to be judged of by the slower growth of the past twenty years.

SURVEYS AND PRE-EMPTION LAWS.

No system of public land surveys has probably ever been devised so simple, certain, and beneficent as those of the United States, and no laws more efficient to promote the settlement of a wilderness world than our pre-emption laws; but it is questionable if the same system of surveys and pre-emption will prove of equal wisdom and beneficence to promote the settlement of the public domain within existing Territories. The lands along the water-courses, and including every spring, are being rapidly absorbed in such a way as will leave the greater body of brush lands or foot-hills without any access to water, and therefore untenantable and unsalable in the usual form of subdivisions. Perhaps the trouble anticipated is already beyond control, but it would seem as if some modification of the system of surveys might be devised, so that every subdivision, in greater or smaller bodies, might be provided with access to some water front or source of water supply. The evident results of the operation of the present system will be to leave on the hands of the Government much the larger portion of its lands without possibility of settlement or sale, virtually owned and occupied as pasture lands by those who have been fortunate enough to secure some water front or right. These lands will eventually have to be sold, if at all, at reduced prices, or perhaps given over to the new States growing out of the Territories on the same principle that swamp lands have been deeded to the States in which they lie. It would seem better, if possible, to so subdivide them that they might be salable in the smallest possible bodies to promote the largest settlement.

In this connection it is my duty to urge the adoption of some plan by which the public surveys might be greatly expedited. The lands earned by or devoted to the railroad companies should be surveyed as soon as possible, as the laws making the grant contemplated, so that the companies could use or dispose of the same, and that they might be subjected to taxation for all purposes that equally benefit them as other lands. Settlement is already much in advance of the surveys, and will be seriously retarded unless the appropriations for the public surveys

are largely increased. It is also necessary that the allowance for surveying be restored to former rates, in this Territory at least, before any good work in the field can be accomplished.

Some experiments are now in progress to test the feasibility of artesian wells. One at Miles City has already proven a success, striking a strong flowing stream at the moderate depth of 352 feet. Of such importance in this country is the matter of water supply that it would surely be for the interest of the General Government to reward and encourage private enterprise in this direction by grants of lands in small bodies and under proper restrictions.

TIMBER LANDS.

The timber lands of Montana are almost exclusively confined to the mountains—estimated to cover two-fifths of the whole Territory—where the lands would be of very little or no value when once stripped. In my opinion, the time has come, certainly in this part of the country, when some different or more enlightened policy should be adopted for the care, preservation, and disposition of the timber growing on these mountain sides at least. Every year witnesses a greater waste by fires, that care might prevent, than would suffice to supply the just wants of the settlers. Some officers residing in the Territory, and giving the matter constant personal supervision, should be appointed to have charge of all forest lands, with powers to protect them from wanton waste, allowing only the cutting of that which is of suitable age and condition, open to all on equal terms, and aiming at deriving so much revenue as will maintain the force necessary to prevent unnecessary destruction, and promote the growth of a sufficient and indispensable supply. The wanton waste and careless destruction now going on portend mischief in many ways, retarding the settlement and development of the country, drying up the water-courses, inducing both droughts and deluge in turns.

MINING LANDS AND PRECIOUS METAL PRODUCTS.

Mining for precious metals induced the first settlement of Montana, and will always be one of the most productive of her industries. The rich placer mines of early days have probably yielded up their most bountiful harvests, yet the oldest ones continue to be worked with good results, and beyond doubt new ones will continue to be found and worked for perhaps centuries to come to advantage. A great deal of what is properly mineral land is yet more valuable for agricultural purposes, in which it produces year after year instead of being worked out for a single harvest, though a rich one. But the more permanent and productive mines are the quartz-lodes of gold, silver, and copper, of which the entire range of the Rocky Mountains and its various spurs seem to be full, focusing at certain points in surpassing richness. In every county of the Territory, with the possible exception of Dawson, the easternmost, these mineral veins are known to exist. They are best developed and most productive in Silver Bow County, of which Butte City is the center. The gross yield of the mines of that single county for the present year was upwards of $4,000,000; those of Lewis and Clarke and Jefferson following, and Deer Lodge, Beaver Head, Madison, Gallatin, Meagher, and others each giving an earnest of what they can do, with facilities of work and transportation. The first train east out of Helena, over the Northern Pacific, took away a million pounds of

bullion, the product of a single mine, the Gregory, situated 20 miles from Helena. It would unduly swell this report to give in detail the names of even the principal paying mines, with the development and productive capacity of each. However, the most careful recent estimate of one of our leading citizens, most interested in and competent to judge of the subject, is to the effect that the yield of ten millions of the present year will be increased for 1884 to thirty millions in gold, silver, copper, and lead.

It is estimated that over 20,000,000 pounds of copper will be shipped this year from the mines at Butte, Silver Bow County. It would be a severe blow to the prosperity of a large part of our population should the tariff on imported copper be abolished or even reduced; and I take this occasion, in behalf of those engaged in this great and growing industry, which is yet in its infancy of productiveness, to ask Congress to continue the present protective duty on copper, for, owing to high prices of labor and living in this Territory, the producers of copper cannot successfully compete with those in Spain, South America, and other foreign countries. The cost of transportation heretofore for machinery, and of ores and bullion, added to the high ruling rates of miners' wages and all manner of supplies, has rendered it unprofitable to work any but the richest mines, and these at enormous cost and disadvantages. With the advent of the railroad these conditions have all changed, and properties have become valuable that before were worthless. It is no exaggeration say that the mines already discovered can easily be made to produce enough to load a train with as much as is usually hauled every hour of every day in the week for years to come. And this is but a glimpse at the productive capacity of Montana in a single field whose cultivation has only just begun. If any one desires to know what business can the Northern Pacific find to do in this Territory, I can safely say that, with ample allowances for profitable railroad transportation, the reduction of cost in transporting ores and bullion, which has heretofore been from $55 to $75 per ton, according to season, will of itself prove the most profitable mine to Montana, and will add enough to the value of the ores in our mines to pay the entire cost of the Northern Pacific road many times over.

LIVE STOCK.

A few figures compiled from the auditor's office from most recent returns will show the rapid growth of another leading industry of this Territory—stock-growing. Last year the number of cattle in Montana was returned at 287,210, of the value of $4,699,812. This year the same item figures at 475,000 head, valued at $14,250,000. Last year the sheep were returned as numbering 362,776, of the value of $1,018,124; this year at 700,000, of the value of $2,100,000. The number of horses has increased in the year from 67,000 to 90,000, and in value from $3,197,020 to $6,787,000. The increase has not been more in quantity than in quality. The expenses of raising stock in Montana is as little as well can be in any part of the world. Very little shelter or feeding is found necessary, even in winter; the average loss is very light, rarely over 5 per cent.; and the annual profits are from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent.

INCREASE OF ASSESSABLE WEALTH.

Last year showed a total assessment of $33,211,312, an increase of $9,170,511 over the preceding year, but the increase for the present year,

not yet fully completed, is greater still, and already shows a total of $46,560,300. This is greater than the assessment returned by Colorado for 1881 by nearly four millions, and nearly double that of the State of Nevada last year. But handsome as this showing is, it fails to do the Territory justice, for it does not include a dollar for the mines, whose net income alone is taxed, but whose market value would exceed $50,000,000, and carry up a total of wealth of $100,000,000.

INDEBTEDNESS.

In connection with its wealth, it is proper to state Montana's indebtedness. The Territory does not owe a dollar, and the aggregate indebtedness of her thirteen counties is under $1,000,000, mostly incurred for the erection of court-houses and other public buildings, and for the construction of roads and bridges. It must be remembered that the price of all building material, has been excessively high, and so are the costs of administering justice, supporting the poor and insane. The showing, for a new country, where everything had to be created at high prices for all labor and material, and high rates of interest on all indebtedness, is certainly creditable. Only one county has ever made default in the payment of interest on its bonded debt, and that reproach will soon be wiped out.

THE INDIANS.

Besides the matter of cutting down the Indian reservations, a heavy and pressing duty rests upon the General Government for their support and education. The great body of the Blackfeet, North Piegans, Assinnaboines, and Gros Ventres are even in a half-starved condition, owing to the failure and disappearance of the buffalo and other large game. These Indians must be supplied before spring, or they will have to choose the alternative of starvation or stealing the white man's cattle. It is not such an alternative as would reflect credit on the Government, however the choice should turn. These Indians and all others in the Territory stand greatly in need of well-directed assistance. They should be placed on smaller reservations, and be recompensed for the lands surrendered by supplies of stock of various kinds, cattle and sheep in particular. They should be encouraged and stimulated to cultivate the soil. Schools should be supplied, not only for intellectual training, but manual-labor schools should be established for both young and adults. The Flatheads on the Jocko Reservation are already well advanced in civilization and towards self-support. The portion of the tribe that still lingers in the Bitter Root Valley under the disaffected chief Charlos ought to be induced to join the rest of the tribe on the reservation.

The Flatheads and also the Crows ought to be treated not only humanely but generously for their comparative friendliness and fidelity to the whites under many provocations. The disappearance of the larger game and the want already experienced make these Indians very willing to exchange land for cattle, and anxious to imitate their white neighbors in cultivating the land. A necessity for this change of their mode of life has become apparent even to themselves, including the abandonment of their nomadic habits and tribal relations. The work of education and reorganization should be general, to include all of every age and condition, and will require great prudence and patience in carrying it through.

INDIAN INTERCOURSE ACT.

The laws governing intercourse with Indians, or those especially framed to prevent the selling of whisky to the Indians, are greatly in need of revision. There is much doubt and there are many conflicting decisions upon the question of what constitutes Indian country, and many cases fail by reason that the law is, by its terms, confined to "Indians under the charge of an Indian agent or superintendent." Perhaps this whole subject can more effectually be disposed of when the present reservations are cut down, their boundaries clearly defined, and the Indians prevented from leaving their own lands, and whites forbidden and prevented, by an efficient police, from trespassing or intruding upon Indian lands.

Before any convictions are possible under the present law the compensation for witnesses should at least be made sufficient to pay their actual and necessary expenses in attending courts, and this is not the case at present, and accounts for the general failure of prosecutions.

THE MORMONS.

While the Utah Northern Railroad was under construction there were many Mormons in the Territory in the employ of the company, but they returned to Utah or Idaho as soon as their contracts were ended. At present there is a settlement in Deer Lodge County and another in Gallatin County of monogamic Mormons, expelled from Utah for their apostacy. Their numbers are small, they are industrious, good citizens, and they seek no proselytes, and their children, growing up under the training of our schools and in association with our citizens, rise above and drift away from that delusion. The atmosphere, social surroundings, and temper of our people are so antagonistic to and unhealthy for the bigoted, unnational, and polygamous type of that sect, which afflicts Utah like a scourge, daily menacing the Government itself, that it will never be able to gain a foothold in free Montana.

THE CHINESE.

There are many of these strange creatures in this Territory, and while they seem to be very industrious, showing great aptitude for many useful occupations, and make little trouble, they are tolerated rather as a necessary evil; they are unmitigated heathens of the lowest social and moral type, whose only aim seems to be to scrape together what they can to carry away to China. They are well treated, but are almost universally regarded as a curse to the country, keeping out others who might do their work and at the same time grow up into a part of the body politic.

THE COURTS.

If Montana is to continue in its Territorial condition much longer, there is an imperative necessity for increasing the number of her judges. This matter has before been presented upon its merits, and the necessity is constantly increasing. There is more work than three judges can possibly do already, and the same judges who preside in the district court also constitute the supreme court, and thus try the appeals from their own rulings and decisions. Every case that comes before the supreme court has been tried before one of the judges in the court below. There should be at least three judges to hear and decide all such cases

without prejudice. Decisions so rendered would command greater respect with the bar and the people. The same trouble exists in most if not all the Territories, and I cannot forbear to urge the matter upon the attention of the Department and Congress for a speedy remedy. There would be more work for four judges *now* than there was for three ten years ago, and no judge should be required to sit in the appelate court on the case he has tried in the district court. If the suggestion I made last year to the Senate Committee on Territories is adopted, of attaching the jurisdiction of the National Park to one of the districts of Montana for judicial purposes, as seems eminently proper, it will furnish also an additional reason for increasing the number of judges.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The only penitentiary in the Territory belongs to the United States, and was originally built as a wing for the main building, and was furnished with but twenty-eight cells. There are at present confined in that institution three times as many as can be safely and conveniently accommodated. It is a source of constant danger to the prison guards, and escapes are frequent of the most desperate criminals. Many sentenced to terms in the penitentiary are now confined in the county jails under a provision of the Territorial statute, as there is no accommodation for them in this prison. I would respectfully recommend that Congress authorize the Department of Justice to turn over to the Territory the present building and grounds, so that it might erect the main structure on a scale commensurate with our present and future needs, and I would further urge the passage of some statute that would permit the Territorial authorities to contract with the authorities in the older States for the keeping of its long-term convicts, at a considerable saving of expense and under better discipline.

PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS.

The school law of Montana, adopted in 1872, is substantially the same as that of California, from which it was originally copied, with such alterations and subsequent amendments as better adapted it to Territorial wants. The same principle of Territorial and county supervision is preserved, while the district trustees elected, one new one each year for a term of three years, by all of legal age, without distinction of sex, are the principal officers under the law, and each school district is a republic by itself, the assembled voters of which may tax all property within the district, under safe restrictions, to provide good houses, the best teachers, full terms, or carry the grade as high as they please. The schools are open to all, without distinction of race, creed, or color, and have achieved wonderful success under great difficulties. The only means of support for the schools is taxation, and that exclusively a property tax, levied by the commissioners of each county, and divided among all the districts of the county in proportion to the number of children of school age. By Territorial law this county-school tax cannot be less than 3 mills nor more than 5 mills on the dollar. It averages about 4 mills, and, on the valuation of this year, should yield $184,000.

In addition to this, many districts vote an additional special tax to extend the school term. The school buildings are all erected by special district tax, as the money derived from the county tax is designed only for the pay of teachers. All of the larger places have provided themselves with convenient, and many of them elegant and substantial

brick or stone school-houses that would do credit to any of the oldest towns in the States of even larger population. Besides those of former years, there are at least seven large graded school buildings of the first class now in process of construction, and the total value of school buildings in the Territory by the end of the present year will be fully $200,000.

The General Government signifies its approval of popular education and intention to be generous by devoting two entire sections of land in each township for school purposes, but until these Territories have become States, and the poor people, through toil, hardships, and sacrifice, become wealthy, they cannot receive the least benefit from these school lands. If people ever need help it is in the days of their weakness and poverty. It would seem as if it would comport better with the assumed relation of guardian or warden if the General Government would give some substantial aid towards the education of the generation that will be first intrusted with the duty of laying the foundation of a new State.

If this benefaction from the General Government were conditioned that the people of the Territories should raise as much more, or even twice as much more, by self-imposed taxation, or that the school should be free to all, I believe that such use of public money would be right, wise, and politic in every sense. A study of the situation of the Territories, their relation to the General Government, the fact that the people settling in the Territories represent all the States, the consideration of every aspect of the case leads to the conclusion that the General Government entirely neglects one of the first and highest duties of a guardian, providing for the education of his wards.

If the people's purse-holders think it would be too much to give this money outright for such a purpose as educating a people to self-government, at least let it advance it, to be repaid when the school lands are sold, for one dollar now will do as much good as five dollars in five years hence, for money in the Territories on an average is worth from 1 to 1½ per cent. per month, while the Government can get all it wants at 3 per cent. per annum. At the very least the Government might pass a law allowing the Territorial authorities to rent the school lands and apply what little might thus be derived towards the support of the schools.

Whatever might be said of the duty of the General Government to extinguish illiteracy generally, the argument for Government aid to education in the Territories stands on tenfold stronger ground. It grows necessarily out of its assumed legal relations, its direct responsibilities, its express guarantee to each of a republican form of government. And the representatives of the old States should remember that the labors of those pioneers, for whom some partial aid is asked, benefit the General Government by making its idle lands of greater value, and citizens from every constituency are continually coming to share the benefits of their toil and sacrifice.

There are also many private schools, under the direction of various religious societies, that are doing good work.

There is not a settlement of any considerable size that is not provided, besides a school-house, with some place for religious worship, and the larger towns are all well supplied with church edifices, centers of earnest moral influence and instruction.

Twenty-five newspapers are published in the Territory, about half of them issuing daily editions, and the postal authorities state that the people take more newspapers and magazines and other reading matter than any equal number in any other part of the country.

REVENUES.

The records of the internal-revenue office show that within the district of Montana, since May 1, 1865, to the 30th of June last, the collections have reached a total of $1,011,723.07, and for the last fiscal year $75,542.81, being more than any of the other seven Territories, though some claim more than three or four times the population. The public lands will continue to yield large and increasing amounts from their sales, and while hundreds of thousands of acres of Montana's soil have gone to build agricultural colleges in most of the older States, not a single acre has been devoted to the endowment of any educational institution yet existing in the Territory.

BANKS.

Montana at present has 25 banking institutions, 9 of which are national banks. Four of these latter are located in Helena, and have a combined capital of $875,000, with deposits to the amount of $4,300,000. Until quite recently there was little accumulation of wealth within the Territory. The rich yield of placer mining all went abroad, and usually those who accumulated any considerable amount invested or expended it elsewhere, but now this property has acquired fixed values, and capital is coming in from all sides for investment.

RAILROADS.

Three years ago the Northern Pacific Railroad first reached the eastern border of Montana, and in August last the two ends met at a point 50 miles west of Helena, and the great continental line was completed, with 787 miles of its trunk line within the limits of the Territory, besides which two branch lines have been completed during the past season, one from Livingston to the borders of the National Park, 50 miles in length, and another to the mining center at Wickes, 20 miles long, making in all 858 miles of road of standard gauge, and in addition there are about 200 miles of narrow-gauge road, a part of the Union Pacific branch extending from Ogden, Utah, to a connection with the Northern Pacific at Garrison, in Montana, with a branch at Butte. Though the last of all to be reached by railroad, Montana will probably derive a greater benefit from the connection than any other of the Territories, and the construction of branches to the numerous mining centers and camps will soon be accomplished. The last branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Alta Montana Company's mines, 20 miles distant from Helena, was accomplished in ninety days. The entire grading was paid for by the mining company, to be repaid out of freight receipts for carrying ores, bullion, and supplies. It is expected that the company will have a return for these advances within a year, notwithstanding the rates of transportation are one-half of the former tariff. Where railroads can be built on such terms, it is easy to foresee that their construction will be rapid.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Montana has no cause to envy her sister Territories in any respect. She is better watered, has a more healthful and equable climate, richer mines and of greater variety, and a home market for all her bountiful soil can produce. Such confidence have her people in their ability to

support a State government, with an early prospect of a full quota of population to entitle them on that ground to admission as a State, that the last Territorial legislature authorized a call for a constitutional convention, with a view to submit the constitution framed to the vote of the people in November, 1884. The convention will assemble in January next, and the members thereof, who are representative men of ability, have already been elected.

The people of Montana are earnest in their desire to exercise the full rights of citizenship by effective representation in Congress and a participation in the choice of a Chief Magistrate of the nation.

There is no wish for a reduction of territory, but on the contrary a very strong desire to expand its practical area by a large and immediate reduction of the Indian reservations within its borders.

The condition of the Territory is prosperous and peaceful, and the resident population have a kindly welcome for immigration from the old States and Europe. Murders and robberies are of rare occurrence, and the hardships which met the early settlers at every step are among the things of the past, and in no part of the American continent are greater inducements offered for safe and profitable labor and the investment of capital than in our great, grand, and progressive Territory.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Governor.

Hon. HENRY M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *September* 6, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your request, contained in your letter bearing date August 7 ultimo, to make report upon the affairs, progress, and development of the Territory of New Mexico, and to make any suggestions upon any subject relating to the Territory to which it is deemed important to have the attention of Congress directed in your annual report, I beg leave to submit the following:

At the time my last report was made, which bears date October 31, 1881, New Mexico had recently been relieved from prolonged and destructive raids by hostile Indians. Since that time no raids have been made into the Territory, and no citizen has been killed on the soil of New Mexico, except Judge McComas and wife, which occurred in April last. The Indians then did not enter the Territory for the purpose of a raid, but were driven into it from Arizona by the forces in pursuit, and murdered the persons named while fleeing from the troops, and making their way by a circuitous route into Mexico.

At the present time there are no indications of hostile demonstrations on the part of the savages. On the contrary, every condition promises continued immunity. Yet it is wise to be watchful and prepared for a return of the renegades remaining in Mexico, and for a defection from any of the reservations. Preparations are so complete, and means so ample, that any hostile movement can be met and crushed speedily and effectually. The Indians are undoubtedly advised of the situation, and will likely think it unwise to demonstrate on New Mexico in future.

Also, at the time my last report was made, the Territory in many parts was overrun and scourged by numerous desperate and criminal characters. Life and property were at their mercy, and they acted in defiance of the authorities. The condition was so bad, that good citizens felt justified in organizing vigilance committees, and lynch law was frequently administered. Such a state of affairs necessarily obstructed the development of the country, prostrated business, and discouraged the honest and industrious people.

The desperado and thieving element has substantially disappeared, and nothing more is heard of *vigilantes* or lynch law. Animals upon the ranches are not much disturbed, and people may travel over the Territory generally, unarmed, with little danger of being held up and robbed. The courts are able and efficient, officers generally perform their duties well, criminals are usually captured, and convictions, when deserved, are quite certain at the hands of juries. Thirty militia companies are organized, armed, officered by good men, under excellent discipline, and as favorably located over the Territory as the condition of population

will permit. These companies have rendered most important service in aiding the civil authorities to capture and punish offenders, in preserving peace and order, and in protecting the people against Indian raids. Having the support of the good people, the Government is abundantly able to administer and execute the laws, and to give protection to life and property in every part of the Territory.

These results have been attained through the united efforts of all branches of the Government and the law-abiding people. As the approach of a better condition dawned, spirits and hopes were recovered, and as news of progress reached the ears of the people in other parts of the nation immigration was renewed, and industry and enterprise grew day by day. Profit again rewarded labor, and property of all kinds rapidly appreciated in value.

In 1881 the taxable property of the Territory, as shown by the assessors' returns, amounted to $14,088,554; in 1882 it advanced to $20,441,395; and in 1883 to $27,137,903. Except the Atlantic and Pacific, all the railroads in the Territory are exempt from taxation for a period of six years from completion, and none have been completed for so long a time. The taxable value of the railroads now in New Mexico is fully fifteen million dollars. The taxable value of the property in the Territory is much greater than that shown by the assessors' returns, and if the assessors had exercised proper vigilance and care in listing property I believe the amount, instead of being only $27,000,000, would have reached $50,000,000. Great progress, however, has been made, and some of the assessors have performed their duties well. The law contemplates that taxation shall be uniform and equal, and I feel confident that at an early day all tax officers will do their utmost to see it carried out according to its letter and spirit.

At this moment New Mexico is experiencing a reaction from a speculative period. Too many have been consuming and too few producing, especially in the field of agriculture. Men who had been engaged in the cultivation of the soil abandoned that pursuit to work on railroads and in the towns, and to engage in speculation. Food production fell off, and the country has been depleted of money to purchase provisions from abroad. The mistake has been discovered, and is being rectified. A larger acreage is under cultivation this year than for several in the immediate past, and food products will more nearly supply the demand; but there will still be a considerable deficit.

There are 8,000,000 acres of land adapted to the production of fruits, vegetables, and cereals, and water is convenient and sufficient for purposes of irrigation. These lands are highly productive, and not expensive to cultivate. The methods of cultivation are far behind the times. With improved implements and modern skill the lands could produce double the present amount. Wheat of the finest quality can be raised with facility, and in sufficient quantities to supply 500,000 people, and fruits and vegetables for 1,000,000.

There are also lands enough, when developed to the fullest capacity, to sustain 5,000,000 cattle, 5,000,000 sheep, and enough horses and mules to carry on the business of the country.

The greatest wealth of the Territory lies in its minerals. These comprise gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and zinc, and coal is abundant. There has been comparatively little prospecting, yet minerals are found in every part of the Territory, and in many localities, of great richness. Development has been slight and reduction works are few, though recently a greater impetus is manifest. It is impracticable to attempt to secure accurate statistics as to the mineral output, as quantities of ore

are shipped to Arizona, Colorado, and elsewhere for reduction. Mining men feel confident, and I concur with them, that in a very few years New Mexico will stand in the front rank for mineral productions.

Some progress has been made in the construction of railroads. The Atlantic and Pacific is finished across the Colorado River, which furnishes an additional connection with the Pacific Coast. A narrow-gauge road has been completed from Deming to Silver City, in Grant County, a distance of 46 miles; another from Lordsburg, on the Southern Pacific, to Clifton, Arizona, 30 miles of which are in New Mexico; and still another is partly constructed from Santa Fé to Española, a distance of 34 miles, and connects with the Denver and Rio Grande. Other lines are projected, and some are being surveyed with a view to speedy construction. A mining country, as much as any other, needs railroads, and I am confident that at no distant day New Mexico will be amply supplied.

According to the census of 1880, the Territory had a little over 119,000 people. Since that time the increase has been considerable. Along the lines of railroad the old towns show considerable growth, and many new ones have been founded, some of which are quite large, and all have the appearance of activity and thrift. Ranchmen have settled all over the Territory in large numbers. New mining camps have been established and reduction works are being erected, all showing a much greater population than when the census was taken. The law imposes a poll-tax on each able-bodied male inhabitant over the age of twenty-one years, and the returns of the assessors of the various counties show the number of such persons to be over 32,000, and no one supposes that more than 90 per cent. is embraced in the lists. Those liable to pay a poll-tax are about one in five of the population. This would give the Territory 150,000 people, which I think it possesses.

Probably three-fourths of the population are natives of the country and speak the Spanish language. The other fourth is from the States of the Union and foreign countries, the foreign population being very few in number. The relations between the two classes are friendly. The spread of the English language is rapid, especially in the towns; manners and customs are becoming homogeneous. Between the two classes there are no differences on the subject of devotion to the Government and institutions of the nation.

Taxation is light. One per cent. is levied upon the taxable property—one-half for the Territory, one-fourth for county purposes, and one-fourth for schools. A poll-tax of $1 *per capita* is imposed on each able-bodied male inhabitant over the age of 21 years, which goes into the Territorial treasury. A small license tax is imposed on a few trades and occupations, the revenue from which is divided equally between the Territory and the several counties. The Territorial revenues for the current year will probably reach $160,000, and for all the counties about $75,000, and for the public schools about $65,000. At the end of the year the Territory will be out of debt, and will have a respectable surplus on hand. Several counties have bonded liabilities, and the law authorizes the imposition of a special tax to pay the interest thereon.

New Mexico has an admirable climate, great natural resources, an orderly condition, and a population, especially the natives, kindly and hospitably disposed. It lacks a thoroughly systematized government; the methods in vogue are an admixture of common and civil law systems. While the country is old, still it is new, and the innovations of a different civilization upon the old system have introduced confusion and complications. Time and experience are necessary to bring symmetry and

uniformity out of incongruity and contrariety. Progress is apparent, and I think that there is a general disposition among the people of all classes to remodel the Government and make it conform to the advanced theories of the age, especially as all thinking men appreciate the grave responsibility that must soon be cast upon the people of this Territory.

The greatest want of New Mexico is a proper school system. In fact, there is no system embracing the entire Territory that is uniform or effective. A law passed at the last session of the legislature authorizes the establishment of charitable schools for the care, maintenance, and education of indigent orphan children. The execution of this law and the management of these schools are confided to the governor and the Right Reverend Archbishop John B. Lamy. Schools are established for nearly 100 children, which make no distinction on account of religious opinions, and are divided between Catholics and Protestants in substantially fair proportions. These schools are satisfactorily conducted by those employed to teach them. The legislature at the same session also passed an act authorizing the creation of separate school districts in seven of the counties of the Territory by a vote of the people. Under this law the districts may regulate and control their own schools in such manner as the people may choose; but I have not heard of any steps being taken in conformity with it. Some of the towns have respectable schools, supported in part by the public moneys and in part by private tuition or contribution. In each county there are chosen three commissioners, who have absolute control of the public schools, except such as are above named. The law contemplates compulsory attendance upon school for five months of the year, but it is not executed. Everything depends upon the intelligence and disposition of the school commissioners. In some localities there are fair schools, in some phantom schools, and in others none. In my judgment, under the present system and management the money paid by the people for schools is in large part practically thrown away. There is a good reason why schools are not established in many localities, and why under any system some of the children could not be conveniently accommodated. The population is scattered, and for some time to come there will be people in localities for whom schools cannot be established. Statistics are wanting to enable me to give more accurate and complete information. No one but school commissioners have authority to investigate or inquire. The Territorial government has no power to interfere or control. The census of 1880 shows that the greatest percentage of illiteracy in the United States is in New Mexico, and unless a change is made the evil will be aggravated as population increases. I believe the situation is becoming more fully understood, and that there is a general sentiment in favor of such legislation as will accord with the spirit of the age. Should the legislature delay much longer in acting upon this question as is demanded by this era of progress, in my opinion it will be the duty of Congress to legislate directly and specifically upon the subject. It is due the people of the whole country that this great commonwealth should be relieved from the odium of such exceptional illiteracy, and that the children of New Mexico shall have opportunity to stand on the same plane as to educational advantages that are enjoyed elsewhere in the Republic.

Formerly the law provided that sessions of the legislature should commence on the first Monday of January of each even-numbered year. The last commenced on the first Monday of January, 1882. During that session a law was passed providing for a session on the first Mon-

day of January, 1883, and every two years thereafter. Under the previous law the sessions did not commence until fourteen months had elapsed after the election of the members, while under the last act but two months elapsed. Congress failed to appropriate to pay the expenses of a session last January, and unless an appropriation is made in December, and before the holiday recess, no session can be held in January next, nor until the first Monday of January, 1885, and then only by the members to be chosen next November. I deem it as most important that there should be a session next January, and by the members chosen last November. Action upon the school question ought not to be delayed. The Territory is without a penitentiary, and her convicts must be kept beyond her limits, and in some respects beyond her control, and at no inconsiderable expense. There is quite a number in confinement already and with continued vigor on the part of the authorities to suppress crime, the future promises large accessions. Much of the expense now incurred can be saved by the erection of a home prison. The Territory is without asylums for the insane and other unfortunates, although there is here the usual percentage of such persons. The judicial practice needs codification and simplification. The laws generally should be revised, and the machinery of government improved and systematized. The *personnel* of the legislators already chosen is exceptionally good, and I think there is a confident expectation on the part of the people, especially on the part of the more intelligent, that if a session is permitted beneficial results will be conferred upon the Territory by their action. I respectfully urge that Congress authorize a session, to commence on the first Monday of January next.

New Mexico is largely plastered with grants of land, real or pretended, made by the Spanish and Mexican Governments. By law these grants are segregated from the public domain, and must continue in a condition of practical mortmain until final action is taken to determine their validity. The claimants do nothing to develop or improve or pay taxes on them, and a satisfactory title cannot be acquired by others. In some cases the grants overlap, which leads to disputes and occasionally to acts of violence. Confirmations have been carelessly made, and it is generally believed that errors and frauds have been practiced and apparently legalized through want of knowledge of or attention to the subject. Grants have been confirmed of greater dimensions than the Spanish or Mexican laws seem to justify, and though mineral lands were not alienated in fee-simple by those governments, still confirmatory acts have been passed and patents issued, under which it is claimed that minerals pass to patentees. Success in securing confirmation of grants of a doubtful character so encouraged and emboldened the covetous that it is alleged the manufacture of grant papers became an occupation, and surveys have been so erroneously made as to lead to a belief that these grants are endowed with India-rubber qualities. No one will attempt to acquire any lands in the vicinity of these alleged grants for fear that the stretching process will be applied. Prospectors avoid the grants, because it is assumed that, in accordance with the practice in former confirmations, the minerals will pass to the claimants. Doubt and uncertainty seriously retard settlement and development. More than a third of a century has passed since this Territory was acquired, and still large numbers of the grants remain undisposed of. An early and final settlement of these questions would be a great service to this people.

The present method prescribed by law is intrinsically dilatory, and is not calculated to lead to intelligent and just conclusions. The United

States attorney is required to be present before the surveyor-general and contest the claims. Yet other and most onerous duties are imposed on him, which take up most of his time. The fact has been, and must necessarily be, that the initial investigation is practically *ex parte*. Senators and Representatives have great labors thrown upon them, and the questions being local and unusual, but little thought or investigation is given to them. Continued delay is the result, or if action is taken, it must be on the *ipse dixit* of interested parties.

The questions involved in these cases do not properly belong to the political department of Government, but are judicial in their nature. Proceedings to confirm before the established courts will be necessarily slow, especially when they must take their turn with the mass of other business. In my opinion Congress should create a special tribunal, in the nature of a commission, to hear and decide upon these claims. The power to summon witnesses and compel their attendance, and to order the production of documents, and order resurveys, should be conferred. All persons having claims to grants should be required to present them before the commission within one year from the time of organization, or the claims should be forever proscribed. When the decision is adverse to the United States, an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States should be direct and compulsory on law and fact, and optional with the claimant when adverse to him. Such cases should have a privileged hearing in the appellate court. By this method just results will be speedily attained, and a condition of uncertainty and perplexity removed.

The homestead and pre-emption laws were designed to distribute lands among the people, and to prevent land monopoly. In those localities where the great body of the land is productive of the necessaries of life, the intended result has been experienced. In this dry and mountainous country the contrary effect has been produced, and under the operation of the homestead and pre-emption laws the greatest land monopoly exists, and of the most objectionable character. Locations are made which embrace a spring, or extend along a stream, and the surrounding lands are valueless to any one but the locators of the water. Hence, the man who obtains 160 acres controls the usufruct of a vast tract without cost, and without paying any tax to support the local government. A cattle company, or an individual, may, by owning a few acres, have the occupancy of a tract as large as some of the States in the Union. If existing practices are permitted to continue, it will not be long before the cattle business of the Southwest will be in the hands of a few, the Government furnishing the lands gratuitously.

The Government recognizes equal right of usufruct to all citizens upon the public domain which is adapted to pasturage, and consequently there is no boundary established by right or by law between ranchmen. The courts cannot prescribe or define the limits of occupancy, and therefore when differences exist they must be arranged by an agreement among the parties or by price. Disorders not unfrequently arise and crimes result from these disputes, and as ranches become more numerous these evils will be increased. Ranchmen, as a rule, are sensible and good men. Yet, in accordance with the grasping spirit of human nature, they are disposed to absorb as much as possible. In comparatively few cases in this Territory will 160 acres yield a comfortable support for a family, and then only where the land is adapted to agriculture or fruit production. On an average it requires at least 10 acres per head to sustain cattle, horses, and mules; hence, considerable tracts are necessary in the stock business. It is supposed to be the policy of the Gov-

ernment to dispose of the public lands as soon as practicable, that they may belong to the people. Where the lands that have surface water, or on which it can be attained by sinking wells, are all taken up under the present laws, the balance will never be acquired by the citizens so long as they can have the use of it without cost or taxation. Monopoly will exist without benefit to the Government, and without contribution to the local revenues. It seems to me that it would be wise to change the laws applicable to this mountain region so that persons may acquire considerable tracts, varying in size according to circumstances. The people will sooner become the owners of all the lands, will improve them and develop their productiveness. These lands will then be made to contribute towards the support of local governments and of schools. Boundaries will be established by law, and the danger of disorders removed.

New Mexico has 122,000 square miles, and, as I think, 150,000 people, and every indication points to a large influx of immigrants and of capital. Her interests are various, and the condition, as in all new countries, is unsettled. There is a larger percentage of criminals in a pioneer region than in an old and organized community. In the last two years judicial business has rapidly increased, and it is certain that there will be much more of it in future. Though the present judges are able, industrious, and overworked, still the delays of the law are seriously felt in civil cases, and persons charged with crime remain without trial for long periods, which is an injustice to them, and deprives the community of the beneficial effect of speedy trials and prompt and certain punishment of the guilty.

In my opinion an additional judge is highly necessary for the Territory. There is an objection to the supreme court as now constituted, in the fact that one of the three judges has prejudged every case, and has a certain pride of opinion which renders him more resistful to the influence of argument than if the questions involved were entirely new and without interest to him. With four judges, the one who tried a case in the district court could be excluded from the supreme court when such case is tried therein, which would then be composed of three judges who would be without prejudice, and without interest to sustain their own decisions. I respectfully recommend that Congress make provision for the appointment of an additional judge, and that the law be changed relating to the constitution of the supreme court of the Territory so as to conform to the suggestion above made.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LIONEL A. SHELDON,
Governor of New Mexico.

Hon. HENRY M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF WYOMING.

WYOMING TERRITORY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Cheyenne, November 10, 1883.

SIR: Much of this report has been written with a view to providing the Interior Department with such information concerning Wyoming as is constantly sought after by men of various classes, such as the intending emigrant, the capitalist with an eye to investment, the invalid seeking a climate which may benefit him, and the statistician and public man. There have been embodied in the following pages, therefore, lists of territorial and county officers, as men competent to furnish information respecting their localities, or their offices and their records, to those who may wish to make inquiries by letter.

The plan of the report is, as nearly as possible, a record of fact. The facts themselves, when of a character requiring special facilities for observation or special training for accurate description, have been generally ascertained from those whose business it is to be conversant with the subject treated. The chapter on geology and mining has been made up from data given by the territorial geologist; the statistics relating to the live-stock interests of the Territory were obtained from the secretary of the Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association and other gentlemen prominently interested in the industry; the clerks of the counties have sent in the schedules and other data given under the names of the counties; the facts with respect to the climate are from the pen of one of the oldest-established physicians of Wyoming, and from the Signal Service officers.

WYOMING.

The following brief paragraphs contain a summary of the salient and comprehensive facts regarding Wyoming:

The Territory adjoins Utah and Colorado on their northern borders, Montana on its southern border, Dakota and Nebraska on their western borders, and Idaho and Utah on their eastern borders. Its area is nearly 100,000 square miles. It is one and a half times the size of New England.

Its population is about 35,000, more than one-half of which is in the towns on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, with its branches—the Oregon Short-Line and the Denver Pacific—the only railroad in Wyoming.

Stock raising is the chief industry, comparing with all others about as 90 per cent. to 10; $30,000,000 is invested in 800,000 head of cattle, and $2,800,000 in 750,000 head of sheep.

Capable men estimate the cultivable land of the Territory at 8,000,000 acres. As yet, however, farming is done on a limited scale, and no farm produce is shipped from the Territory.

The mean elevation of Wyoming is 6,400 feet above the sea-level. The Rocky Mountains traverse the Territory from the northwest to the southeast in irregular ranges. The general face of the country is mountainous, interspersed with extensive plains. In soils there are extremes, from desert lands to loams of the first quality.

The climate is remarkable. The air is pure, light, and dry. The average rainfall in Wyoming is not one-fourth that in the Mississippi River Basin; irrigation is therefore depended upon for the raising of crops. The winters are open; there are but few snow-storms, and the strong winds which form a feature of the climate usually clear away the fallen snow in a few days. The nights in summer are uniformly cool; the thermometer seldom marks above 90° in the day.

The precious and superior metals are found widely distributed over Wyoming. The mines are, however, not far developed as a rule, and the output of bullion is inconsiderable.

Gold has been found in the Wind River, Seminoe, Shoshone, Medicine Bow, Laramie, and other ranges of mountains.

Silver has been found in the Snowy range, at the sources of the Green River, in the mountains near Cummins City, in the hills on the Platte River above Fort Laramie, at Rawhide Buttes, and on the Running Water.

Copper is found at many places in the Medicine Bow, Seminoe, and Ferris Mountains, near Rawlins, in the Laramie range, at Hartville, Whalen Cañon, Rawhide, Running Water, and in numerous other districts. Mines have been developed with great promise at Silver Crown, Hartville, and Rawhide.

Iron occurs in the Laramie range north of Laramie City, at Rawlins, in the Seminoe Mountains, and elsewhere. As yet there have been no manufactures.

Graphite is found in the hills north of Laramie City and northwest of Fort Laramie.

Sulphur is found in large bodies south of Evanston.

Soda is in "lakes" near Laramie City, and in the Sweetwater Valley. In both localities the deposits are about to be utilized in manufactures.

Common salt of excellent quality is in the unorganized county of Crook, west of the Black Hills.

Magnesia is found near Rock Creek.

Fire-clay is found in many localities.

Mica is found in the mountains northwest of Fort Laramie and in Albany County.

Coal in vast quantities is found in almost every part of the Territory, the veins being from 4 to 40 feet in thickness. A great deal is taken out annually by the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Petroleum of the best lubricating kind is found in large quantities in the central part of the Territory.

Granites, marble, limestone, sandstone, and slate are found in great variety.

There are large rivers, with numerous tributaries, so distributed as to water nearly every section.

Over vast areas, the soils produce the most nutritious grasses, though there are considerable tracts of sandy lands, in most of which, however, cattle are grazed with profit.

[ore than one-fifth of the Territory is covered with timber, the growth ;hich, however, is in some portions scattering.

/ith the building of railroads, the surveys of which have in some ;s been begun and in others completed, it is certain that Wyo- g is about to enter upon a new era of progress. While advance has ı made in the past chiefly in connection with the construction of the on Pacific Railroad, through a part of the Territory probably the t attractive in material resources, and with live-stock grazing, the ;t rapid settling up of other parts with a large population, together ı a vast development of wealth, is confidently looked forward to ın railway facilities are opened to the oil, timber, soda, copper, gold silver, and farming districts of the interior.

GEOGRAPHY.

ST OF CITIES, TOWNS, CAMPS, FORTS, MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, AND MINING DIS- ICTS OF WYOMING; THEIR ELEVATION, AND AN INDEX TO THEIR LOCATION ON E MAP—A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY—PRINCIPAL CITIES D TOWNS.

he altitudes given in the following tables are from Gannett's Lists of vations. "U. P." signifies that the places named are on or near the on Pacific Railroad. The township and range given, one may refer to map and at once see the situation of any place. When a geographi- name occurs in the body of the report, reference may be made to the and then to the map, and a familiarity be gained with the geography Vyoming.

CITIES, TOWNS, CAMPS, AND FORTS.

Names.		Township.	Range.	Altitude.
				Feet.
›r	U. P.	14	65	6,035
ı	U. P.	14	118	7,809
	U. P.	16	120	6,820
ıtic City		29	99	7,666
l Springs		16	73	6,854
ır				6,300
· Creek	U. P.	18	99	6,675
: Butte	U. P.	18	100	6,548
er				4,325
er	U. P.	16	117	6,758
ı	U. P.	18	109	6,323
lo		51	82	
d	U. P.	13	70	7,808
Brown, old (Fort Washakie)		35	101	5,447
Brown				5,498
Stambaugh		29	99	7,767
Walbach		15	70	6,449
ın	U. P.	22	80	6,758
r	U. P.	17	115	6,530
ınne	U. P.	14	66	6,075
·nne Signal Bureau	U. P.	14	66	6,058
:h Buttes	U. P.	18	113	6,298
	U. P.	22	77	6,891
ır's Lake	U. P.	19	74	7,061
on	U. P.	20	92	7,026
	U. P.			6,878
Creek Agency, abandoned		20	75	5,000
's Gate		29	86	6,028
·t	U. P.	14	62	5,307
npment Meadows				8,171
ston	U. P.	15	120	6,870
ank		27	66	4,620
ore		21	90	6,885
Aspenhut, abandoned				7,630
Bridger		16	115	6,753
Fetterman		33	72	4,872
Halleck, abandoned				7,800

Names.	Township.	Range.	Altitude.
			Feet.
Fort Laramie	26	64	4,519
Fort Phil Kearney, abandoned	58	83	6,000
Fort Piney, abandoned			7,560
Fort Russell	14	67	6,456
Fort Sanders, abandoned U. P.	15	73	7,166
Fort Stambaugh, abandoned	29	99	7,684
Fort Steele U. P.	21	85	6,841
Gardiner's River Spring Yellowstone Park			6,100 to 6,500
Geyser Basin, Lower			7,250
Geyser Basin, Upper			7,400
Granite Cañon U. P.	13	69	7,327
Granger U. P.	19	111	6,252
Green River U. P.	18	107	6,124
Greenville U. P.			6,560
Hallville	19	101	6,590
Hampton	18	114	6,500
Harney U. P.			7,882
Hartville	28	66	4,700
Hazard U. P.	13	67	6,257
Hillsdale U. P.	14	63	5,626
Howell			7,090
Independence Rock	29	86	6,187
Jackson's Hole	29	88	6,000
Laramie City U. P.	16	73	7,143
Latham	18	74	6,900
Lander	33	99	
Lawrence			6,200
Leroy U. P.	16	117	7,100
Lookout U. P.	20	75	7,184
Marston	19	110	6,245
Medicine Bow U. P.	22	78	6,560
Miller			5,908
Millis	21	75	6,790
Miser U. P.			6,824
Mud Volcanoes Yellowstone Park			7,712
Otto U. P.	13	69	6,754
Pacific Springs			7,144
Percy U. P.	21	81	6,955
Piedmont U. P.	14	117	6,500
Pierre's Hole			6,515
Pine Bluff U. P.	14	60	6,400
Point of Rocks U. P.	20	101	5,061
Rawlins U. P.	21	87	6,730
Red Buttes U. P.	14	73	7,360
Red Desert U. P.	19	95	6,703
Rock Creek U. P.	22	75	6,702
Sand Creek	52	60	
Saint Mary's U. P.	22	83	6,265
Salt Wells U. P.	20	103	6,753
Separation U. P.	21	89	6,897
Sherman U. P.	14	71	8,269
Simpson U. P.			6,904
South Pass	29	100	7,857
Sulphur Springs Yellowstone Park			7,088
Sun Dance	51	63	
Sweetwater Bridge	28	101	7,000
Table Rock U. P.	19	97	6,881
Three Crossings			6,134
Walbach Springs	15	70	6,297
Wolcott's	33	75	6,800
Washakie U. P.	20	94	6,691
Wilcox	22	76	7,023
Wyoming City	17	74	7,086

TOWNS ON THE OREGON SHORT LINE.

Moxa	20	112	
Nutria	21	113	
Opal	21	114	
Waterfall	20	116	
Harris Fork	21	116	
Twin Creek	21	116	
Fossil	21	117	
Nugget	21	118	
Sage	21	119	
Beckwith	22	119	6,926
Cokeville	25	119	

MOUNTAINS.

Names.	Mountain range.	Altitude.
		Feet.
.....	.....	8,000 to 12,000
.....	.....	8,176
'eak	Seminoe	9,500
eak	Laramie	8,168
ock	Wind River	11,853
tain	Park	8,377
ak	...do	11,524
ne	Yellowstone	10,118
ain	Medicine Bow	11,511
tain	.....	9,704
Peak	Wind River	13,570
ampment	Park	11,003
'den	Téton	13,858
'stack	.....	7,689
.....	Black Hills	6,700
tain	Laramie	6,908
ak	...do	11,000
ange	.....	7,000 to 9,000
eak	Park	12,231
ow	.....	8,000 to 12,000
an	Téton	12,800
untain	Park	8,012
e, in Wyoming	.....	11,500
ntain	Owl Creek	9,136
.....	.....	8,878
spen	.....	8,688
net	Uintah	9,300
eak	.....	6,370
ain	.....	9,806
e	.....	7,872
ntain	.....	6,885
ntain	.....	10,046
's Peak	.....	7,722
eak	.....	9,077
ountains (highest)	.....	10,500
ntain	Park	9,758
e	Medicine Bow	9,722
ridan	.....	10,420
ele	Medicine Bow	7,771
t	.....	7,551
.....	Uintah Range	7,984
Needles	.....	12,253
shburn	.....	10,388
eak	Seminoe	9,000

RIVERS.

Names.	Altitude.	Names.	Altitude.
	Feet.	Yellowstone:	*Feet.*
source	7,527	Yellowstone Lake	7,788
Popo Agie	5,347	Top of Upper Falls (height of falls 140 feet)	7,693
Big Horn Range	3,534	Top of Lower Falls, (height of falls 397 feet	7,485
er:		Mouth of Tower Creek	6,207
en River City	6,130	Mouth of Gardner's River	5,360
te:		*Powder River:	
t Steele	6,800	* At Old Fort Reno	4,340
aramie	4,250	* Clear Fork, Powder River	4,560
y-five miles of Fort Laramie .	3,985	* Tongue River, average	3,500
er:		* Belle Fourche	3,736
.....	7,986		
ne Lake	7,870		
Lake	7,828		
n's Lake	6,806		

* From other authorities than Gannett's "Lists."

MINING DISTRICTS.

Names.	Mineral.	Township.	Range.
Laramie County, No. 4	Gold, silver, oil	45	63
Platte Cañon, No. 7	Copper, silver	29	66
Silver Crown, No. 8	Copper	15	70
Bromell, No. 9	Gold, silver	13	77
Douglas Creek, No. 5	Gold	14	79
Centennial, No. 10	do	15	78
Rawlins, No. 1	Copper, iron, coal	21	87
Seminoe, No. 6	Gold	26	85
Lewiston	do	29	101
Natrona, No. 2	Oil	31	84
Laramie Peak	Silver	27	70
Clarke's Fork	Gold	57	105
Rawhide, No. 11	Copper	30	64
Hurricane			
Sand Creek			

The following table is made up from the tables of hypsometric areas and mean heights contained in the Lists of Elevations of Henry Gannett, M. E.:

WYOMING.

	Square miles.
Area between 3,000 and 4,000 feet	3,000
Area between 4,000 and 5,000 feet	19,000
Area between 5,000 and 6,000 feet	20,000
Area between 6,000 and 7,000 feet	24,000
Area between 7,000 and 8,000 feet	17,000
Area between 8,000 and 9,000 feet	7,200
Area between 9,000 and 10,000 feet	4,300
Area between 10,000 and 11,000 feet	2,300
Area between 11,000 and 12,000 feet	900
Area between 12,000 and 13,000 feet	100
Total number of square miles in Wyoming	97,800

The mean height of Wyoming above the sea level is 6,400 feet.

The geography of Wyoming was so well described by Governor Hoyt, in his reports of 1878 and 1881, that his chapter on the subject is reproduced herewith:

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The Territory of Wyoming embraces all that portion of the United States lying between the forty-first and forty-fifth parallels of latitude and between the one hundred and fourth and the one hundred and eleventh meridians of longitude west from Greenwich. It has an area of very nearly 100,000 square miles (more exactly speaking, 97,883)—as great as the areas of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey combined, or more than one and a half times as great as that of all New England. Geographically speaking, it is a region of plains and mountains in alternation, with numerous streams of water traversing it in every direction.

While the eastern portion belongs to that vast division of the West known as the Plains, being a continuation of the plains of Nebraska, much the larger proportion, indeed nine-tenths of the whole area, lies within the Rocky Mountain region. This, however, conveys a very incorrect idea of the geographical features of the Territory. For, strictly speaking, the whole Territory is a region of vast plains, relieved by numerous broken and detached ranges and spurs of mountains.

Commencing at the southeast corner—the part first touched by the Pacific Railway—we first encounter the Laramie Range, which extends in a northwesterly course nearly 200 miles. It is this range of mountains that is crossed by the Union Pacific Railroad at an elevation of 8,242 feet, and which has its culmination in Laramie Peak, near its northern extremity. Its width, with straggling flanks and spurs, varies from 15 miles to 40.

Proceeding westward along the southern boundary, after crossing the southern portion of Laramie Plains, we next come to the Medicine Bow Mountains, which project into Wyoming about 50 miles and have a lateral extent about half as great. Crossing the valley of the North Platte, which with its little tributaries occupies a breadth of 10 or 15 miles, we come now to the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, so called—a chain consisting of an almost continuous, but, nevertheless, broken, series of ranges

extending thence through Wyoming in a northwesterly direction into Montana and the British possessions. Straggling portions of these mountains are interrupted by streams of water, some of which are tributary to the Platte and flow eastward, finding their final outlet in the Gulf of Mexico, while others are tributaries of Green River and flow westward and southward into the Colorado, and finally into the Pacific Ocean. Beyond the broad valleys of Green River, which has a southeasterly course through the southwestern portion of the Territory and crosses the Colorado line exactly where that State corners on Wyoming and Utah, five degrees of longitude west from the eastern boundary of Wyoming, we touch the northern edge of the Uintah Mountains and the Bear River Mountains, which also lie mainly in Utah but extend northwesterly into Idaho.

Returning now to the western base of the Laramie Range, and tracing a course westward and north of the forty-second parallel, after crossing the Laramie Plains, nearly 100 miles in breadth, an east and west range of mountains is found, which, constituting the southern wall of the Sweetwater Valley, deserves to be called the Sweetwater Mountains but which, in fact, bears several names, to wit, Sweetwater, Seminoe, and Ferris. They are not more than 3 to 15 miles in breadth from north to south, including the elevated plateaus between their scattered spurs; but in length they stretch across three degrees of longitude. Beyond their western extremity is an open and somewhat broken country, 60 to 70 miles across, being the valley of Green River. West of this, and bounding it, are the Wasatch Mountains, part of an extensive north and south range, belonging mainly to Idaho, but lapping over upon the western border of Wyoming perhaps 40 miles for a distance north and south of over 100 miles.

Returning again to the eastern boundary and sweeping across the remaining portion of the Territory even to the northern boundary, we find, first, the Black Hills, about one-third of which lie on the Wyoming side of the Dakota line, and, together with the Little Missouri and the Wolf Mountains, both of which are north and south ranges of high hills, occupy much of the northeastern corner of the Territory. Passing westward over the beautiful valleys watered by the Powder and its tributaries, occupying a breadth of 50 to 100 miles, we come to that magnificent range the Big Horn Mountains, a range 30 to 50 miles in breadth and having a length of nearly 150 miles in Wyoming. Beyond flows the Big Horn River, having a course nearly due north in general terms, and, with its tributaries from the west, occupying a north and south basin 50 to 100 miles in width. Beyond and southwest of this belt are found the Owl Creek, Rattlesnake, and Wind River Mountains; the last-named being the most extensive, and having a direction southeast and northwest corresponding to that of the Rocky Mountains in general, of whose main chain it forms a part, and extending from near the western end of the Sweetwater Range a distance of some 200 miles into the Yellowstone National Park. West of this lie the upper basins of the Green and Snake Rivers; the two being separated by short east and west spurs known as the Gros Ventres and the Wyoming Mountains, connecting the Wind River Range with the Wasatch, already referred to as constituting for about 100 miles the western wall of the Territory.

It will appear from this general description of the position, course, and extent of mountain ranges, that they are widely distributed over the Territory, leaving large areas of valley and plain.

As the plains themselves have an average elevation of about 6,000 feet above sea-level, it may be inferred that many of the higher peaks have a great elevation. * * *

The Territory is thus, in general terms, a vast expanse of undulating plains, rising, some very gradually and others abruptly and irregularly, into mountain ranges having a northwesterly and southeasterly course, and marked here and there by elevated spines and lofty peaks, the intervening lower levels being broadly grooved or deeply furrowed in every possible direction by many important rivers with their numberless tributaries.

Viewing the Territory still more broadly, we find lying within its east and west boundaries portions of some important ranges of the Rocky Mountains, all having the same general direction, to wit: first, the Black Hills, in the northeast corner—which, however, requires some license of speech to call it a range, as it is rather a cluster of low mountains sloping down to the southward into the upland of Northwestern Nebraska, and cut off on the north by the plains and valleys intervening between the Little Missouri and the Powder Rivers, although resumed again under the name of Powder Mountains; secondly, the range made up with like important interruptions, of the Laramie and Big Horn Ranges; thirdly, the broken and scattered mountains known as Snow, Elk, Seminoe, and Rattlesnake, which, taken together, have the same general course; and fourthly, the range composed of the Wind River, Sweetwater, and Sierra Madre Mountains, and constituting the backbone of the great Rocky Mountain range in general.

The Bear River Mountains, lying on the western side of the Territory, with the Tetons, farther north and lying on the very boundary, might almost be said to form a fifth range parallel were it not that they have a more north and south

run into the main range last above mentioned, thus becoming a spur thereof rather than a range proper.

Between these five ranges there are broad expanses of plains, valleys, and basins, not wholly continuous in all cases, but nearly so, since only the second and third intervals are interrupted by transverse spurs of any importance. The first interval, west and southwest of the Black Hills, is 75 to 100 miles in width; consisting of a plains country to the southward, with the Platte, Cheyenne, Belle Fourche, and Ponca Rivers crossing it, but with broken elevations, known as the Wolf and Panther Mountains, at its northern extremity.

The second interval consists of the Laramie Plains, the plains at the head of Powder River, and a broad region considerably broken, but traversed by many streams immediately west of the Big Horn range.

The open region next west is more narrow and more interrupted by mountain spurs and scattering elevations than any of the rest. Still, at the headwaters of the North Platte, the Sweetwater, Beaver, and Wind Rivers there are large areas of fine open country.

The interval between the Wind River, Sweetwater, and Sierra Madre Mountains (northern extension of the Medicine Bow of Colorado and Wyoming) on the east and the Bear and Wasatch Mountains on the west is wedge-shaped, being over a hundred miles in width at the southern boundary of the Territory, or rather at the base of the Uinta Mountains, which form that boundary, and ending in a blunt point at the southern boundary of the Yellowstone National Park. With the exception of this northern extremity, which embraces the headwaters of the Snake River and its branches, the entire region is traversed by the Green River and its numerous tributaries.

WATERS OF WYOMING.

Perhaps no other portion of the United States west of the Missouri River is so well watered. Being not only a portion of the continental divide, and hence a grand water-shed, sending many streams both eastward and westward, the Territory incloses many minor sheds affording drainage in every other direction. Thus the central, middle-eastern, and southeastern portions are remarkably watered and drained by the North Platte and its great affluents, the Big and Little Laramie and the Sweetwater, with their numberless branches, waters which at length, after flowing first in a northerly, then northeasterly, then southeasterly course, finally make their way into the Missouri through Southeastern Nebraska; Northeastern Wyoming, by the Forks of the Cheyenne, which, embracing the Black Hills, empty into the Missouri within the Territory of Dakota, and by the Powder, with its many branches flowing northeastward into the Yellowstone; the middle-northern and northwestern portions, by the Tongue, Big Horn, Yellowstone, and Snake, which make their way through the Missouri and Columbia into the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, respectively; the southwestern portions, by the Green and Bear Rivers, the former emptying into the Gulf of California, and the latter into the Great Salt Lake of Utah.

The rivers which are at once the largest and most important, as watering very large areas, are the North Platte, Powder, Green, and Big Horn.

The North Platte has its source in the North Park of Wyoming and Colorado. It flows northward nearly 150 miles, to where it receives another considerable stream, the Sweetwater, whose origin is in the Wind River Mountains, and whence, by a grand curve, it sweeps northward around the head of the Laramie Range past Fort Fetterman, and thence in a southeasterly course to Fort Laramie, where it is increased by the quite large and beautiful Laramie (also from the mountains of Colorado), and finally passes out into Nebraska. Its entire length in Wyoming cannot be less than 400 miles, and, besides the large tributaries above named, it receives scores of beautiful little streams from either side, the whole system watering an area but little less than one-fourth of the whole Territory. The Platte and all its branches are remarkably clear and sweet waters.

The Green, although a very considerable river, with a deep and strong current, has fewer important branches, and waters an area not more than half as large. Still, with the help of Bear River and the Snake, it drains and supplies the southwestern one-sixth of the Territory. The streams here mentioned are of good water, but one or two of the small streams which flow into the Green are strongly alkaline; Bitter Creek (through whose valley the railway passes for a considerable distance) notably so.

It should be remarked before passing, however, that the channel of the Green is so much lower than the great body of the lands on either side that the area which can be watered by it is less than might be supposed—less than I had myself supposed prior to somewhat extended observation.

The Big Horn is a splendid river. It is formed at its head by the Wind, Little Wind, and Popo-Agie, and many lesser streams which flow out of the Wind River Mountains, and all of which are remarkably sweet water. Farther down to the

northward it receives, on the east side, from the Big Horn Mountains, Badwater, Painted Rock Creek, Shell Creek, and the Little Horn; on the western side, and from the Shoshone Mountains and the Yellowstone National Park, the Owl Creek, Gray Bull, and Stinkingwater. The entire area thus watered is perhaps one-eighth to one-sixth of the whole.

The Powder River has its origin in the southern extremity of the Big Horn Mountains and in the highlands which divide its headwaters from the little streams emptying into the North Platte above Fort Fetterman, receiving as affluents from the west Willow Creek, Dry Fork, Crazy Woman, and Lodge Pole. Being closely flanked by mountains on the east, it receives no streams from that side.

CITIES AND TOWNS.—The principal cities and towns of Wyoming are as follows:

Laramie County.— Cheyenne, the capital of the Territory, has a population that is estimated as between 5,000 and 6,000. The stockmen of the Territory make it their headquarters, and many of them have built handsome residences in the city. It is also the business center of Wyoming, a large wholesale trade being conducted with the range country. It is the terminus of the two main divisions of the Union Pacific Railroad and the junction of the Union Pacific and Denver Pacific Railroads. Cheyenne has a handsome opera house, substantial school and county buildings, good hotels, compactly built business streets, and a thorough system of water supply. The city is lighted with the electric light, both of the arc and incandescent systems. It has a telephone exchange well patronized, and two morning daily papers, each issuing a weekly edition. In the two years just past, improvements have been made in Cheyenne that are estimated to have cost a million of dollars.

Hartville, Fairbank, and Millersburg are small towns on the North Platte River. They owe their existence mainly to the copper mines of the locality, and population rises and falls with seasons of briskness or dullness at the mines.

Sun Dance and Sand Creek are small farming settlements in the as yet unorganized county of Crook. Sun Dance has, with its neighboring farms, a population of 300 to 400; Sand Creek has a smaller population.

Albany County.—Laramie City is the county town and the center of trade for the Laramie Plains. Its population is about 4,000. The Union Pacific Railroad operates large rolling-mills in Laramie, and is now building works for the preparation of soda for the market. Laramie City has a daily newspaper, the managers of which issue also a weekly edition, and a weekly newspaper. The city is situated on the banks of the Laramie River, by which it is well watered. It has many comfortable homes and some fine business blocks.

Cummins City is a mining town, the population in 1882, as indicated by its vote, being about 300.

Sherman, the highest point on the Union Pacific, is a railroad town, with about 200 people.

Carbon County.—Rawlins, the county town, has a population of about 1,500. Rawlins has a tri-weekly newspaper, railroad shops, several banks, good public buildings, and is improving rapidly.

Carbon is a Union Pacific Railroad mining town, sometimes having as many as 500 miners engaged at mining coal.

Warm Springs is a small settlement, the center of about 250 people.

Sweetwater County.—Green River City, situated on the Green River, which is at this point about 75 yards in width, has a population of 800 to 1,000. It has a weekly newspaper.

Rock Springs, a coal-mining town on the Union Pacific, has a popu-

lation dependent upon the employment given by the railroad. Sometimes it reaches 800.

Lander City, in the Wind River Valley, more than 100 miles north of the railroad, is the center of a population of about 500. It is a farming settlement.

Uinta County.—Evanston, the county town, has a population of 1,500. There are coal mines in the vicinity, and some progress is being made in agriculture in the neighborhood. Evanston has a weekly newspaper, several banks, and fine churches and public buildings. To the north and west is a farming country.

Almy is a mining town, where coal is got out for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Johnson County.—Buffalo, the county town, has been built up within the past two years. It has a population approaching 500 and is making rapid strides in improvement.

CLIMATE.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CLIMATE OF WYOMING—TABLES OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN A SERIES OF YEARS.

CLIMATE.—The following lucid explanation of the causes which govern the climate of Wyoming, with a description of the climate and its effect upon various diseases, is taken, by permission, from the writings of Dr. George W. Corey, of Cheyenne:

Although a great deal has been said in late years in a desultory way about the climate of the Rocky Mountain regions, the subject is probably less understood than almost any other, in reference to this country. The climate of these highlands is entirely unlike that of the States east of the Missouri River or that of the Pacific coast west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Those regions are designated as having marine climates, being more fully under the influence of the great oceans than are the interior highlands, which are designated as having a continental climate. If these highlands, with their present latitude and altitude, were subject to the same climatic influences as the Atlantic coast of the continent, or the same as the Mississippi basin east of the Mississippi River, four-fifths of this important division of the country would be uninhabitable on account of the rigor of the climate. But the influence of the great elevation of these regions, and even the high latitudes of portions of them, is overcome by other influences, as we shall see, making them not only habitable, but giving them a climate extremely healthful and pleasant, more so than that of the Atlantic coast of the continent at the sea level, in the same latitudes. It is a fact well understood that degrees of latitude, or the distance of any given region from the equator, does not absolutely control its temperature, nor the other physical conditions that go to make up its climate. The western coasts of the continent in the northern hemisphere are found to be warmer than the eastern. This fact is due to the influence of the atmospheric currents, and the thermal currents of the great oceans in distributing the heat of the tropics to these shores. The most remarkable example of the difference in the temperature between the eastern and western shores of the continents in the same latitude is found between North America and Europe. The difference between Eastern Asia and western North America is also very great.

The whole of Europe may be said to be in high latitudes. Madrid, in Spain, is a little north of New York City, and with a very slight exception the whole of Italy is north of the latitude of Philadelphia. Still, the climate of Europe is very mild, compared with that of other portions of the globe in the same latitudes. This tempering of the winds, and this mild climate of Europe, is due to the influence of the Gulf Stream coming in from the heated regions of the tropics, whose vast flow of thermal waters constantly leave its western shores.

The surface of Europe gradually rises from its western coast until we reach the bases of the mountain ranges of the interior. The soft balmy winds heated by the Gulf Stream and laden with moisture pass over the whole surface. Influences exactly similar to this prevail upon the western coast of our continent in a less marked but very considerable degree. The great equatorial current of the North Pacific Ocean—the Kuro Sivo, or Black Water, of Japan—is analogous to the Gulf Stream of the

Atlantic. The warm waters and warm humid winds of this vast tropical stream, constantly coming in upon the western coast of our continent, give it a mild, equable climate. To what extent this warm breath of the tropics influences the mountain regions, and the great plains in the interior of the continent, we shall attempt to show. The effect of this great tropical current of the Pacific Ocean upon our western coast is, however, modified by conditions not met with on the western coast of Europe. Most important of these, and more important than all others, are the mountain ranges along our western coast. The Coast range, so called, is low and of no consequence. The Sierra Nevada range is by far the most lofty and rugged, having but few passes, and those very high. It extends through nearly the whole length of the State of California. Its western slope is covered to a height of 8,000 feet by a dense forest, which is succeeded by naked granite and perpetual snow. It shuts off most perfectly the mild climate of the coast from the interior. East of this mighty wall, through the central portions of the State of Nevada, from the mud lakes of the north through the Humboldt desert and the great salt valley which extends to the south line of the State, and on south to Death Valley, in California, this whole region is extremely arid and barren. The small amount of moisture that surmounts the lofty crests of these mountains does so from January to May each year—during the rainy season of California, and during which time all the rains of this region fall—5 to 10 inches annually. At about the fortieth parallel of north latitude the influence of the Japanese current begins to be felt. This fact is evinced by the rapid increase of the rainfall of the immediate coast, as we advance to the north from San Francisco. It is also evinced by the fact that all along the coast, as far north as Victoria, the annual temperature is only a trifle lower than that of San Francisco.

The tropical winds accompany the Japanese current many thousands of miles; and as they approach the land their temperature is so rapidly lowered that vast quantities of rain are precipitated upon the immediate coast, the average amount at Astoria for a single year being equal to a sheet of water 7 feet 2¼ inches deep. These warm winds passing over the great plateau, through its valleys, along its mountain flanks, across the comparatively low and broken rocky range in Montana and Wyoming, and out upon the great plains, give these vast highlands a climate not only habitable but extremely salubrious and pleasant.

Being centrally located in the mountain and plains region of which we have spoken, and north of the isothermal line of 52°, Wyoming will require little special attention on the subject of her climate further than what has already been said. The great South Pass, situated near the western boundary of the Territory, about equally distant from its north and south boundaries, has a very decided influence on the climate of the interior of Wyoming. The valley of the Sweetwater and the extensive basin of the North Platte are very fully influenced by the warm winds from the Pacific coast. * * * There are no other peculiarities in reference to the climate of Wyoming worthy of mention, except it be the increased rainfall in the Black Hills.

Clouds approaching them have their temperature lowered, and a very considerable greater rainfall occurs here than on the surrounding plain, 20 to 25 inches falling annually. The same conditions obtain in the Big Horn Mountains and the Wolf Mountains, where very extensive forests of pine are found. * * *

The most striking peculiarities of this (Wyoming's) climate are the extreme dryness of the atmosphere and the great daily range of temperature. The season of greatest relative humidity is from October to April, and again from April to October is the season of least relative humidity; the atmosphere of July being the driest of the whole year. The greatest daily ranges of temperature occur during the season of the driest atmosphere.

These climatic conditions seem to have a controlling influence upon disease, catarrhal affections prevailing most during seasons of greatest humidity of the atmosphere, while diseases of the bowels, such as diarrhea and dysentery, prevail while the air is driest and the greatest daily ranges of temperature occur. Catarrh, or, as it is popularly called, cold, is the most common disease here, as it is everywhere in this latitude. When special regions of the air passages are attacked the disease is designated accordingly; cold in the head, or coryza, quinsy, or tonsillitis, laryngitis, or bronchitis. Quinsy is very prevalent and embraces much the larger proportion of all the cases of sore throat. While catarrhal affections of the upper portions of the air passages are extremely common, inflammatory diseases of the lungs, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, or lung fever, and pleurisy are extremely rare. Intermittent fever, or ague, never occurs here except in persons who have lately arrived in the country from malarious districts either east or west. There is, however, a species of remittent fever, called mountain fever, which is indigenous and is a very severe disease. It prevails most in autumn and early winter following dry summers, but may occur at any season of the year. Some physicians report a great many cases of this disease which are simply bilious attacks and have no resemblance to the "mountain fever" whatever. Biliousness, or "bilious attacks," are extremely common and prevail most during the spring and summer months and are speedily cured by remedies that promote

the action of the liver. Typhoid fever occurs but rarely. Rheumatism and neuralgia are not very common, and seem to prevail epidemically; more cases of rheumatism have occurred in this place (Cheyenne) during the last year than occurred in eight years before. Childbed fever occurs rarely, and mothers recover from confinement rapidly and successfully, while children born here are extremely fine, well developed, and healthy.

The disease that is most fatal among children in Wyoming is a species of brain affection. Many children are born here with very high-strung, irritable, nervous organizations; seem quite healthy at first, grow unusually well, and are extremely precocious. They are often quite fleshy, but are noticed to have a bloodless, pearly-white skin, with large, finely-formed, but unnatural-shaped, heads. Such children seldom live through their second year. Some of this class of children, however, recover from the most severe attacks of sickness, showing that remarkable tenacity of life sometimes possessed by children, and continue to grow and thrive in spite of the disease and the predictions of the doctors. Diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera-infantum, while they occur here among children, have never proven to be such severe scourges as they frequently do in the regions east of the Missouri.

If we were called upon to select a climate well calculated to benefit invalids suffering from any particular malady, it would seem the most natural thing in the world for us to select a region where that particular malady, or the class of diseases to which it belonged, were least prevalent, and where climatic conditions prevailed best calculated to prevent its occurrence. The climate of North America is rough and harsh compared with that of Europe, notably so on account of its sudden changes and great fluctuations of temperature in short spaces of time. The opinion has long prevailed that severe and sudden changes of temperature played a most important part in the production of diseases of the lungs, especially bronchial catarrh and other milder diseases of the air passages. Such, however, is found not to be the case, unless these sudden changes are accompanied by great relative humidity of the atmosphere. The great daily oscillations of temperature are more than counterbalanced by the dryness of the atmosphere and other climatic conditions that exist here. Just what it is that makes up these other conditions it may be difficult to say. It may be an excessive amount of electricity. It may be ozone, or an increased amount of oxygen, or diminished pressure of the atmosphere. It may be found in the perfect freedom of the atmosphere from noxious vapors of the lower altitudes, or the clear, pure, unobstructed light of the sun. It may be found in that antiseptic property which is known to exist in the air of these regions, that heals wounds rapidly and prevents the flesh of slain animals, when exposed in the open air, from rapid decay. It may be any one or, as we suspect, all these combined that produce tonic air. * * * We are of the opinion that the influence of this mountain air upon the lungs, directly or locally, is not as important as the profound change it produces upon the whole system during the process of acclimation, giving new life and new energy to constitutions that appeared to be shattered and broken down. It acts as a slow and gentle stimulant and tonic to the nervous system—the center of life—and through it upon all the functions of the body. We are not to be understood as saying that this climate produces this effect in every case. This is the rule, to which, however, there are some exceptions.

Chronic nasal catarrh is an extremely common disease in these dry regions. Persons afflicted with it coming here from the east are about as often made worse as better. The evaporation from the surfaces of the mucous membranes of the nose, caused by the currents of dry air passing in over them at every respiration, keeps them on a constant strain to secrete moisture sufficient to lubricate their surfaces, and an extremely unpleasant feeling of dryness in the nose is experienced by newcomers for some time on this account. This form of catarrh is a very manageable disease except when it attacks persons of feeble constitution. Chronic laryngitis and bronchitis are speedily cured by residence, unless they exist as complications of pulmonary consumption.

It may be said of these regions that they are the paradise of asthmatics. An uncomplicated case of asthma was never seen here that was not either cured or very much benefited by a residence in these regions. Hundreds of the very worst cases have come to Wyoming, both from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and the longer they reside here the freer they become from the disease. Persons of advanced age are as uniformly benefited as those that are younger. * * *

For all persons who are predisposed to consumption these regions offer a more certain lease of life than any other on this continent. Persons whose habits of life do not allow or compel them to fully expand their lungs in a pure atmosphere; pale, thin, bloodless clerks, or those of sedentary habits, with hacking coughs; nervous and dyspeptic persons; children with narrow, stooping shoulders, flat breasts, and impaired digestion—all these should seek the mountains, if possible. The light air of these elevated regions necessitates full breathing. Every nook and corner of the lungs is forced into activity. The chest becomes full and round, the stooping shoulders

straighten up, the breathing capacity becomes greater, the blood flows more rapidly and freely through the lungs, and is more perfectly purified and aerated.

As a rule, hemorrhage from the lungs is the first occurrence that fully settles the question in the minds of the patient and his friends as to the true nature of his disease. It is looked upon as a symptom of seated consumption. We have seen a great many persons who, frightened by this occurrence in their cases, have left homes in the East and came here at once, and at least nine out of ten of them have been benefited. We should then, as a rule, advise all persons, as soon as hemorrhage from the lungs has occurred, to come to the mountains as soon as convenient, say within a month. There are, of course, some exceptions to this rule, such as extremely acute cases, where inflamation and rapid softening and breaking down of the lungs is followed in a short time by death. After softening of tubercular deposits in the lungs, except in cases where these deposits are of extremely limited extent, the sufferer should not be brought to these elevated regions, as he will only hasten the fatal termination by so doing.

As a rule, persons suffering from organic disease of the heart, like those in the advanced stages of consumption, should avoid these high lands and remain nearer the sea level. Chronic diseases peculiar to females are usually made worse by a residence here, unless they exist as a complication of pulmonary disease.

Those suffering from general debility or nervous dyspepsia are almost certain to be cured by a residence here for a sufficient length of time to become acclimated.

Persons of an excessively nervous temperament find that they cannot live comfortably in the altitudes of Southern Wyoming for a serious of years. The electric conditions of the atmosphere affect them injuriously. After a year or two of residence here, a visit to a less altitude is necessary. During the calm and salubrious weather of the summer months such persons will most likely be stimulated and benefited, but the winter months "wear them out."

Signal-Service tables.—As indicating the climate of Wyoming, the following tables, compiled mostly by Sergeant Edgar McGovern (excepting those of Fort Laramie) will prove valuable:

Table of meteorological observations taken at Fort Laramie for a period of five years, extending from January 1, 1855, *to December* 31, 1859, *inclusive.*

[Latitude, 42.12; longitude, 104.31; altitude, 4,519.]

Months and seasons.	Thermometer.				Weather.		Rain and snow.		Amount in inches.
	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	
1855.					*Days.*	*Days.*	*Days.*	*Days.*	
January	35.85	64	2	62	.....	.....	0	1	.04
February	20.01	63	−6	69	.....	.....	2	7	1.08
March	36.41	68	0	68	.....	.....	2	6	1.41
April	52.94	80	26	54	.....	.....	2	0	.65
May	59.82	83	35	48	.....	.....	8	0	2.79
June	69.44	94	48	46	.....	.....	5	0	3.25
July	72.40	92	54	38	27	4	10	0	1.45
August	72.93	89	54	35	20	11	10	0	2.93
September	69.00	88	51	37	18	12	9	0	3.39
October	55.04	82	33	49	21	10	2	1	.62
November	40.34	64	14	50	18	12	1	4	.18
December	21.67	55	−24	79	16	15	1	6	1.20
Spring	49.72	83	48	36	.....	.....	12	6	4.85
Summer	71.61	94	48	46	.....	.....	25	0	7.62
Autumn	54.79	88	33	55	57	34	21	5	4.19
Winter	28.84	64	−24	88	.....	.....	3	14	2.32
Year	51.24	92	−24	116	.....	.....	61	25	18.99
1856.									
January	19.08	42	−7	49	22	9	0	4	.55
February	30.29	60	−5	65	17	12	0	5	.45
March	39.06	70	1	69	16	15	6	2	1.75
April	53.06	78	31	47	15	15	2	3	.34
May	60.89	86	35	51	16	15	7	4	3.51
June	74.94	102	57	45	23	7	8	0	.82
July	76.56	104	56	48	20	11	10	0	4.15
August	71.98	98	54	44	19	12	4	0	2.52
September	59.29	94	31	62	21	9	2	0	.23
October	50.75	86	26	60	18	13	0	3	.29
November	31.65	60	−3	63	21	9	1	3	
December	22.71	55	−9	64	14	17	0	1	

Table of meteorological observations taken at Fort Laramie, &c.—Continued.

[Latitude, 42.12; longitude, 104.31; altitude, 4,519.]

Months and seasons.	Thermometer.				Weather.		Rain and snow.		Amount in inches.
	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	
1856.					*Days.*	*Days.*	*Days.*	*Days.*	
Spring	51.00	86	1	85	47	45	15	9	4.00
Summer	74.49	104	54	50	62	30	22	0	7.52
Autumn	47.23	94	— 3	97	60	32	3	6	.73
Winter	24.03	60	— 9	69	53	38	0	12	1.17
Year	49.19	104	— 9	113	222	144	40	27	15.62
1857.									
January	24.86	56	—14	70	11	20	1	5	.33
February	32.93	66	—11	77	15	13	0	4	.53
March	40.93	68	7	61	20	11	0	0	0
April	40.81	71	5	66	14	16	0	4	.07
May	53.72	83	33	50	16	15	0	0	1.45
June	65.55	90	46	44	25	5	6	0	2.13
July	75.63	98	58	40	27	4	2	0	.04
August	73.47	97	56	41	26	5	3	0	1.87
September	64.74	87	45	42	26	4	4	0	.10
October	55.36	74	31	43	25	6	2	1	1.53
November	33.63	63	1	62	27	3	0	2	.05
December	30.15	48	0	48	26	5	0	4	.06
Spring	51.11	83	5	78	50	42	0	4	1.53
Summer	71.55	98	46	52	78	14	11	0	2.03
Autumn	51.24	87	1	86	78	13	6	3	1.03
Winter	29.31	66	—14	80	52	38	1	13	.92
Year	50.80	98	—14	112	257	108	18	20	6.15
1858.									
January	32.59	52	5	47	29	2	0	0	0
February	27.87	63	—15	78	23	5	0	4	.02
March	41.45	74	— 3	77	28	3	0	1	.02
April	49.46	89	28	61	21	9	1	2	.00
May	50.92	82	23	59	23	8	3	1	1.13
June	70.12	89	47	42	29	1	2	0	.80
July	72.93	91	59	32	26	5	8	0	1.14
August	70.67	91	51	40	22	9	7	0	1.51
September	60.38	88	33	55	24	6	2	0	.70
October	45.64	87	25	62	20	11	3	1	1.42
November	33.82	57	3	54	17	13	2	6	.32
December	26.02	57	—29	86	18	13	0	3	.45
Spring	47.27	89	— 3	92	72	20	4	4	1.23
Summer	71.24	91	32	59	77	15	17	0	3.75
Autumn	49.95	88	54	34	61	30	7	7	2.45
Winter	28.83	63	—29	92	70	20	0	7	.47
Year	49.32	91	—29	120	280	85	28	18	7.90
1859.									
January	29.60	62	1	61	22	9	0	1	.01
February	33.16	56	—14	70	20	8	0	0	0
March	37.07	66	17	49	19	12	0	0	0
April	42.51	70	14	56	13	17	4	6	.13
May	56.03	85	31	54	19	12	6	2	2.11
June	72.89	92	49	43	22	8	1	0	.03
July	79.94	100	59	41	19	12	6	0	1.23
August	73.04	93	58	35	18	13	4	0	.57
September	56.74	91	38	53	15	15	5	0	.49
October	54.41	87	23	64	28	3	0	2	.22
November	34.46	79	— 7	86	15	15	1	5	1.12
December	21.98	51	—22	73	14	17	0	8	.20
Spring	45.20	85	14	71	51	41	10	8	2.29
Summer	75.29	100	49	51	59	33	11	0	1.93
Autumn	48.54	91	— 7	98	58	33	6	7	1.33
Winter	28.23	62	—22	84	56	34	0	9	.21
Year	49.31	100	1	89	223	142	27	16	6.26

Statement showing mean barometer, maximum, minimum, and mean temperature, amount of rainfall, and prevailing direction of the wind, for each month, at Cheyenne, Wyo., from January 1, 1872, *to August* 31, 1883, *inclusive.*

Year.	Month.	Barometer.	Thermometer.			Amount of rainfall.	Prevailing direction of wind.	Max. velocity per hour.
			Mean.	Max.	Min.			
			°	°	°	*Inches.*		*Miles.*
1872	January	29.929	26.6	.....	.....	.02	NW.	
	February	29.859	30.9	.....	.....	.27	W.	
	March	29.917	33.0	.....	.....	.38	NW.	
	April	29.876	38.3	.....	.....	1.61	W.	
	May	29.990	52.0	.....	.....	1.99	N.	
	June	30.041	61.5	.....	.....	1.84	W.	
	July	30.098	64.5	.....	.....	3.90	W.	
	August	30.116	65.1	.....	.....	2.05	W.	
	September	30.038	55.6	.....	.....	1.03	NW.	
	October	30.048	45.2	.....	.....	.33	NW.	
	November	29.950	28.2	69	— 7	.03	W.	
	December	29.914	23.4	56	—14	.03	W.	
1873	January	29.831	24.6	55	—17	.03	NW.	
	February	29.778	25.0	51	— 8	.02	W.	
	March	29.912	39.7	65	3	.38	W.	
	April	29.910	34.4	72	3	.92	NW.	
	May	29.854	49.2	81	25	2.41	W.	
	June	29.996	69.5	94	39	1.77	W.	
	July	30.089	69.7	94	43	1.10	S.	
	August	30.112	69.2	90	47	2.07	W.	
	September	30.051	55.9	83	28	.36	NE.	
	October	30.030	42.5	80	5	.70	W.	
	November	29.997	40.1	65	— 5	.17	W.	
	December	29.893	27.6	53	— 9	.08	W.	
1874	January	29.843	30.4	57	— 4	.11	W.	
	February	29.816	22.9	52	—12	.11	W.	
	March	29.809	28.9	56	— 3	.74	W.	
	April	29.931	39.0	80	9	.61	W.	
	May	29.944	56.6	88	28	.50	W.	
	June	29.981	65.2	96	34	.34	S.	
	July	30.098	71.8	98	47	.87	S.	
	August	30.079	68.6	93	45	.44	W.	
	September	30.062	54.2	85	29	.93	W.	
	October	30.082	46.7	80	11	1.86	NW.	
	November	29.881	35.8	63	2	.04	W.	
	December	29.950	29.1	61	3	.16	W.	
875	January	29.795	12.5	46	—38	.42	W.	
	February	29.820	25.6	55	—11	.06	W.	
	March	29.810	24.3	62	— 9	.23	NW.	
	April	29.945	36.9	66	2	.50	NW.	
	May	29.913	54.7	80	25	1.20	NW.	
	June	30.004	63.7	93	35	.29	W.	
	July	30.108	64.0	86	46	4.47	NW.	
	August	30.052	63 2	88	36	2.12	NW.	
	September	30.113	56.0	87	28	1.34	NW.	
	October	30.045	47.9	75	11	.60	NW.	
	November	29.857	30.3	60	—20	.84	W.	
	December	29.850	33.4	57	3	.03	NW.	
1876	January	29.851	23.8	54	1	.02	W.	
	February	29.851	30.7	58	0	.06	W.	
	March	29.781	26.8	60	3	.54	NW.	
	April	29.894	42.4	75	4	.23	W.	
	May	29.904	50.6	81	27	.50	NW.	
	June	30.010	60.8	93	28	.10	W.	
	July	30.035	72.3	96	44	.79	S.	
	August	30.027	66.5	92	34	.26	W.	
	September	30.052	57.3	86	27	.00	NW.	
	October	29.944	46.9	75	23	.00	NW.	
	November	29.453	33.2	69	0	.32	W.	
	December	29.894	23.4	53	—14	.21	NW.	
1877	January	29.898	25.0	50	—14	.20	W.	
	February	30.007	31.6	58	13	.14	NW.	
	March	29.834	35.9	67	— 2	.98	W.	
	April	29.858	38.2	67	9	1.11	N.	
	May	29 824	50.8	81	27	2.24	SE.	
	June	29.959	59.0	87	32	1.27	S.	
	July	30.039	70.2	96	43	.43	S.	
	August	30.073	67.9	91	44	.83	S.	
	September	29.993	56.2	83	27	2.02	W.	
	October	29.973	40.0	77	3	1.99	W.	
	November	29.942	30.1	55	—12	.17	W.	
	December	29.953	28.9	64	—10	.33	W.	
1878	January	29.879	25.3	49	— 9	.08	NW.	
	February	29.780	39.0	58	6	.13	NW.	

Statement showing mean barometer, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Month.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Mean.	Max.	Min.	Amount of rainfall.	Prevailing direction of wind.	Max. velocity per hour.
		°	°	°	°	*Inches.*		*Miles.*
1878....	March	29.868	38.7	70	13	1.16	NW.	
	April	29.773	43.5	71	19	.19	NW.	
	May	29.907	47.9	76	28	4.46	NW.	
	June	30.025	58.6	86	35	1.71	NW.	
	July	30.049	70.2	92	44	1.43	S.	
	August	30.094	68.3	81	45	2.50	NW.	
	September	30.023	52.4	87	23	.75	NW.	
	October	29.976	42.4	73	—4	.04	NW.	
	November	29.998	36.7	67	2	0.00	NW.	
	December	29.947	20.0	56	—12	0.19	NW.	
1879....	January	29.896	24.3	60	—15	0.32	NW.	46
	February	29.876	31.5	59	—06	0.20	NW.	50
	March	29.951	39.3	77	8	0.44	NW.	44
	April	29.925	44.3	72	22	1.66	N.	32
	May	29.944	56.3	86	30	1.30	S.	43
	June	29.961	64.1	92	32	0.07	W.	34
	July	30.050	69.9	95	42	1.04	NW.	22
	August	30.063	65.8	92	40	1.26	NW.	31
	September	30.096	58.0	87	30	0.00	W.	28
	October	30.034	46.1	80	18	0.65	N.	52
	November	29.950	35.4	67	11	0.23	W.	48
	December	29.787	25.8	57	—24	0.17	W.	50
1880....	January	29.837	30.5	63	—11	0.20	W.	62
	February	29.832	24.0	59	—10	0.09	NW.	48
	March	29.851	27.6	69	—17	0.06	NW.	44
	April	29.898	41.4	73	15	0.17	NW.	44
	May	29.905	53.8	84	28	0.44	NW.	48
	June	29.979	62.5	97	37	1.06	NW.	48
	July	30.082	66.8	93	49	1.88	S.	32
	August	30.056	64.8	94	40	2.23	S.	33
	September	30.070	56.9	84	32	1.05	NW.	32
	October	30.050	42.8	74	20	0.76	NW.	40
	November	29.954	20.2	54	—16	0.36	NW.	44
	December	29.870	27.8	60	—24	0.08	NW.	46
1881....	January	29.853	23.9	56	—12	0.36	W.	52
	February	29.861	28.8	59	—12	0.22	NW.	44
	March	29.889	34.4	63	4	0.32	NW.	46
	April	29.939	46.3	75	18	2.32	NW.	46
	May	29.990	54.3	79	32	1.14	NW.	43
	June	29.844	67.7	97	43	1.22	NW.	36
	July	29.958	69.7	105	45	1.40	S.	32
	August	29.983	68.0	95	47	1.97	S.	33
	September	30.008	53.5	86	31	1.75	NW.	40
	October	30.164	43.9	76	17	0.88	NW.	36
	November	30.229	31.6	56	9	0.29	NW.	40
	December	30.308	32.0	58	11	0.01	NW.	48
1882....	January	30.120	25.4	60	—12	0.14	NW.	41
	February	30.166	30.7	55	4	0.05	NW.	46
	March	30.135	34.6	69	3	0.06	NW.	52
	April	29.922	40.3	74	15	0.46	NW.	48
	May	29.857	45.7	77	23	2.73	S.	36
	June	29.783	59.2	89	38	1.85	NW.	32
	July	29.860	64.1	92	38	2.30	NW.	36
	August	29.890	65.0	96	43	0.23	NW.	34
	September	29.969	56.1	87	32	0.35	W.	32
	October	29.982	43.7	75	13	0.31	W.	36
	November	30.289	32.0	65	—16	0.06	NW.	38
	December	30.254	29.6	58	—15	0.10	NW.	44
1883....	January	30.134	21.0	54	—31	0.88	NW.	49
	February	30.257	18.9	55	—28	0.25	W.	32
	March	30.171	37.5	64	13	0.85	NW.	38
	April	29.884	37.1	69	17	2.76	NW.	40
	May	29.842	46.3	82	25	3.68	N.	48
	June	29.838	57.5	91	34	3.67	S.	28
	July	29.847	64.0	94	41	1.45	S.	27
	August	29.894	63.9	90	36	2.18	S.	26

The following table shows the great increase of rainfall in the spring and summer of the year 1883, as compared with the same seasons of the past twelve years:

Year.	Spring.	Summer.	Total for six months.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
1871	1.76	3.88	5.64
1872	3.98	7.79	11.87
1873	3.71	4.94	8.65
1874	2.85	3.65	6.50
1875	1.93	6.88	8.81
1876	3.27	1.15	4.42
1877	4.33	2.53	6.86
1878	5.81	5.64	11.45
1879	3.40	2.37	5.77
1880	0.67	5.17	5.84
1881	3.78	4.59	8.37
1882	3.25	4.38	7.63
1883	7.27	7.30	14.57
Mean	3.54	4.64	8.18

The following table shows the mean temperature and the average amount of rainfall for a period of several years ending with December, 1854:

Month.	Mean temperature.	Rainfall.
	Degrees.	*Inches.*
January	31.03	.23
February	32.60	.77
March	36.81	1.31
April	47.60	1.97
May	56.11	5.33
June	67.34	2.99
July	74.70	1.85
August	73.78	.93
September	64.21	1.82
October	50.91	1.33
November	35.83	1.26
December	27.98	.37
		.65
Spring	46.84	.6=
Summer	71.94	5.79
Autumn	50.32	3.90
Winter	30.54	1.66
Year	49.91	19.98

LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

CATTLE—A SKETCH OF THE RISE OF THE CATTLE-RAISING INDUSTRY—THE WYOMING STOCK-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION—HOW THE BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED—THE ROUND-UP—LARGE COMPANIES—NEW METHODS—STATISTICS—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES UNKNOWN—SHEEP—HORSES—PROGRESS OF THE BUSINESS OF HORSE-RAISING

CATTLE.—In Wyoming, the business of cattle-raising surpasses by far every other industry. Its paramount importance in the Territory, its rapid progress, its continued success, the amount of capital invested in it, the attention it has attracted throughout the United States and Great Britain, the remarkable adaptability to it of the climate and grasses of Wyoming, and the manner in which it has been managed by the associated stock-growers of the region, render it imperative to devote considerable space to it in this report.

Associated management.—The Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association, organized eleven years ago, including, as it does, in its plan the management of those interests of the stockmen of the region which all share alike, has aided in the rapid growth and the maintenance of a healthy condition of the industry. Through its instrumentality, cattle shipped to market, or brought to the Territory, are inspected; theft of cattle is in a large measure prevented, and the yearly gathering of herds by their respective owners is arranged systematically. The association has become a powerful body, its president, Hon. Joseph M. Carey, asserting at its last annual meeting that it represented $100,000,000. It now embraces every county in Wyoming, part of Southwest Dakota, and the two westernmost counties of Nebraska. It has on its list the names of nearly 300 members. It holds an annual meeting in Cheyenne every spring. It is regarded by the stockmen of the United States as a model with respect to work and organization. Its officers for the current year are: J. M. Carey, president; Andrew Gilchrist, vice-president; Thomas Sturgis, secretary; A. H. Reel, treasurer. Executive committee: J. W. Snyder, W. C. Irvine, H. E. Teschemacher, Laramie County, Wyoming; David Hunter, W. H. Parker, Sioux County, Nebraska; John M. Adams, D. Sheedy, Cheyenne County, Nebraska; J. H. Pratt, H. A. Blair, Johnson County, Wyoming; Robert Marsh, Charles D. Motley, Albany County, Wyoming; A. C. Beckwith, Jesse Knight, Uintah County, Wyoming; Frank Earnest, James G. Rankin, Carbon County, Wyoming. Brand committee: A. Gilchrist, G. B. Goodell.

The cattle shipments of the present season are in about the same volume as those of last year. The number of cattle inspected for the season of 1882 was—

	Head.
At Council Bluffs, covering shipments over the Union Pacific Railway, including the Julesburg extension	166,215
At Pacific Junction, over the Burlington and Missouri Railroad	14,936
At Clinton, Iowa, over the Sioux City and Pacific Railway	9,686
At Saint Paul, over the Northern Pacific Railroad	25,007
At Miles City, shipped by Missouri River	1,498
Total	217,342

This does not include any inspection at Kansas City (which in 1881 amounted to 50,000 head), as it was not deemed advisable to keep an inspector at that point during the season. The inspection shows an increase of about 52,000 head over that of 1881.

The inspectors found in these shipments and reported to owners, when members of the association, 1,465 head of stray animals of a net value of about $66,000.

The marked feature of the business of the year 1882 was the increase of the estimated value of cattle per head on the range, the rise being from 25 to 33 per cent. above the figures of 1881.

With regard to the probability of the continued profitableness of cattle-raising, the Hon. Thomas Sturgis, secretary of the association, made the following remarks in his annual report made to the association at its meeting April 2, 1883:

> Taking a comprehensive view of the various factors which form the problem of supply and demand, and the facts as to the relation the consumption of beef now bears to the production, your secretary feels justified in making the prediction that the prices of beef and the values of breeding cattle will be maintained, if not increased, and that an era of continued prosperity awaits the cattle interests of the West, and especially of our own Territory.

How cattle-raising is conducted.—Changes in the methods of conducting the business of cattle-raising in Wyoming have gradually taken place

in the course of the past twelve years. The first herds driven into the Territory were composed almost entirely of young steers, and the profit in grazing them accrued simply from their increase of flesh. Later, a larger proportion of cows was brought with incoming herds, and calves were raised on the range. Next, the introduction of bulls of high grade prompted their owners, desirous of preventing them from roaming with cows other than those in their own herds, to erect fences, usually of barbed wire, on that part of their range near the location of their ranches. Finally, men have taken up land under the United States laws, fenced it in, and are raising cattle precisely on the plan adopted east of the Missouri River, excepting that instead of feeding their cattle corn they feed them hay.

By many times the largest number of cattle in Wyoming, however, are still raised on what may be termed the open-range system. Under it a herd of bulls, steers, cows, and calves are permitted by their owner to roam at will over the plains during the greater part of the year.

In following this system, in Wyoming, a man entering upon the business of stock-raising, if he begins with a new herd, proceeds in the following way: Let it be supposed that he is starting with a capital of $150,000, which will enable him to own and manage about 5,000 head of cattle. During the past summer he would have had opportunity to purchase, say, 2,000 head of steers at Dodge City, Kans., or Ogalalla, Nebr., just arrived among the annual "drive" from Texas. They would be one, two, and three year olds, and would have cost him $18, $22, and $26 a head. He might, in addition, have purchased 1,000 head of Wyoming steers and cows, of the same ages, at an average of $28 to $30 a head. From Iowa or Missouri he could have imported 2,000 head of young cattle, which, by the time they reached his range, would have cost him $22 a head. Under the rules of the Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association he would be obliged to place on his range at least five bulls to every hundred head of female stock, and, assuming that one-half his herd—2,500 head—were females, his bulls would number 125. A herd of about 100 head of broncho horses, familiarly known here as cow ponies, purchased at an average price of $40 a head, with 6 or 8 work-horses, would complete his working stock.

In order to be able to distinguish his cattle from those of all other stockmen, his first care would be to burn upon them a brand differing in form from all others in use on the Wyoming range. Before legally using any device whatever as a brand, he would be obliged to record the one he had selected at the county clerk's office in the county wherein his ranch was to be situated. Having selected his brand, it would be submitted to the brand committee of the Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association, and if they found that it did not resemble any brand already recorded, or did not infringe upon the laws which the Territorial legislature has passed relating to the subject, he could proceed to employ it in marking his cattle.

The stockman, in selecting the location of his ranch, would take up a tract near a running stream where there was sufficient meadow-land upon which to raise hay for his 108 horses. He would build a log house for the accommodation of his herdsmen on the banks of the stream, or perhaps by a spring of water running from the foot of a bluff near by. He would engage an experienced foreman, at a salary ranging from $80 to $200 a month, to take charge of all the work to be done on the range or at the ranch in connection with the care of his cattle. A man of capital entering upon the business would find great difficulty in practically managing his herd, and soon discover that a good foreman at a

fair salary was a most profitable investment. Except in the season of gathering the cattle together, he need employ only as many herders—"cowboys"—as are necessary to drive cattle about on the range occasionally or to make improvements on his ranch.

His cattle branded, his cabin finished, his stables erected, his corrals built, his provisions, wagons, and mowing machines at his ranch, his foreman installed in charge, his cowboys hired, his cattle put out in herds to graze at such places on the adjacent plains as the grass is most promising, the stockman's fall work would be to put up hay to feed his ponies during stormy weather. Winter life on a ranch is much the same as farm life in the East. Calves coming out of season may be cared for, weak cows fed hay, fences repaired, and similar work done. In Wyoming there is in every winter at least one storm, and sometimes several, characterized by a terrific wind, a very low temperature, and a heavy fall of snow. But these storms are not "blizzards," in the sense in which that term is used in Minnesota. Seldom do all three features of the storm occur simultaneously, and rarely does the storm continue for more than three or, at most, four days. During its prevalence cattle on the plains move, or, as is said here, "drift" in a direction with the storm, which in Wyoming is uniformly southeast. By spring some cattle will have drifted from their original grazing grounds a great way—in some years as great a distance as 150 miles. During and after such storms cowboys are sent to points where cattle may assemble in numbers too large to be supported by the grazing to scatter them or to turn them back toward their range.

The round-up.—The chief event in the work of the stockman's year is the "general round-up." When winter is over and green grass is again to be seen everywhere on uplands and lowlands, the owners of herds grazing in one valley, or between the same streams, unite in gathering their cattle together, so that each stockman may separate those of his brand from the rest, drive back to his range those which have drifted away from it, and brand the calves that may have already come. Later in the season every stockman has a "calf round-up" in his own neighborhood, at which he collects and brands his own calves. Still later he rounds up the heavier cattle, for the purpose of sending them to the Eastern market, whence they are sent to the consumers.

It is interesting to trace the operations of the general round-up. At the spring meeting of the stock association, in Cheyenne, committees are appointed to organize all the round-up parties which are to work upon the ranges represented in the association. One committee is appointed to arrange for each round-up party, the members of a committee being some of the owners of the stock grazing in the district for which they plan the work. At its meeting last April the stock association provided for twenty-two round-up parties, which gathered the cattle ranging over at least 100,000 square miles of territory. The following paragraph, taken from the advertisement of the association announcing ten round-ups, indicates the area of country worked over by a single party:

Round-up No. 7.—Laramie Plains round-up will meet at the lower bridge near McGill's ranch, on the Big Laramie River, June 1, proceed to work the country between the river and Black Hills divide as far south as Red Buttes; from thence work in two divisions, No. 1 continuing as far south as Twin Mountains, thence back to Diamond Peak, working the Boulder and intermediate creeks up to the source of the Big Laramie River. Division No. 2 will proceed from Red Buttes across the Big Laramie, working up to Cummins City, Fox Creek, and Centennial country, behind Sheep Mountain and between the Big and Little Laramie Rivers; thence in their order Mile Creek, Seven-Mile, Four-Mile, Cooper, and Rock Creek and its tributaries; thence back to Big Laramie, working down-stream to Cañon, Duck Creek, and Laramie Peak

country; thence through Antelope Basin on to the North Laramie, working Sheep Creek and Little Medicine, into Sherley Basin; thence back by Freeze-Out Mountains to the mouth of Medicine Bow Creek, working up said stream to its source, including Hampton and Dana Meadows, between Pass Creeks and Elk Mountains; thence to Wagon Hound Creek, finishing on Foot Creek.

Foreman, Rufe Rhodes; foreman of No. 1 from Red Buttes south, Wm. Landaw.

On the day and at the place appointed for its meeting the round-up party assembles. There accompany a party from six to fifteen wagons, the stockmen owning the herds in the route of the party's work each sending one wagon, while those who expect to gather only cattle which have drifted from other ranges send from one to three men, who use the wagons of the round-up, in common with the rest, to carry their bedding, branding irons, extra saddles, &c., a favor which they in turn perform on their own range for men not accompanied by wagons. A round-up party traveling with ten wagons has a force of about ten cowboys and a cook with each wagon. Every cowboy has a "string" of six to nine ponies. At night the ponies belonging to the party staying with each wagon are herded together and watched by details of cowboys, who relieve each other at intervals of about three hours.

As early as 3 o'clock in the morning a round-up party is astir. A foreman directs the work. He attempts to round-up in a day all the cattle grazing in a certain area between the uplands dividing two streams, or some similar natural division of the country. He sets out on horseback, followed by the cowboys who are to take part in the business of the day. He directs some of his men to ride out upon the "divides," while other parties are sent along valleys, gulches, and meadows, with orders to drive the cattle to a point where the round-up centers. In the course of a morning's round-up a cowboy frequently rides from 30 to 40 miles, and before noon he is obliged to return to the herd of ponies, which has been driven after the party, and saddle up another of his string. Three or four ponies are often ridden down in one day by a single rider.

The cattle having been collected from the area of country which the round-up foreman desires to cover in a day, they are brought to a standstill in the open plain in several herds of moderate size. The work of taking the cattle of each owner from one of the herds is then begun. Experienced cowboys ride in among the cattle, and, selecting the animals bearing their employer's brand, drive them out of the general herd and form others, each composed of cattle representing one ownership. This work is called "cutting out." The men not engaged in cutting out are employed in "holding" the herds. The foreman of the round-up has supervision of the work and sees that cattle are claimed only by the men entitled to them.

When cutting out has been finished at one general herd, another is "worked" in the same manner, and then another, and so on until all the cattle driven in during the day's round-up have been inspected and separated.

Estrays and mavericks.—When the cowboys have taken from the herds all the cattle belonging to their respective employers, there are usually a few cattle left over. These are estrays and mavericks. Both classes are disposed of under regulations of the Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association.

Stray animals whose owners are unknown, and which are of a marketable weight, are taken up, shipped, and marketed. A report of the act is made to an association inspector, and the proceeds are remitted to the secretary of the association, who keeps an account of the money for the purpose of turning it over to the owner of the estrays, should

he be found. But if by the time of the next annual meeting no one has claimed the purchase money, it becomes part of the general fund of the association.

A "maverick" is an unbranded calf away from its mother. The custom among stockmen, recognized by the rules of the association, is to brand a maverick found on the general round-up with the mark belonging to the largest female herd in the neighborhood. Each stockman claims a certain part of the grazing grounds of the Territory as his, in the sense that his is the largest female herd in the neighborhood. This partition is, of course, made only for such time as the pastoral system shall be the only one carried on in the locality. A newcomer is not thought to be entitled to yearling mavericks on his range until the expiration of at least a year, as his cows have, it is assumed, only young calves.

The ground covered each day by a round-up is in some localities so nearly the same year after year that inclosures have been made, for the purpose of branding calves quickly, at the points where the day's round-up centers. Branding is done in the following manner: Cattle of a single ownership are driven within a "corral," where a fire has been made, at which branding-irons are heated. A man rides in among the cattle, and throws a noose, formed at the end of a stout rope about 20 feet in length, over a calf's head or about one of its hind feet. The other end of the rope is then secured around the pommel of the rider's saddle, and the calf is led apart from the herd to a spot near the fire. It is then thrown to the ground, its ears cut or slit in a certain manner to indicate its ownership, and its brand is burned in its hide.

The work of rounding-up usually takes place in the morning and that of branding calves in the afternoon. The cowboys of different herds assist one another in branding, and the work is done with great rapidity.

Thus it will be seen that the business of raising cattle on the open range is well systematized in Wyoming. As nearly as possible the rights of stockmen are cared for under the laws of the Territory and the regulations of the stockgrowers' association. The stockman just entering upon the business is a sharer in the combined action and the customs based on the experience of the men who have been for years following the occupation.

There is, however, at this stage in the progress of the industry a drawback facing a man of capital who wishes to begin stock-raising by setting up a ranch and starting a new herd in Wyoming. Although it can hardly be said that the Territory is everywhere fully stocked with cattle, it is a fact that the more desirable ranges are generally occupied, and a man taking into almost any locality a herd of 5,000 cattle would meet with some difficulty in securing what are termed range rights from his neighbors. If a season of shortage in the grass crop were to follow, his annoyances would be considerable, and the driving of his cattle over a large area of country in pursuit of food might be attended with loss.

An estimate of the cost of keeping a herd must necessarily depend upon several contingencies, and can only approximate to the true figure. Taxes, for example, vary in the different counties of Wyoming. The work of rounding-up is more difficult and requires more men in some districts than in others. Provisions are cheaper near the railroad than at points 200 miles away. The cost of keep per head decreases with the increased size of the herd. While it is commonly said that 5,000 head of cattle may be *managed at* an annual cost of $1.25 a head, a herd of *10,000 will cost no more than* $1 or even 90 cents a head.

Large cattle companies.—The obvious cheapness and safety in the management of large herds on the range, as compared with small ones, has led of late years to the formation of a number of companies, each with a heavy capital, and owning herds numbering thousands. Among the largest of the companies incorporated in Wyoming are the Union Cattle Company, capital $3,000,000; the Swan Land and Live Stock Company, capital $3,000,000; the Powder River Cattle Company, capital $1,500,000; the Searight Cattle Company, capital $1,500,000; the Standard Cattle Company, capital $1,000,000; the Converse Cattle Company, capital $500,000; the Luke Voorhees Cattle Company, capital $500,000.

In some instances these companies were formed by the consolidation of the interests of several herd-owners, for the purpose of cheapening the cost of keeping the cattle and taking other advantages in managing large herds; in others, men owning large herds sold them, in whole or in part, to incorporations. During the past few years a great deal of foreign capital has been invested in the stock of companies engaged in cattle-raising in Wyoming.

As an example of the calculations of experienced managers of large cattle companies, the following, made by Hon. Luke Voorhees, is given. Taking the composition of a herd of 11,688 head on the range last winter to be 6,370 cows, 750 beeves, 1,400 two-year-olds (two-thirds steers, the rest heifers), 2,600 yearlings (half steers and half heifers), 425 bulls, 43 one and two year old bulls, and 100 other cattle not classified, he believed there would be branded the present year about 5,000 calves, which would increase the herd to about 16,688 head.

There have been no sales lately of good graded cattle for less than an average of $30 per head all round, which gives a value to the cattle of $480,000, after deducting a 6 per cent. dividend for the current year, or $30,000.

The herd is expected to increase from year to year in the following proportion:

6,360 cows: end of the first year,	2,544 heifers,	2,544 bull calves.	1883.
7,140 cows: end of the second year,	2,677 heifers,	2,677 bull calves.	1884.
9,187 cows: end of the third year,	3,444 heifers,	3,444 bull calves.	1885.
11,810 cows: end of the fourth year,	4,430 heifers,	4,430 bull calves.	1886.
14,946 cows: end of the fifth year,	5,605 heifers,	5,605 bull calves.	1887.
18,981 cows: end of the sixth year,	7,118 heifers,	7,118 bull calves.	1888.

18,981 cows, 5,605 heifers two years old, 7,118 heifers one year old = 31,704 she cattle, at $30 = $951,120.

Sales end of first year, 750 beeves, at $40 each	$30,000
Sales end of second year, 1,400 beeves, at $40 each	56,000
Sales end of third year, 2,417 beeves, at $40 each	96,680
Sales end of fourth year, 2,543 beeves, at $40 each	101,720
Sales end of fifth year, 3,272 beeves, at $40 each	130,840
Sales end of sixth year, 4,209 beeves, at $40 each	168,360
Receipts from sales of beeves	583,600
Total expenses, six years	42,000
Profits above expenses	541,600

There remain on the range—

Two-year-old steers 5,605, less 5 per cent	5,325
Yearling steers	7,118
	12,443
12,443 steers, at $30 a head	$373,290
31,704 she cattle, at $30 a head	951,120
44,147 head on the range, worth	1,324,410

It will be observed that, in the above table, of the 425 bulls mentioned in the general schedule of cattle on the range, and the increase of the bull herd to the end of the sixth year, there is no estimate. The annual loss of steers, though rated in the

table at 5 per cent., will not be over 1 per cent. The remaining 4 per cent. makes up the necessary increase of the bull herd from year to year, and hence the value will be considerable at the end of the sixth year, or in five years at least 1,000 bulls, worth $40 each = $40,000.

The method of estimating the annual increase of cattle in the preceding table is as follows:

By adding together the number of cows the amount is 6,370; ten off = 6,360. Estimate 20 per cent., 1,272, as failing to calve in 1883, and the result is (6,360 less 1,272) 5,088 calves—2,544 heifers and 2,544 bulls.

Second year, 1884: Add to the said 6,360 cows of 1883 half (1,300) of the 2,600 yearlings (half heifers and half steers) mentioned in the schedule, which become cows in 1884, and you have 6,360 added to 780, 60 per cent. of 1,300 two-year-old heifers (40 per cent., 520 of said 1,300 being deducted), which amounts to 7,140 cows for 1884. Deduct 25 per cent., or one-quarter (1,785), as failing to calve, and you have 7,140 less 1,785 = 5,355 calves, 2,677 heifers, and 2,677 bulls.

Third year, 1884: Add to the said 7,140 cows of last year 60 per cent. (1,527) of 2,544, the heifers of 1883, now cows, leaving 40 per cent. (1,017) of same, and you have 7,140 + 1,527 = 8,667, which sum added to the 40 per cent. (520) deducted in 1884, now full three-year-olds, gives 8,667 + 520 = 9,187 cows the third year, or 1885. As before, deduct one-quarter (2,299) as failing to calve, and the result is 9,187 less 2,299 = 6,888 calves, 3,444 heifers, and 3,444 bulls.

For the fourth year, or 1886, add to 9,187 cows of last year 60 per cent. (1,606) of the 2,677 heifers of 1884, now cows, and add to that result the 40 per cent. (1,017) deducted from the 2,544 heifers of 1883, and you have the number of cows for 1886, 11,810.

Losses, &c.—The proportion of losses to be expected on the range annually, the condition of cattle the present year, and other interesting facts are given by Col. A. T. Babbitt, manager of the Standard Cattle Company, in the subjoined paragraph:

Losses last winter, 3 to 5 per cent.; as usual, old cows. Percentage of loss as compared with last year, double. Condition of stock as good as average in the spring. Shipments of beeves rather less. The influx of cattle in large numbers, shipped by rail from Iowa, Mississippi, and other States eastward, illustrates the truth of the statement I have often made, that cattle are intrinsically worth more here than on land worth $20 and upwards in the States. Foreign capital is flowing in large volume into the grazing business, and with a shrewdness which will be vindicated by a $40 standard for the range cattle in 1884.

Opportunities for the investment of moderate capital.—While much of the foregoing matter has reference to the conduct of the cattle business by men handling a capital of $150,000 and upward, men of moderate means have abundant opportunity to begin cattle-raising in Wyoming. It is true that a man having but 1,000 head of cattle ranging with herds numbering 10,000 will be at much greater proportionate expense and trouble than will they. But it is a custom with some owners of large herds to permit a few hundred head to graze with their cattle, and to take charge of them and round them up on payment of an annual sum per head, generally $1.

The greatest source of encouragement to men of moderate means desiring to engage in cattle-raising in Wyoming arises from that feature of the policy of the United States Government by which it encourages its citizens to acquire title to the public lands. In Wyoming, by fulfilling the requirements of the land laws, a male citizen may take up the following number of acres:

	Acres.
Under the homestead act	160
Under the pre-emption act	160
Under the timber-culture act	160
Under the desert-land act	640
Total	1,120

By the first three acts land may be taken up in 40-acre tracts, and

under the desert-land act a tract a mile and a quarter long and three-quarters of a mile wide may be filed upon.

A married couple, the wife being able to enter 640 acres under the desert-land act, can get possession of 1,760 acres, sufficient to support several hundred of cattle. If, say, three men having means sufficient to make the payments at the land office necessary when filing upon lands under the four acts referred to, join their entries along a stream of water, they will have grazing land enough for at least a thousand head of cattle. They will be put to the expense of erecting fences around their lands and sheds to protect their herd against violent storms, but that done, their business will, it is thought, be put upon as safe a basis as is cattle-raising in Iowa.

This plan of keeping cattle within an inclosure, and feeding them hay in winter, is being carried out by the Wyoming Hereford Association on its ranch, situated 6 miles east of Cheyenne. The pasture lands owned by the company border Crow Creek for a distance of several miles. About 500 tons of hay were cut in the past season, but the cattle have since grazed in the meadows, the strong, close-set grass growing rapidly. The meadows average perhaps a half a mile in width. High but broken bluffs rise to the north and south, the cattle finding shelter among them the greater part of the winter. Nothing, however, is risked as to weather in the management of the herd of pure-blood Hereford stock now grazing on the ranch. A barn, with stall room for 100 head, has been built, in which some of the first of the bulls and cows, with young calves, will be fed during stormy weather. Open sheds are provided for the rest of the herd as shelter at such a time. All will be fed hay while the ground is covered with snow. The amount in ricks is sufficient to feed the entire herd four months, double the length of time that snow has ever been known to lie on the ground in this part of the country.

The herd numbers 400 bulls and cows. For one of the bulls the company has been offered $5,000, and for another $3,000. The value of the herd is nearly $200,000. The manager believes it to be the largest and most valuable herd of thoroughbred cattle in the world. The stock of the association is held by the Swan Brothers and Messrs. Boulter and Morgan. The herd was imported from England to Wyoming last summer, being in charge of Mr. Morgan, an experienced Hereford grower, while on the way. The other gentlemen named were among the earliest to venture into the cattle business in Wyoming.

While the importation of so valuable a herd to this Territory is interesting in itself, the method by which it is being grazed, fed, and sheltered is one which may be followed safely and economically with cattle of ordinary grade. The man who takes up land as above described and raises cattle by this method will find himself possessed of the following advantages: His land will be gradually enhancing in value and his herd increasing in number; his beef cattle may be sold early in the year, before the fall of prices which always takes place in the summer and fall. Here is an instance in point:

On December 2, 1882, A. C. Beckwith, of Evanston, Wyo., weighed 200 head of cattle, and ascertained their average weight to be 1,174 pounds. They were fed on alfalfa hay until April 14, 1883. The average weight of 105 head shipped on that date for Chicago was 1,205 pounds, a gain of 121 pounds each in 128 days. These cattle were two-year olds last spring. In Chicago they were sold on the 25th of April at $5.70 per 100 pounds. The buyer of them bought at the same time some corn-fed cattle raised at Geneseo, Ill., paying $5.75 a hundred, a

difference of only 5 cents between alfalfa-fed Wyoming cattle and corn-fed Illinois cattle.

Statistics.—In round numbers the statistics of Wyoming's cattle business for 1883 may be put down thus: Stock, 800,000 head; value, $30,000,000; shipments, 200,000 head; value, $9,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Wyoming's pastoral advantages.—The following excellent summary of the pastoral advantages possessed by Wyoming was made in 1878 by his excellency Governor John W. Hoyt:

Careful inquiries concering the interest of stock raising and grazing in other States and Territories have led me to the conclusion that the advantages of this Territory as a pastoral region are without parallel.

While a mountainous region, Wyoming's ranges are so broken, scattered, and interspersed with valleys and table-lands, as well as flanked and buttressed for the most part by sloping strata of the more recent rock formations, that one in crossing the Territory in almost any direction would find it difficult to believe himself in the midst of the Rocky Mountains. While the average altitude of the Territory is about 1½ miles above the sea-level, and mountain peaks capped with eternal snow are visible from almost any point within its boundaries, it has certain physical features and surroundings which give it a peculiar and very desirable climate.

As a result of these favorable conditions of fertile soils and tempered climate, almost the entire surface of the country, plains and lower mountains as well as valleys, is clothed with nutritious grasses. In some districts, as in portions of the Green River Basin, in the section south of the Sweetwater Mountains, and in several others of the central area between the Sweetwater Valley and the southern extremity of the Big Horn Mountains, the grass is scattering and insufficient for cattle-grazing, and even in some of the richest valleys, as well as in the midst of plains embraced within chosen cattle ranges, that ever-ready plant the sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*) has taken the ground and holds the supremacy. But in these less desirable localities there is often enough of grass to afford sustenance to considerable numbers of cattle, while the tender sort of sage-brush is also relished by them.

Throwing out the exceptional districts altogether and excluding the mountain ranges, either barren or covered with thick growths of timber, and there remains an aggregate area larger than the whole of New England upon which there is growing an abundance of the most nutritious grasses, an area capable of sustaining and fattening millions of domestic animals. Connect with this fact of primary importance that remarkable distribution of water which renders it possible to open innumerable ranches and cattle ranges, which makes almost every square mile of pasturage available; that peculiarity of the surface, undulating, with valleys, "draws," cañons, bluffs, and hills so distributed and related as to afford to the herds in nearly every locality protection from storms on the one hand, and on the other secures to them a certainty of food on the ridges made bare (if the storms be snow) by the winds after it is past; that absence of winter rains, so hard upon cattle and so destructive to sheep unhoused; that extraordinary dryness and lightness of our snows which prevents their incrusting and insures their drifting from the ridges and hillocks, so that stock are never long without easy grazing; that no less remarkable dryness of the atmosphere which gives to it the property of a non-conductor of heat and electricity, so that the exposed animals better retain their animal heat and keep their vital forces in full reserve; and, last of all, but by no means least, that peculiarity of the autumnal season which cures the rich grasses so gradually and perfectly that all winter long they are as standing hay, and even much better, for the ripened seed they retain upon the stalk makes them more like grain—associate all these important advantages, unequaled, as I believe, and you have in Wyoming the finest pastoral region in the world.

Besides all these advantages, it is proper to bear in mind that along nearly all the streams there are moist lands, upon which is annually produced an abundance of the taller grasses suitable for hay, so that practically every ranchman or owner of herds is able to put up hay in almost any quantity for his work-horses, his sheep, should he have any, or such young and tender cattle, blooded or native, as would be better for a little special care.

Contagious diseases of cattle unknown.—The British consul-general at New York recently wrote to Acting Governor Morgan, during the illness of the governor, inquiring "if pleuro-pneumonia or other disease existed among the cattle of Wyoming Territory."

The acting governor requested Hon. Thomas Sturgis, secretary of the Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association, to furnish the desired information,

and the following letters, strongly indorsed by the acting executive of the Territory, were transmitted to the consul-general:

WYOMING STOCKGROWERS' ASSOCIATION,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyo., June 11, 1883.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 5th instant, containing a request from the consul-general of the British Government in New York for information as to whether pleuro-pneumonia or any other fatal contagious disease exists among the cattle of this Territory.

In reply I am happy to be able to state positively that these bovine scourges are unknown here.

Searching examinations, conducted under the auspices of this association, by the highest professional talent, and extending over a period of many months, have been made in all parts of the Territory. Among the millions of cattle grazing on these plains opportunities for investigation are numerous, and many post-mortems have been made, but invariably with the above result. In this connection I beg to hand you a letter on this subject from Prof. James D. Hopkins, D. V. S., the Territorial veterinarian, to whom I referred the matter.

In doing so I cannot refrain from congratulating the people of this Territory that, through the wisdom of the seventh legislative assembly, they have a system of veterinary inspection probably unequaled, and certainly unsurpassed, by that of any State in the Union—a system that not only protects the vast cattle interests here, but which enables the Territory, through its official representative, to speak upon these topics with that accuracy and certainty which carries conviction.

If each of the States between us and the Atlantic had adopted such a policy, American beef products would to-day be free from the suspicion of disease, and that this liberality, both of mind and money, should have been shown by the young Territory of Wyoming must command the admiration and arouse to similar efforts those older and richer communities.

Very truly, yours,

THOMAS STURGIS,
Secretary Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association.

Hon. E. S. MORGAN,
Secretary and Acting Governor.

CHEYENNE, WYO., *June* 9.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiries, made for the information of the representatives of the British Government in New York, as to whether contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or other contagious disease, exists among the neat cattle in Wyoming Territory, I have to state as follows:

During the past twelve months I have personally examined the condition of cattle over the greater part of the Territory. I have visited all points where disease of any kind was manifesting itself, and have made careful autopsies in all cases deserving attention. My inspection has covered many thousand head, including not only the herds indigenous to Wyoming, but all cattle of both sexes which have been brought in during that period from other States and Territories for the purpose of improving the native breeds.

I have in no instance found any symptoms of contagious pleuro-pneumonia or any other contagious disease, and am able to state with confidence that none such exist to-day, and that there is no evidence that they have ever been known here in the past.

Respectfully, yours,

JAS. D. HOPKINS, D. V. S.,
Territorial Veterinarian.

Hon. THOMAS STURGIS,
Secretary Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association, Wyoming.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERING.—The success of men engaged in slaughtering cattle at Chicago, and shipping dressed beef to the eastern cities, has within a year or two stimulated Wyoming cattle-raisers to make inquiries as to the probability of a successful issue to a like industry carried on at points on the railroads in this Territory. As a result, two slaughtering companies have been incorporated, each having its own plan of operations. Several gentlemen, prominent as managers of the

Powder River Cattle Company, carry on the business of slaughtering at Sherman, and the Wyoming Meat Company is now building its slaughter-houses at Cheyenne.

The advantages of shipping dressed beef to the east from a point a thousand miles west of Chicago, as compared with shipping live cattle, are, a saving of the shrinkage which occurs in the case of the living animal in transit, a saving of the wages of the men who attend live cattle on the railway journey, and obviating the loss by death of animals in transit, and a saving in freight charges.

The plan carried out at the slaughter-houses at Sherman has been to kill only during the season when range cattle are in the best condition; to store the beef at Sherman until late in the winter or in the spring, when prices of beef are highest in the east, and then to ship the meat to eastern markets. The company does not freeze its meat in the store-rooms, but depends upon the dryness and purity of the atmosphere at the altitude of Sherman—more than 8,000 feet—to preserve dressed meat sweet.

The Wyoming Meat Company, composed of experienced butchers and stockmen, will cover in its operations whatever pertains to the grazing, raising, slaughtering, and marketing of cattle, sheep, game, &c. The managers of the company believe that every advantage existing in Chicago with regard to the disposal of the offal, hides, &c., of slaughtered animals will be found here. Hides, they think, can be freighted east at less rates by car loads than when they are part of the living animals. The unsalable portions of the carcass can be utilized here as feed for hogs. Bones may not fetch as good a price in Cheyenne as in Chicago, but such products as neat's-foot oil will find a ready sale at better prices than are obtained east of the Mississippi. The company's managers have received encouragement from the Union Pacific Railroad Company. During the season of shipping northern range cattle to the east the railroad is taxed to the utmost to afford facilities for stock transportation. If, instead of the heavy freight business of the few months of the cattle shipping season, with a much lighter demand for cars during the greater part of the year, there were a steady shipment of dressed meat, in about equal quantities month by month, the railroad company would be much the gainer. The railroad is now provided with refrigerator cars of the lastest design.

The Wyoming Meat Company is not yet fairly at work, having been incorporated only in the past summer. Its success, however, is regarded as certain, and its business is looked upon as one which, as an industry carried on by various persons at many places in the Territory, will grow to limits only to be restricted by the number of cattle raised in Wyoming.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—The following, with a few changes, is from a former report of Governor Hoyt:

It is safe to estimate the number of sheep now in Wyoming at upwards of 750,000. Next to the cattle business ranks sheep husbandry. It was later in getting a start, because the latitude and altitude of Wyoming appeared to render it doubtful. The experiment has been well tried, however, and this branch of pastoral industry is now steadily growing in favor. In fact, it has already gained an important rank. It has the disadvantage of requiring a little more care and watchfulness, and the per cent. of loss from storms, disease, and accident is somewhat greater. But, on the other hand, it admits of beginning with much less capital, and is said by many who have herds of both cattle and sheep to be really more profitable under proper conditions.

Very little loss is sustained on account of disease. The dryness of the soil not only prevents the foot-rot, so common East, but sheep affected with it when brought here are readily cured, in fact speedily recover without applying any remedies. The only contagious disease known here is scab, and this with proper care never kills, and is readily cured.

From a gentleman who now manages a number of sheep ranches, with flocks aggregating 25,000 head, I gather the following facts touching the usual mode of procedure in stocking a ranch in a quite moderate way, together with the profits of such an enterprise. The smallest number with which an economical beginning can be made is 1,500 head. It will cost no more for improvements and help to manage this number than to manage 1,000. The beginner will carefully select his range with reference to feed, protection from storms, water, and meadow land. If he would commence with 1,500 head of Mexican sheep his improvements—cabins, corrals, &c.—need not cost him over $500. He will buy picked white yearling ewes of the desired number at about $2 per head, delivered on his ranch; locating them late in October, care having been taken to put up a few tons of hay.

Many flocks go through the entire winter without a particle of any feed but grass, but the provident husbandman will put himself on the safe side. To the desired number of ewes he will add merino bucks in the proportion of one to fifty ewes. These will cost him about $15 to $20 per head. The whole flock will require but one shepherd. The increase will amount to about 85 per cent. of the whole number, and will be worth to him about twice as much per head as the original flock. The shearing will cost him 6 cents per head, incidentals included. The yield of wool from the Mexicans will be about 2 to 3½ pounds "in the dirt"; from the bucks, about 15 pounds per head. The profits will of course depend on the market price of the wool clipped. During the past year the Mexican wool has brought 12 cents per pound; product of the first cross, 20 cents. The gentleman referred to assures me that on a flock of 1,500 sheep, purchased as above and managed on shares, the contractor incurring all the expense for improvements and equally dividing the product and the increase, he had netted 60 per cent. per annum, or 180 per cent. in three years. That he has constantly enlarged his operations, until now he and his partner have 25,000 head of sheep and $125,000 in the business, is sufficient proof of confidence and of general success.

To make the whole matter more clear, I give the following restatement of the cost and profits of establishing and managing a ranch with 1,500 head of sheep during a term of two years.

The loss allowed on following statement (10 per cent. per annum) is much larger than will occur from disease or natural deaths, but it has been found necessary to add something to natural losses on account of accidents that occasionally occur in severe winter storms:

FIRST YEAR.

Cost of improving ranch	$500 00
Cost of 1,500 picked white yearling and 2-year old Mexican ewes, at $2	3,000 00
Cost of 30 Merino bucks, at $15	450 00
Cost of hay that may be used	100 00
Cost of incidentals	25 00
Pay of herder, at $25 per month	300 00
Board of herder, at $10 per month	120 00
Cost of shearing 1,350 head (original 1,500—less 150 lost), and 30 bucks at 6c. per head	82 80
Interest on above amounts at 12 per cent	549 34
Total cost, expenses, and interest	5,127 14

STATE OF ACCOUNT AT END OF FIRST YEAR.

Value of 1,350 2-year old ewes, at $2.25 each	$3,037 50
Value of 30 bucks	450 00
Value of improvements	500 00
Value of clip from 1,550 Mexicans (3 pounds per head), at 15 cents	607 50
Value of clip from 30 bucks (15 lbs. per head), at 15 cents	67 60
Value of the 85 per cent. increase (1,275 at $1.25)	1,593 75
Total inventory	6,256 25
Deduct cost, expenses, and interest on investment	5,127 14
Profit end of first year over and above 12 per cent.	1,129 11

STATE OF ACCOUNT AT END OF SECOND YEAR.

Value of original Mexicans, reduced by loss to 1,215 head, at $2.25		2,733 75
Value of Merino bucks, now 50, at $15 each		750 00
Value of 1,147 cross yearlings (1,275, less 10 per cent. loss), at $2.50 per head		2,867 50
Value of improvements		750 00
Value of clip from 1,215 Mexicans, 3 pounds each, at 15 cents		546 00
Value of clip from 50 bucks, each 15 pounds, at 15 cents		112 50
Value of clip from 1,147 grade yearlings, 6 pounds each, at 21 cents		1,445 22
Value of 1,034 lambs (85 per cent. of 1,215), at $1.25		1,292 50
Total inventory		10,498 22
From this deduct:		
Cost of 23 additional bucks, at $15 each	$345 00	
Cost of additional improvements	250 00	
Labor	450 00	
Hay	100 00	
Cost of shearing 2,412 head, at 6 cents	144 72	
Interest on inventory end of first year, $6,256, at 12 per cent	750 75	
		2,040 47
End of second year's business		8,457 75
Deduct first year's inventory		6,256 25
(Second year's profit above 12 per cent., compound interest)		2,201 50

The above table is computed from a start in Mexican ewes, as in early days we had to depend largely on New Mexico for our supply of ewes for breeding, but at the present time there are plenty of first-class high graded Merino ewes that can be purchased for about $3 per head that will shear 5 to 6½ pounds of wool (in the dirt), worth 18 to 25 cents per pound, which will pay a larger percentage than an exhibit based upon Mexican sheep.

It can readily be seen that the third and fourth years and each successive year will grow more profitable as the young graded sheep mature and the flocks increase in size. The larger the flock or number of flocks under one management the less expense per head for taking care of sheep—2,000 to 3,000 will as well range in one band with one herder as 1,500 will. Again, when a large number is under one management the flocks can be so selected that each size and sex can run together, the hardier taking the outside and most exposed ranges and the weaker can be kept together on richest ranges.

HORSE RAISING.

Of late years many Wyoming ranchmen have been turning their attention to horse raising. The business can be conducted here cheaply, horses being allowed to graze all the year round. The statistics given elsewhere with relation to the number of horses raised in the Territory

shows a rapid increase in the industry. Prices cannot be quoted, however, as is the case with cattle. Some idea of the confidence with which the success of the industry is regarded may be gained by a knowledge of the venture of Post, Brown & Lawrence, as conducted on Pole Creek, 14 miles north of Cheyenne. The senior partner of the firm is Hon. M. E. Post, banker, and Delegate to Congress from Wyoming. Messrs. Brown and Lawrence are citizens of New York City, who have had long experience as dealers in horses on a large scale, and who, after visiting many of the States and Territories, have chosen Wyoming as the region affording the best conditions for the business of horse raising. The ranch has on it 1,750 head of geldings and mares, and 500 colts will be branded in the course of the present year. A number of stallions on the ranch have been imported from Normandy. The firm have leased a very large tract of land from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and have just completed the building of three new ranch barns, with corrals, &c., along Pole Creek. An inspection of the horses at the ranches is gratifying to any lover of horse-flesh, as they are nearly all large and well formed, and many of them are the offspring of superior imported stallions. The number of imported horses is soon to be considerably increased. The mares and geldings are herded separately, the visitor to the range being able to see several herds scattered over the range on the upland slopes lying back of the bottom lands which border the stream. The scale on which business will be conducted on this great ranch will, when the arrangements in view are fully perfected, hardly be surpassed in America.

I am indebted to Hon. N. R. Davis, of Cheyenne, for the following pages on the breeding and growing of horses in Wyoming. Mr. Davis is engaged in that business and competent to speak on that subject from long experience:

The breeding and grazing of horses may be styled the coming industry of Wyoming. As the water and meadow lands are rapidly being settled and fenced throughout the southern part of the Territory, great tracts of grazing lands become unfit for cattle ranges for lack of water or the obstruction by fence to the drift of cattle in winter storms, and these old cattle ranges are now being largely stocked with horses, the fact being recognized that a horse does not require much room to drift in a storm, the shelter of a hill or bluff being all he requires in the severest weather, when cattle must either move with the wind or perish.

The demand for horses for saddle use on the ranges is very large; there is a ready sale in the spring of the year for three and four year old colts broken to saddle at from $55 to $75 in lots of twenty to fifty head. There is good demand for driving horses of 15 to 15½ hands, in pairs, broken suitable for buckboard or buggy teams, at $250 to $350 per span, and for work horses weighing 1,100 to 1,400 pounds at from $150 to $300 each. At present the supply is not equal to the home demand. Some experiments have been made in shipping horses raised in Wyoming to Eastern markets, which have met with fair success, and so soon as our supply is in excess of the home demand, and our grade of stock be brought up by the use of the best stallions, buyers will come to us from the East who will buy our colts by the car load at three years old. The soundness of our horses and their greater lung power will make them favorites in the Eastern markets. It is a well known fact that a sound horse is the exception in the States, while here unsoundness of all kinds is very rare in home-raised horses, and their feet are almost invariably good.

Improved horses on our ranges, which have been furnished with well-bred stallions, are valued at from $60 to $100 per head, including the stallions. Stock horses in bands of from 100 to 500 head driven from Texas, Oregon, Idaho, or Nevada, may be bought at from $30 to $50 per head, the price varying according to the quality of the stock.

The breeds of stallions most used are the Norman, the trotting horse, and the running horse, each kind having its advocates who claim it to be the best adapted for the range and to produce the most salable colts. There are many first-class stallions of each kind now in use, no expense having been spared to get the best. Their progeny must largely increase the reputation of our stock when they go abroad.

The profits of horse raising are affected so largely by the judgment of the owner in buying his first stock, and in the selection of his stallions, and in the economical.

management of his property, that it is almost impossible to say what the average profit is; but it is safe to say that with a good knowledge of horses and strict attention to the business there is no class of range stock which will so well repay the investment of a moderate capital, say $20,000. With ordinary success it will pay 20 per cent.; some men make much more, others less. The cost of raising a three-year-old colt will vary with the cost of mares and stallions and the size of the herd from $15 to $40, and breeding will cost from $10 to $15 more. This estimate allows for feed of stallions the year around and for feed of colts while breaking. At other times the colt is on the range, and the mother is never fed. It is well established that horses, unless worked, do not require to be fed at any season in Wyoming, that they will subsist and do well on the range till they are from fifteen to twenty years old.

Horse breeding has in the past been overshadowed by cattle breeding. The immense profits and the facility with which great sums of money could be invested and managed in the latter have caused most stock men to overlook the finer business, which required more care, skill, and judgment for its management; but many men whose means did not admit of an investment in cattle have tested the business and have invariably made money. But the cattle range must from its nature always be on the frontier. Like the old-time trapper and hunter, it follows close to the Indian as he retreats from civilization. Horses present too many temptations to the red man to be safe on the outer edge of the settlements, but they will make use of the abandoned cattle ranges for many years to come.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OIL, SODA, IRON, COAL, AND OTHER MINERALS.

THE PRECIOUS AND SUPERIOR METALS.—There is not a mountain range in Wyoming but that shows the existence of gold, silver, copper, or lead. Wood and water are abundant in nearly every mining district; the natural roads are excellent; good coal is found in vast quantities in every county. A few mines managed by competent men, backed by sufficient capital, will start the mining interests of Wyoming on the high road to development.

GOLD AND SILVER.—Although gold and silver were discovered along the old emigrant trail many years ago, yet this Territory has not taken a prominent position as a bullion producer, owing—

First, to the Indian troubles.

Second, to the fact that the region adjacent to the Union Pacific, the only railroad in Wyoming, is not rich in the precious metals.

Third, to the reputation that the Territory has gained with many of being wholly a grazing region; and

Fourth, to the unusual mining strikes which have been made in regions adjacent to Wyoming, and which have attracted the miners who otherwise might have prospected here.

The first gold discovered in Wyoming was found on the old emigrant trail near the Sweetwater River, in the locality now known as the Lewiston mining district, near which are situated South Pass, Miner's Delight, and Atlantic City. These camps lie within 5 to 10 miles of each other, at the southeast base of the Wind River Range, and 125 miles north of the Union Pacific Railroad, with which they are connected by a daily stage running from Green River, Sweetwater County. Gold was discovered in this locality in 1867, and since then lode and gulch mining have been carried on with varying success. The rock consists of old gneissoid and granitic schists, having a strike of about N. 43° E. and a sharp dip, E. 75° to 90°. The gangue consists of granular broken quartz stained red and brown at the surface by the decomposition of iron sulphurets, which by conversion into limonite has deposited its gold in a free condition. Owing to this decomposition the surface ores have been worked with considerable profit, and modern methods would make it profitable to work the ores below the 100 to 150 feet levels.

The veins are well defined and true fissure, but require skill in following, as the ore is more or less faulted.

Prospects throughout the region, from the Lewistown district along the Seminoe and Rattlesnake ranges, show similar formations with a profitable amount of pay ore when worked by men having the necessary capital and experience. In the Seminoe Mountains the veins carry considerable lead and silver.

The Bramel district is about 35 miles southwest of Laramie City, on the east flank of the Medicine Bow range, and just over the range from North Park, Colorado. The range is an anticlinal composed of gneiss, hornblendic, often dioritic schists, quartzitic schists, and argillites, with granites and eruptive diorites. The veins are variable, quartz and schists running with the formation, and quartz veins cutting the general formation at about 30°. The ores are copper carbonates and pyrite, gold, both free and in iron pyrite, and some lead. Very little valuable work has been done deeper that 50 feet, but the width of the veins, from 3 to 30 feet, their well defined character, and the amount of gold—from $5 to $50 per ton—warrant a development that only capital can give.

Douglas Creek district is on the west side of the Medicine Bow range, and about 15 miles from Cummins City, in the Bramel district. The general formation and character of the veins are the same as those just mentioned. Effective work has been done, especially by the Keystone Company, and it has been proved that the veins will pay a good profit on the necessary investment.

In the Silver Crown district gold is found associated with the copper in small quantities, and is also extracted from small veins of decomposed quartz that occur in the granite near the line of contact with the limestones that lie alongside the mountain range.

The output of gold for 1882 was estimated by the Territorial geologist at $5,000; for 1883, thus far, about the same amount. The silver output was not reported.

COPPER.—There has been greater activity in mining for copper in Wyoming during the past two years than for any other metal.

Silver Crown district.—The existence of mineral deposits at a point about 22 miles west of Cheyenne has been an established fact for fifteen years, and a great deal of prospecting has been done in that period over the country thereabout. Considerable money was from time to time spent in sinking experimental shafts, and, while some copper ore was found throughout the district, at one or two shafts the presence of a good deal of ore was developed. Last May ore was found in the Adams Copper King, owned chiefly by a company of Iowa men and operated by James Adams, a part owner, in such quantity as to encourage further work. The present development is a shaft 90 feet in depth, with a cross-cut at 80 feet of 32 feet in a northerly direction and 27 feet in a southerly direction. The cross-cut runs through a body of solid copper ore, and at neither end has the wall-rock been reached. In the shaft native copper was struck at a depth of 22 feet, and all subsequent work has been through ore. Below the levels which have been run from the shaft considerable bodies of sulphides of copper have been encountered. The surface indications are unusually large, and can be traced for 1,200 feet. The owners have decided to run to a depth of 200 feet before deciding upon a method of treating the ore. The average quality of the ore to a depth of 80 feet will probably exceed 15 per cent. copper. Below the percentage will be much greater. The owners of the mine have shown a conservative policy in their methods of management, especially in de-

veloping their property before deciding how the ore shall be treated. They expect to show by next spring a mine that will take a first-class position as a copper producer, and that will have a highly beneficial effect upon the camp and the Territory.

Three miles north of the Adams Copper King is the old Metcalf mine, now the Colorado. It shows a strongly-defined vein of copper pyrite—chalcopyrite. A tunnel has been run in over 100 feet through ore. Complications in management arising from differences in views on the part of owners, and difficulties in operating the small furnace at the mine, have prevented its proper development. The property is regarded by experts as possessing decided value.

Rawhide.—In this district prospecting has been as actively pushed forward during the past two years as in any other part of Wyoming. The result has been a large number of promising finds. The Michigan, in Muskrat Cañon, has shown up an unusually large body of a good quality of ore. Considerable work has been done on it and on other mines of the locality. As yet, however, no smelting works have been erected, though, judging from the ownership of the large mines, steps will soon be taken to supply this want. Those who are interested in the district express the strongest faith in its success. The character of many claims in this and other camps will be determined in the course of the next year's work.

Platte Cañon.—The district in which operations have been carried farthest. For several years the prospectors at work a dozen miles northwest of Fort Laramie, not far from the Platte River, had been encouraged by finding extensive deposits of copper, when, in the summer of 1882, capitalists came forward and decided to erect smelting works in the district. They were built on the north bank of the Platte, at the lower mouth of the Grand Cañon, and on the 7th of December last their first furnace was put in blast. Difficulties incident to the initial operations of such an enterprise were met with, but up to October 1 of the present year more than 1,000,000 pounds of copper bullion had been sent east by the company owning the works—the Wyoming Copper Company. The coke, provisions, &c., for use at Fairbank, where the smelting works were situated, were hauled by wagon from Cheyenne, a distance of more than 100 miles. The company is now experimenting with a chemical process for reducing its ores, and, pending the result, have shut down their smelting works. Their mines, however, are being worked by a force of men, as usual. The Sunrise, their principal mine, has yielded more than 3,000 tons of ore already. The Village Belle and the Green Mountain Boy are also well-developed mines. In the Hartville district, or, more properly, the Platte Cañon mining district, where the mines mentioned are situated, are a great many prospects and partly developed mines, showing a wide area over which copper deposits are distributed in the vicinity.

Other districts—Prospecting for copper has been going on in many parts of the Territory, with varying success, but no ore has been shipped, except as above mentioned. In one district near Rawlins are to be found native copper and carbonates. Copper has also been found at the head of Grand Encampment Creek; at a point southwest of the base of Laramie Peak; in the Laramie Peak district, on the north and east sides of the range; near Inya Kara, Crook County; at several points on the southeast slope of the Wind River Mountains; in a newly discovered district in Uintah County, between the Oregon Short-Line and the Union Pacific Railroad; at Bagg's Hole, south of Rawlins, near

the Colorado line; and, associated with lead and silver, in the Clarke's Fork region.

OIL.—The following data have been kindly furnished by Prof. S. Aughey, Ph. D., LL. D.:

According to the census reports there were produced in the United States—

Crude kerosene, barrels	24,235,081
Total value of raw material used in the production of kerosene, such as barrels, storage tanks, &c	$34,999,101
Total value of manufactured products, such as illuminating oil, lubricants, residual products, &c	43,705,218
Amount of capital invested in refining, &c	27,325,746

According to the report of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, the whole amount of productive oil territory in that State is only 39 square miles. Large areas have been prospected, and much land is held for its supposed wealth in oil, but the really productive acres are very limited in the greatest of all the oil-producing States.

What the oil area in Wyoming really amounts to has not yet been determined, either by prospecting or by geological investigation. One company, however, has already located 16 square miles of oil territory. Other companies and individuals have also located considerable quantities of oil lands. Geologists who have most carefully examined the Wyoming oil territory are of the opinion that it covers a much larger area than that of Pennsylvania.

It is well known that the illuminating oils are the least valuable and important. The great body of the oils of Pennsylvania are of this class. These, in the crude state, sell at $1 per barrel, and often for much less. ranging from 2 to 3 cents a gallon. The lubricating oils, which have greater body and much higher specific gravity, sell for from 14 to 20 cents per gallon at the wells, surpassing the former in value from seven to ten times.

The Wyoming oils have been pronounced by the best practical chemists in England the best lubricants yet discovered on the globe, being the first mineral oils that surpass sperm-oil for such purposes. These oils are nearly related to some of the best Russian and Rangoon oils. The oils there have been producing for 2,000 years and give no evidence yet of exhaustion. Like the Rangoon oils, the Wyoming oils appear near the surface, and while districts of the Territory will no doubt contain oil at considerable depths, the greater part of the area thus far located shows these carburetted hydrogens in springs, from which they escape at or near the top of the ground. As these oil lands are, in physical characteristics, so closely related, not to the Pennsylvania, but to the inexhaustible Rangoon oil fields, they must, as soon as development begins, be the foundation of immense wealth to this Territory.

In a report made last year to the officers of the Rocky Mountain Oil, Mining, and Transportation Company, which has made extensive oil locations in Wyoming, with the purpose of their development, Professor Aughey fully described the oil fields of the Territory. From it the following facts are derived:

The Shoshone oil basin occupies section 13, township 32 north, of range 92 west, of the sixth principal meridian. It is 78 miles from the Union Pacific Railroad, immediately north of Point of Rocks station. The extent of the basin from which oil spontaneously escapes is over 60 acres. Over this area there is, in many places, a large amount of hardened oil. At the place where the wells and reservoirs are located at least from three to four acres are continuously underlaid by it. On

the top of this hardened crust of oil there is alluvium 5 feet in thickness. The oil crust is from 18 inches to 3 feet thick. Wherever it is destroyed from any cause, so that an opening can be forced through it, oil begins to rise directly from below. The oil is intensely black; the coloring matter is inseparable by any process yet tried, except in the results attained by distillation. The oil has had many and exhaustive trials as a lubricant, among them being on the Pullman cars of the Union Pacific Railroad. Professor Aughey calculates that there are millions of barrels of oil in the Shoshone basin.

The Beaver oil basin is situated 35 miles directly east of the Shoshone. In many respects this basin differs from the Shoshone. This is true in regard to the oil, the physical appearance of the region, the character of the springs, and the geological age of the rocks from which the oil emerges. At one point the ground is covered with oil crust over an area of several acres. In a well, sunk near the center of the basin, 6 feet square and 12 feet deep, which was full of water with oil floating on top, there was such an emission of gas as put the whole well in commotion. It was boiling, as if placed over a gigantic furnace. An incalculable amount of gas was escaping. Jets appeared on almost every square inch of surface. Wherever water was standing, gas in greater or less quantity was constantly escaping. A lighted newspaper put to a jet of escaping gas produced a brilliant illumination. At several other points oil crust, in one case 10 to 20 inches thick, was upon the ground. Mr. H. K. Taylor, of Cleveland, a chemist for the Standard Oil Company, has stated that, with the Seminoe oil, the Beaver oil will make a splendid axle oil. It was also the best natural oil for cylinder stock he ever saw. The basin is very much larger than that at Shoshone.

The Rattlesnake oil basin is 35 miles directly east of the Beaver. The basins different from either already described. Long lines of "hog back" hills characterize the region. Four creeks have cut cañons through the hog backs, and where they pass through a certain geological group the oil springs and other oil phenomena occur. It is evident that the oil that comes out along this line of nearly four miles must be connected in some subterranean basin. As it comes out along all these creeks and hog backs, it is of the same gravity, consistency, color, and odor. The only explanation is a common source, and if so nothing could afford it but a vast underground reservoir, approximating four miles in length and at least from three to four hundred feet in width. It is believed that the oil of this basin could be made to play a most important part in giving body to lighter oils, when they are manipulated for lubricating purposes.

The Seminoe oil basin lies between 25 and 30 miles east of the Rattlesnake basin. Although the surface indications do not extend here over so wide an area as in the basins already described, there are some facts which still indicate a very large storehouse of oil in this basin. It was observed that, in sinking a well, the amount of oil increased with every foot of descent. A few hundred feet of boring would certainly result in a very large yield. Of all the Wyoming wells, the Seminoe produces the most kerosene, though it is also remarkably well adapted for making lubricating oils, by mixture with high gravity Rattlesnake oils.

From these descriptions, it is evident that all the kinds of oils and their products, in common use, can be obtained from these Wyoming basins.

The oil fields have been visited during the past two years by a number of capitalists, representatives of companies formed to develop them,

and scientific gentlemen. The building of a rail . as an would be followed by their rapid development.

In addition to the fields above described, there d on the though less well known, are worthy of attentio d Pacific eastern side of the Territory, there is an oil dist west of the Jenny's stockade. One or more wells were and Crook and, though not worked efficiently, have produ y are capable is not known how extensive the field is, but o p. No analy- points some distance apart. As there is an e tained, but the the same locality, and coal in large quantity a ged of by the fol- it is inferred that this is a large petroleum d

Passing westward, quite important oil sp of Powder River, on the border between Jo They have been located by an organized e are expected to have an early developme

Passing over the districts described l area of oil appears in Uintah County, a n Aspen and Hilliard. Two wells were l ago, but one failed to yield in any la abandoned, after $3,000 worth of oil f of the insufficient supply of oil it was portation. It is believed by compete diciously located and that the distri oil center. Steps have recently b development.

Soda.—The famous soda lakes of of a profitable export trade from t both in Albany County and in preparations for making their United States.

The sulphate of soda deposi City, are the property of the are several lakes within a sl largest having an area of 56 reaching in some places 10 t is estimated to contain abo crystallized sulphate of s furnaces at the lakes, by w

The lakes of bicarbonat Sweetwater, in the middle are close to Independence lace and Morgan lake oc west of Independence Ro owners of this deposit se facturer in Pittsburgh t clusion was arrived at l could be made with the

The soda lakes of W solid soda several feet evaporations of water

Some years ago, C Wyoming deposits of

The soda consumption year, all of which is imp besides the duty, whic

	49.72
	35.48
	6.00
	6.80
	9.28
	39.12
	47.04
	4.56
	100.00
	8.54
	30.60
	52.34
	8.52
	100.00
	42.62
	54.88
	11.00
	00.50
	9.28
	39.12
	47.04
	4.56
	100.00

per ton. Here is a staple article which is imported at an outlay of $7,000,000 annually, whereas we have within our borders the material for its production in greater purity and abundance than it exists elsewhere, and there is no reason why we should not supply the domestic demand and also foreign markets.

It is expected that before the close of another year the soda in the Sweetwater Valley will be finding its way to eastern consumers, the manufacture of caustic soda, soda ash, and articles of commerce the chief ingredient of which is soda, coming within the scope of the work planned by the railway company noticed elsewhere in these pages as building a road from the Union Pacific to the Yellowstone Park.

Mica.—Mica occurs at the southern end of Laramie Plains, near Diamond Park, and in the Wind River country, but it has not been worked sufficiently to determine its character. It is found at many points along the mountain ranges in Laramie County, but these prospects, also, have generally not been developed sufficiently to indicate their value. At some points, however, a considerable amount of mica of excellent quality has been found, which is free from iron and other inpurities. A party of Brooklyn and New York capitalists recently purchased a deposit in Whalen Cañon, 20 miles north of Fort Laramie, and are shipping plates to the eastern market. The property promises to yield large quantities of mica, equal to that found in the Eastern States.

Building materials.—A great variety of granites, including nearly all shades and varieties, are found in the various mountain ranges. The Oakes Ames monument, at Sherman, and its medallions, show the quality of the material at that point. Samples of granite from many parts of the Territory have been sent to experts in the East, and their testimony is uniform as to its quality, beauty, and durability.

The sandstones and flagging found at Fort Collins, Colo., are already well known to the people in communities to the eastward. The same varieties are found in Wyoming on the extension of the same slope. Sandstone, capable of a fine polish, and varying from a white to a rich brown, is common in every county. Limestone is equally abundant. At places, such as the Centennial mining district, there are excellent qualities of durable marble. There is one ledge of marble on the Laramie Plains, near Cooper Lake Station, which is 100 feet in thickness, and may be traced for miles.

Gypsum—Is quite commonly distributed throughout the Territory. It occurs in abundance on the Laramie Plains, along the entire north flank of the Laramie range, in many places in the Sweetwater Valley, on the eastern slopes of the Big Horn range, in the central and northwestern parts of Crook County, and in many localities in the southern part of Sweetwater and Uinta Counties. It is almost uniformly pure, and occurs in the massive and crystalline forms.

Fire-clay, of excellent quality, is found in connection with the coal series throughout the Territory.

Coal.—To name the localities in which coal is found in Wyoming would be almost to set down a list of its geographical nomenclature. It is believed that a fifth of the entire Territory is underlaid with more or less continuous beds of it. Mines have been worked for years along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, at Carbon, Rock Springs, and Almy, the production being several hundred thousand tons annually. It is used by the railroad company and by the towns along the line of the road. Within a few years, fine bodies of coal have been opened at Cokeville, on the Oregon Short Line, the quality being superior to that of the mines at Almy. Large bodies of coal lie in the Sweetwater Valley, extending from that region along the Platte, outcropping at Old

Fort Casper, Fort Fetterman, and showing at Shawnee Creek as an eastern boundary. Considerable coal lands have been located on the Shawnee Creek, pending the building of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, it being the first coal found on the line of the road west of the Missouri River. From this line north, throughout Johnson and Crook Counties, a large number of beds have been opened. They are capable of supplying any future demand as these counties develop. No analysis of these beds in the north of Wyoming has been obtained, but the quality of the coal in Southern Wyoming may be judged of by the following analyses:

COAL FROM THE DEPOSIT AT CARBON.

Professor BAILEY.

Carbon	49.72
Volatile	35.48
Ash	6.00
Water	6.80

SEVEN MILES EAST OF COOPER STATION.

Dr. F. A. GENTH, of Philadelphia.

Water	9.28
Volatile	39.12
Carbon	47.04
Ash	4.56
	100.00

POINT OF ROCKS.

Dr. GENTH.

Water	8.54
Volatile	30.60
Carbon	52.34
Ash, white	8.52
	100.00

ROCK SPRINGS.

Dr. GENTH.

Volatile	42.62
Coke	54.88
Ash	11.00
Sulphur	00.50

COOPER CREEK.

Dr. GENTH.

Moisture	9.28
Volatile	39.12
Carbon	47.04
Ash, yellow, brown	4.56
	100.00
Sulphur	1.38

SEPARATION.

W. ASHBURN.

Volatile	48.00
Carbon	50.57
Ash	1.43
	100.00

EVANSTON.

Water	7.00	5.83	6.00
Volatile	42.00	37.40	38.00
Carbon	45.00	49.50	49.50
Ash, reddish	6.00	7.46	7.50
	100.00		100.00

ROCK CREEK.

Carbon	61.34
Sulphur	2.00
Volatile	35.16
Ash	1.50
	100.00

Iron.—The largest deposit of iron as yet discovered in Wyoming is the Iron Mountain, situated just north of Chugwater Creek, about 1½ miles above the point where the stream leaves the hills. The mountain rises about 600 feet above the stream bed, is irregular in form, but has a somewhat oval-shaped outline. It occurs intercalated in the granite, standing nearly vertical, with the walls in places sharply defined; this is the case in the cañon, where the dark iron body resembles a broad dike, which rises to the top of the cañon wall. Frequently large masses of granite are nearly incased in the iron, and again the iron body juts out into the surrounding granite. The main deposit of iron is nearly a quarter of a mile in length, with a strike a little to the west of north and east of south. To the north the main deposit terminates somewhat abruptly, but southward it crosses the cañon, and may be traced cropping out through the granitoid rocks with the same general strike for nearly 2 miles. Still farther to the south considerable deposits again make their appearance, but much smaller than the Iron Mountain, and, like the latter, have been held for valuable mineral bodies. Professor Richards, of the Institute of Technology in Boston, gave the following results:

Ferrous oxide	24.55
Ferric oxide	48.97
Titanic acid	23.18
Sulphur	0.03
Residue insoluble in acid	2.15
	98.88
Metallic iron	53.33

The high percentage of titanic acid has as yet stood in the way of attempts to smelt the ore in these deposits. The beds could be easily mined, and are well located in reference to a market. Means may yet be found for their profitable reduction.

Iron occurs elsewhere in many localities, in what quantities has not yet been developed. An important deposit lies near Rawlins. It is a red oxide, and is used as a paint, the scene of operations where it is taken out being popularly known as "the paint mine." The deposit has passed into the hands of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and will, it is to be presumed, be worked to the capacity of its market. The company has used the ore as a paint on its cars, and its officers have given their testimony to its preservative properties.

There are other iron deposits in Wyoming worthy of mention. At a number of points there are valuable beds of red hematite, some of which lie near the line of projected railroad lines. These deposits are sure to come into use as soon as economical means are found of reducing the ore, and there is sufficient Rocky Mountain demand for the product.

WYOMING'S EXHIBIT AT THE DENVER EXPOSITION.—At the Mining and Industrial Exposition held at Denver in the summer of 1882, and again in the summer of 1883, the exhibit of Wyoming was one of the centers of attraction. It occupied a space on the main avenue of the grand building, the area being 24 by 37 feet. It was inclosed w

cases containing specimens of minerals and pyramids of coal, soda &c., walks of course being left between them. Inside of the rectangle was a column of coal 20 feet in height, surmounted by a golden eagle, from whose feet spread streamers of bunting connecting with the show cases and pyramid corners. The pyramid at one corner was of gold and silver ore, at another was one of fine hematite iron, at another one of wood, and at the fourth one of sulphate of soda. Around the central monument of coal were smaller pyramids of copper ore and bullion, sheep pelts, building stones (including granites, marbles, syenites), and the skins of mountain lions, buffaloes, bears, coyotes, wolves, &c. The rest of the space was occupied by tables loaded with glassware filled with graphite, asbestos, mica, kaolin, mineral paint, petroleum, bicarbonate of soda, glass sand, magnesia, gypsum, sulphur, cement, fire clay, and salt. Connecting the tops of the cases were arches bearing various statistics and legends, such as, "Eight million acres of land easy of irrigation"; "Finest stock region in America—the most nutritious grasses, abundance of water, superior climate; some $30,000,000 already invested"; "700,000 head of cattle"; "450,000 head of sheep"; "5,000,000 acres of forest"; "Vast resources"; and "Liberal laws." On the top of the cases and arches was a fine collection of the game birds and animals of the Territory.

The effect of this fine exhibit was to attract general attention and admiration on the part of visitors at the exposition. More than that, it brought to Wyoming last summer a number of prominent mining engineers and capitalists, who came for the purpose of examining mining regions of the Territory. The commissioners, Ex-Governor Hoyt and Territorial Geologist G. E. Bailey, were frequently called upon to grant interviews to men of means and experience who contemplated investing in Wyoming mines. To the gentlemen named, and to Mrs. Bailey, who had charge of the exhibit in the past summer, the Territory owes its thanks for their intelligent labors.

RAILROADS.

THE RAILROADS OF WYOMING AND THOSE IN PROSPECT.

RAILROADS.—Wyoming has to-day the Union Pacific Railroad running through its extreme southern part, and parts of its branches, the Oregon Short Line and the Denver Pacific. The other routes herewith mentioned are of proposed lines.

The Union Pacific.—When this road was built, sixteen to eighteen years ago, the object of its promoters was to complete at the earliest date possible a transcontinental line in conjunction with the Central Pacific Company. It was run in as direct a line as easy grades and low passes would permit from Omaha to Ogden. The probability of opening up a country which, by means of local traffic and travel, would increase its profits was a minor consideration. The result is that to-day the road carries little from Wyoming save cattle, wool, and coal. That part of the Territory lying in the middle and northern thirds, as contrasted with the southern third, is known to contain, by a very large percentage, the greater quantity of the resources whose development will have a tendency to attract population and enrich the Territory.

The Union Pacific Company some years ago surveyed a road from Cheyenne to Fort Laramie, a distance of about 100 miles, the county of Laramie providing for the payment to the company of $300,000 in case the road was completed before January 1, 1884. None of the road

has been built, but during the present autumn a surveying party is at work locating a line from Fort Laramie to Fort Fetterman along the south side of the North Platte River. A road from Cheyenne to the middle of Wyoming by these routes would be of much benefit to the Territory.

A railroad from the Union Pacific to the Yellowstone Park.—Col. D. H. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, John R. Bothwell, of New York, and A. J. Bothwell, of California, representing a syndicate of capitalists, have spent several weeks of September and October of the present year in the region between the Sweetwater River and the Yellowstone Park, examining the country with the view of building a railroad through it. A corps of thirteen engineers is now engaged in making a preliminary survey for the road. As now planned, the line will run from a point on the Union Pacific road between Rawlins and Medicine Bow north to Seminole; thence along Sand Creek to the Sweetwater River, near Independence Rock; thence to the Du Pont soda lakes; thence along the Sweetwater, passing by Devil's Gate, to Wallace and Morgan's soda lake; thence, still following the Sweetwater, to a point near the Government bridge; thence north, crossing the Beaver Bluffs, near the line of the present stage road; thence down the Beaver to Wind River below Fort Washakie; thence into the park by a route not yet settled upon. The engineers have begun work at the north and are working southward. The company is working with ample capital. It is the first to begin work in a part of Wyoming most promising of rapid development, touching with its line, as it will, gold, copper, and iron districts, perhaps the most extensive oil and coal fields in America, vast areas of grazing country, valuable soda lakes, and large bodies of timber. The road is expected to carry to the Yellowstone Park a large proportion of its summer visitors. This, however, is but a small share of the business expected from the enterprise. The company, organized to develop the resources of Western and Northwestern Wyoming, looks forward to the establishment of manufactories of all kinds of caustic soda, soda ash, and baking-powders near the site of the soda lakes, all of which are controlled by capital associated with it. By it, also, oil will be refined and sent to a market, glass factories erected and operated, iron ore mined and iron manufactured, and the coal of the region utilized. The well-known resources of that part of Wyoming give grounds for the belief that the company will be speedily rewarded by a large business, with a rapidly growing population on the line of its road. The project, of whose realization at an early date the strongest assurances are given, will undoubtedly mark a new era in the growth of Wyoming.

The Oregon Short Line.—The construction of the Oregon Short Line is the most important undertaking of the Union Pacific Railroad Company since the completion of the main line. The road begins at Granger, on the line dividing Sweetwater from Uinta County, 876 miles west of Omaha. It crosses in a northwesterly direction the southwest part of Wyoming, and heads toward the farm lands and timber belts of Oregon and Washington Territory. It is completed for a distance of nearly 400 miles, nearly 100 miles being in Wyoming.

The Central Pacific.—The Central Pacific Railroad of Wyoming has filed its articles of incorporation within the last two years with the secretary of Wyoming Territory. Parties of surveyors have been at work in Uinta and Sweetwater Counties, on a line with the Sweetwater River, giving rise to a general belief in Wyoming that the Sioux City and Pacific road, building from the east westward, will form a junction with the Central Pacific building westward, thus completing a transco-

nental line equaling any other in directness of route, and running a road through the middle of Wyoming which will assist materially in opening up a good farming and mining country.

The Wyoming and Montana.—A map was received at the land office last summer, showing the surveyed line of the Wyoming and Montana Railroad. The line begins at Fort Steele, Union Pacific road, and runs parallel with the Platte River to the Seminoe oil springs. Work has not yet been begun upon it.

The Sioux City and Pacific.—The terminus of this line at Valentine, Nebr., is more than 150 miles east of the Wyoming boundary line, but the surveys of the company have been carried more than 150 miles into Wyoming. The general manager and the chief engineer of the road visited Wyoming last summer, and passed over the proposed route of the road. They decided that there would be no difficulty in building as far as the mouth of the Sweetwater, 100 miles west of Fort Fetterman. The quantities of copper, oil, coal, timber, and soda promise a rich return for the money invested in a road to be built in this region.

The Milwaukee and Saint Paul.—This road, now extending a branch toward the Black Hills, will, it is thought, eventually run through Northern Wyoming.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.—From Cheyenne to the nearest point on this road is but 65 miles. It is believed that as soon as a northern outlet, independent of the Union Pacific, is provided at Cheyenne, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road will connect with it.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

THE FARMING SETTLEMENTS OF WYOMING—THE AMOUNT OF CULTIVABLE LAND—IRRIGATION COMPANIES.

AGRICULTURE.—The stage at which farming as an industry has arrived in Wyoming may be best understood by the statement that the Territory exports no farm products whatever. Yet it may be safely said that this condition is the result of accident and circumstance rather than disadvantages resulting from poor soil and a bad climate. The one prime drawback to the development of the farming regions of Wyoming has been the lack of railroad facilities. The country through which the Union Pacific Railroad runs in Wyoming bears an appearance calculated to lead the observer to believe that, while live stock may thrive in Wyoming, the raising of crops is well-nigh an impossibility. In the northern part of the Territory, however, is a large area lying at an altitude but half as great as that through which the railroad passes, and to that region immigrants are being attracted by a soil and climate not excelled in any other section of the country. In Middle Wyoming, along the Platte River and its tributaries chiefly, large tracts of land are now being put under irrigation by companies which are managed by men whose experience leads them to believe that large dividends await those who invest in Wyoming lands; and even in Southern Wyoming, on lands situated in the midst of that bleak prospect viewed by the overland traveler to the Pacific slope, crops have been raised, especially during the past year, which inspire the liveliest hopes of successful farming upon them in the future.

Ex-Governor Hoyt, who has paid special attention to this subject, said, in his message to the legislature of 1882:

After much travel during the past season in sections not before visited, I am fully satisfied that my estimate of 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 acres of cultivable lands was quite moderate. It is certain that, with proper encouragement, our agriculture will be able to supply a large population with the products just mentioned.

The governor, in a previous paragraph, had said:

It may now be considered an established fact that superior crops of the tame grasses, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, roots generally, and garden vegetables, as also the hardier small fruits, may be grown in all portions of the Territory having an altitude of less than 7,000 feet and a little over, where irrigation is possible.

Some account may be given of localities in which agriculture has made progress.

Johnson County, organized but two years ago, is regarded throughout Wyoming as one of its most promising sections. Along most of its larger streams the public land has been taken up with a rapidity hitherto unknown in the Territory. Clear Creek, Goose Creek, Prairie Dog Creek, and Crazy Woman Creek each presents along its bottom lands a series of farms worked by men who have been greatly encouraged by their experience in the district. Parties of laborers are now at work at several places in the valleys named engaged in cutting irrigating canals on the "bench land" lying back of the meadows. With the completion of these ditches, thousands of acres, heretofore used only as grazing land, will be farmed. The rapid strides made by Buffalo, the county town, indicates the remarkable progress of the county. Sheridan and Big Horn City are villages which anticipate a share in the bright future looked forward to confidently by the settlers of Johnson County.

The farmers of Wind River Valley raised last year 40,725 bushels of oats, 1,600½ bushels of barley, 6,000 bushels of wheat; total, 48,329½ bushels of grain. These figures are the result of tallies kept by the owners of the threshing machines used in the settlement. The facts thus reported are valuable as showing uniformly good results from a hundred or more small farms in the valley. As a farming and ranching district, the valley about Lander has attracted much attention, especially for the two years past, and many immigrants from the States have taken up land claims thereabout during the past summer.

Sun Dance and Sand Creek are settlements in an agricultural district near the Black Hills, in the northeastern part of Laramie County —Crook County of the map being, as yet, unorganized. The district is fast settling up with farmers, as small grains, it has been found, do well in it. Corn is of about the grade grown in Colorado, and the wheat, rye, and barley are reported by the farmers equal in size and quality to the grain of Iowa and Missouri. The settlers are generally sanguine in their hopes of the future of their region. Crops are not usually raised by irrigation, there being a precipitation of moisture in the Black Hills region greater than in the rest of Wyoming. The farming land lies in areas of various size, surrounded by uplands of good grazing land. Pine and oak timber cover the hilly and mountainous parts of the country. For the settler who wishes to combine a farm and a small stock ranch, the district offers excellent advantages.

There are farms at various points on Bear River, Salt Creek, and Snake River, in Uinta County. At Brown's Hole and Smith's Fork, in the same county, are others. In Laramie County, farming on a limited scale is carried on on Pale, Chugwater, and Horse Creeks. On the Laramie Plains grain was raised, during the past season, which was remarkably large in the stalk and firm in the berry. There has, in the two years past, been a tendency throughout the Territory, on the part of ranchmen, to experiment in the raising of grain and root crops. Hay is being generally raised by ranchmen, in some instances thousands of tons being cut and used as winter feed, for sheep especially.

Potatoes, turnips, and cabbages are uniformly of great size, and are sound and of good fiber.

Irrigation companies.—Within the past two years the following named companies have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of the Territory all having for their object the reclamation of desert land. The operations of one of these companies will extend over about 50,000 acres. The smallest will probably extend over 2,500 acres. If the average amount of land irrigated by these companies is 10,000 acres, their incorporation indicates nearly 200,000 acres of farming land in process of reclamation by companies in Wyoming.

January 25, 1882: The Hurlbut Creek Ditch Company.

January 25, 1882: The Upper Goose Creek Ditch and Irrigation Company.

March 8: The White and Jackson Creek Ditch Company.

April 3: The Big Piney and Prairie Dog Ditch and Tunnel Company.

April 14: The Trabing Ditch Company.

August 21: The North Piney and Prairie Dog Irrigation Canal and Tunnel Company.

August 23. The Wyoming Five-mile Ditch Company.

November 13: The Upper East Side Goose Creek Ditch and Irrigation Company.

December 24: The Wyoming Improvement Company.

December 9: The Chugwater Ditch and Irrigation Company.

December 11: The East Side Ditch and Irrigation Company.

June 18, 1883: The Hellman Ditch and Irrigation Company.

August 10: The Wyoming Development Company.

August 21: The Rutledge and Hellman Ditch Company.

September 22: The North Platte Irrigation and Ditch Company.

October 3: The Goshen Hole Ditch Company.

October 5: The McKuen Ditch and Reservoir Company.

The tracts of land which these companies intend watering, or are already watering in some cases, lie mostly in Laramie and Johnson Counties. The streams from which they take their water are Horse Creek, Chugwater Creek, Laramie River, and Platte River, Laramie County, and Goose Creek, Prairie Dog Creek, Clear Creek, and other smaller creeks, Johnson County.

QUESTIONS OF PUBLIC POLICY.

THE PUBLIC LANDS—INDIANS—THE YELLOWSTONE PARK—SALARIES OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—ARTESIAN WELLS—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC LANDS IN WYOMING.—The several acts under which citizens of the United States may acquire agricultural land of the public domain contemplate it as unoccupied and open to the settler. The number of acres which can be legally taken up and occupied by a single citizen in Wyoming is 1,120. This amount comprises an exercise of rights, under the desert-land act, which permits 640 acres of land on which crops cannot be raised without irrigation to be taken up by the citizen upon his reclaiming the land from the desert and cultivating it. A wife may also, under the same act, get possession of 640 acres, thus enabling a married couple to control 1,760 acres.

The grazing of cattle on the range, as it is conducted on the plains of Wyoming, requires a much larger area of land for each herd-owner than can be permanently conveyed to his possession under the existing land laws. Much of the grazing land he utilizes is not worth to him a tithe of the minimum price fixed by the Government for its public land. The

provisions of the land laws with respect to the number of acres which one citizen may gain possession of, and the periods of residence and the proportions of the entries to be cultivated necessary to a proving up, are such that a conveyance of title in his range to him from the United States is an impossibility.

In some parts of Wyoming stockmen have erected fences upon the public lands, with no desire, it is generally declared by them, to prevent intending settlers from occupying the land and farming it, but from the requirements of their business.

Within the limits of the land grants made by the United States to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, many stockmen have leased from the company a number of sections of land, each a mile square, for grazing purposes. The alternate sections, still a part of the public domain, are in general of the same character as the railroad land, namely, uplands without water. From the point of entrance of the Union Pacific road into Wyoming, at the Nebraska boundary line, to the point where the road leaves Wyoming and enters Utah, a distance as the road runs of at least 450 miles, the amount of land within the railroad company's 20-mile limits now farmed does not bear the proportion of one one-hundredth to the land within the same limits used by cattle or sheep owners for grazing purposes. The stockman that is desirous of utilizing the sections of land which he leases from the railroad company cannot run a fence around them without including the alternate Government sections. In doing so, he very rarely interferes with the land claims of any other citizen.

Another example of the manner in which public land in Wyoming came to be inclosed may be found in the case of settlers who took up land along a stream of water. The filings earliest entered at the land offices of the Territory were almost uniformly for lands situated in Southern Wyoming. These lands lay at a great altitude, but were not far from the only railroad in the Territory, and the settlers on them were secure from the incursions of hostile Indians. In this region of late springs and early frosts, the land served excellently for the raising of grass, while the experiment of raising grain crops was believed to be extremely hazardous. In building a fence to inclose his tract, the settler was induced to run it out upon the plains as far as the middle of the uplands dividing the stream upon which he had settled from the one running next to it—in some places a distance of miles. He reasoned that no other settler could wish to take up the waterless high lands he thereby inclosed as a range for his stock, and that in time the Government might afford him some lawful means of gaining possession of it. If he did not use it, it would remain for years unoccupied.

The practice of fencing having been begun, it spread rapidly, especially in districts occupied by small herds. Many stockmen, however, erected fences, whose interests had prompted them to hope for an open range; but they argued, if they did not inclose a tract large enough for their use, their neighbors would inclose the land on which their herds ranged and cause them to reduce the number of cattle in their possession to the proportion of the land they owned.

Thus, in defense of fencing in public lands, men have urged that in doing it they were driven to it by a necessity of their business, or were obliged to do it in self-protection. In one case it was done because of the impossibility of inclosing railroad lands for grazing purposes without inclosing with the same fence the alternate Government sections lying within the tract surrounded by the fence. In another case it was done because the land fenced could be used for no purpose whatever

except grazing, and because it was hoped the Government would finally lease or sell such land to the men owning the tracts lying contiguous to the nearest streams. In another, it was done because, fencing having become general in one locality, each grazier must fence in enough land for his herd or be driven out of the neighborhood.

The Government has, during the past year, been interposing its authority for the prevention of the unlawful erection of fences upon the public lands in Wyoming. Last January, Hon. M. C. Brown, United States attorney for Wyoming, received instructions directing him to proceed at once against ranchmen who had fenced in and were unlawfully occupying Government lands, and had cut hay therefrom. Mr. Brown was directed to notify them that the fences must be removed. He was also directed to institute suit for the value of the hay. Mr. Brown thereupon began the work of notifying the various persons who were affected by the order, requesting them to remove their fences at once.

That part of the instructions relating to prosecuting stockmen for cutting hay on the public lands was afterward rescinded.

In accordance with his instructions, Mr. Brown brought a suit in equity, in the first judicial district court of Wyoming, Judge J. B. Sener presiding, against certain stockmen for erecting and maintaining a fence upon Government land. It was the first case of the kind ever brought up in the courts of the country. In August Judge Sener issued a decree that the defendants "discontinue the use of the lands so unlawfully intruded and encroached upon, and restore them to their former and usual condition." In rendering his decision in this case on the fence question, Judge Sener said:

> The unlawful fencing of large tracts of the public lands constitutes, first, a great public wrong; and secondly, a public nuisance; and thirdly, it is in the nature of a purpresture at common law, and so is remediable and relievable by the all-powerful injunction issuing out of a court of equity, as more appropriate to and consonant with right, equity, and justice than any mere remedy at law or a resort to the physical force of the War Department.

To assist to a clear understanding of the situation in Wyoming with respect to unlawful occupancy of the public lands therein, it should be stated that the proportion of Government land fenced in to the entire area of the Territory is very small. When, however, the land lying along a stream of water—that which is taken possession of by settlers under the land laws—is fenced in, the adjacent uplands, amounting everywhere to ten or twenty times the area inclosed, is rendered useless for all purposes. No man will take up land in Wyoming unless it is watered.

It must be said, with emphasis, that, with the exception of a few lawsuits, no collisions of any kind have been provoked in the Territory between its citizens as a result of a difference of interests as regards fencing in land. The attitude uniformly taken by all classes has been one of respect for law. The hope is often expressed that Congress, in its wisdom, may provide measures by which grazing lands may be lawfully occupied. There has never been any assertion of ownership to it on the part of the men who have fenced in tracts of Government land. Territorial law, however, protects them in the improvements they may have made upon it. Publicity is frequently given to the statement that in case settlers want any of the land now fenced in by stockmen for farming purposes, and proceed to take it up under the laws, it can be so occupied.

Since the practice of fencing in Government land began in Wyoming,

and especially during the pendency in the courts of the case referred to, the citizens of Wyoming of all classes have been engaged in discussing the public-land problem with an activity prompted in part by direct self-interest and in part by interest in the future of the Territory. At present the question affects most closely the stockmen. The farming class is as yet small, the northern part of Wyoming, the last section settled, containing more agricultural land than the rest of the Territory. The land laws in existence fulfill the purposes for which they were framed wherever there is an area of agricultural land large enough to support a settlement of farmers. There are large tracts in Wyoming, however, which admit of grazing only, and a permanent and lawful occupancy of them must be brought about by other methods.

The following paragraphs are extracts from the report of the surveyor-general of Wyoming for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883:

Standard parallels have been extended (in Wyoming) for a total distance of 1,238 miles. The exterior boundaries of 628 townships have been surveyed and established, the total length of which is 5,828 miles. The section or legal subdivision lines of 662 townships, embracing an area of 14,853,452 acres, of which 1,263 acres are mineral lands, have been surveyed, amounting to 38,693 miles.

The eastern portion of the lands subdivided consists chiefly of grazing lands on the North Platte and Cheyenne Rivers and their confluents. The northern surveys embrace valuable agricultural and grass lands in the valleys of Powder River and its branches; the middle portions in the valleys of the Sweetwater and its tributaries, embracing grazing lands on which many settlements have been made. The south-western subdivisions are on the forks of Green River, and contain good grazing lands. Stock-raising in Wyoming is very profitable, and grazing lands having running water are being rapidly settled and improved.

The total area in Wyoming now subdivided is 29,142,047 acres.

Thus it is seen that more one-third of Wyoming has been so surveyed that coming settlers will be put to little or no trouble or expense in ascertaining the boundaries of lands from which they may wish to take up claims. The surveyed tracts are usually along or near streams of water, comprising land to which preference is given by settlers.

The rapidity with which the public lands in Wyoming are being taken up by settlers is shown by the following table, taken from the records of the United States land offices at Cheyenne and Evanston:

CHEYENNE.

	Acres.
1873	3,698.71
1874	4,022.32
1875	26,039.18
1876	4,974.41
1877	8,151.75
1878	8,639.15
1879	13,069.20
1880	17,336.69
1881	13,350.50
1882	22,938.25
1883	79,044.04
Total	201,264.20

The amount taken up in 1883 was one-half as much as had been filed upon in the previous ten years.

During the year 1875 the Union and Central Pacific Railroads obtained title to their vast coal mines near Evanston, which was then included in the Cheyenne land district, and that interest increased the revenues of the office for that year about $15,000.

The reports from which the figures in the table were taken concluded

with September 30 in each year, excepting 1883, the time in that year reaching September 15.

INDIANS.—Although there have been no hostilities with Indians for several years in Wyoming, the settlers, especially stockmen, in the northern part of the Territory have been annoyed by bands of reservation Indians roaming at large over the public lands, professedly on hunting expeditions.

The stockmen of Northern and Northeastern Wyoming have Indian reservations on three sides of their grazing country. On the west is the only reservation inside the the Territorial boundary lines, that of the Shoshones and Arapahoes, where there are about 2,000 Indians. Just across the Montana line are several thousand Crows, having an immense country of their own. East of them live 610 Cheyennes. In Dakota, 40 miles from the Wyoming line, begins the Sioux Reservation, with its 25,000 Indians.

It is the custom of the Indian agents to give to parties of Indians permits to leave their reservations and hunt on the public domain. The stockmen of Northern Wyoming have frequently during the past two years sent information to the officers of the Wyoming Stock Association of depredations committed by such Indians on the range. During the past twelve months they have complained that the annoyances were becoming worse, and that hundreds of Shoshones, Arapahoes, Crows, Cheyennes, Gros Ventres, Bannocks, and Sioux have been leading a gypsy life in the vicinity of their ranches. They assert that the Indians live for protracted seasons in localities where there is little or no game, and that the losses to herd owners, through having their cattle killed by them for food, are increasing every year, and are now so great that organized bodies of stockmen will take stringent measures to check the evil if no action is taken with that end in view by the Indian Bureau.

The officers of the Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association have made the following statements: They have incontrovertible evidence that the ranchmen on the ranges of Powder River, the Belle Fourche, Dry Cheyenne, Big Horn, and Little Missouri are often visited by parties of Indians, who beg from them, and sometimes by parties who rob them. Last winter there were cases in which Indians, remaining in Wyoming until late in the season, were prevented for some time by heavy falls of snow from returning to their reservations. In the interim they lived upon cattle. There have also been frequently-recurring cases in which bands of Indians have visited ranches and forced the herders to deliver up all the provisions and ammunition on the premises. Again, Indians, in a state of want, have visited ranches and offered to prostitute their women for food.

Another complaint made by settlers in Northern Wyoming is that bodies of Indians occasionally enter districts where game is still comparatively abundant, and slaughter elk and buffalo for their hides only. A law of Wyoming prohibits its citizens from killing game altogether during a part of the year, as well as from killing more than a food supply at any time. A game society, comprising leading men of the Territory, has been energetically carrying out the provisions of the law, the society sending its detectives for that purpose to the very localities in which Indians hunt in immunity from the law. Thus white settlers are obliged to respect the law and refrain from killing more than a few head of elk, or deer, or antelope, while Indians may travel a distance of hundreds of miles from other Territories and exterminate Wyoming herds

of game. This may not only be conceived as a remote possibility. The fact has been published more than once in the press of the Territory.

The officers of the Stock Association look upon the incursions of the Indians on their stock ranges much in the same light as would the Indians and their commissioned protectors regard raids of stockmen on reservations. There is this difference, however: The stockmen contribute very largely, through taxation, to the maintenance of the Territorial government, and are rendering the public lands useful to mankind by utilizing their pastoral advantages.

Correspondence has been carried on between the Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association and the Indian Bureau on the subject of stockmen's losses through Indian hunting parties, the result of which has been highly unsatisfactory to the interests of the people of the Territory. On the authority of the latter party, it is said that it is now the intention of those who are oftenest the subjects of the depredations referred to to arm their herdsmen and drive the Indians away from their ranges. The situation is therefore regarded with concern by the class involved, and calls for prompt action on the part of the Indian Bureau.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.—The government, management, and proposed extension of the Yellowstone Park have been so fully discussed throughout the country in the past two years that anything more than a representation of Wyoming's claims in the question is deemed unnecessary in this report. Features in the course of events which provoked the discussion referred to were: The assumption on the part of the neighboring Territory of Montana that life and property in the Park would be safer and game better protected if the Park were placed under the jurisdiction of a county of Montana; the lease of parts of the Park to a company of New York capitalists for hotel purposes; the introduction of a bill in Congress providing for an extension of the Park in Wyoming; and the subsequent placing of the entire question in the hands of a Congressional committee for investigation.

On the part of Wyoming, the following is submitted:

1. An area comprising nineteen-twentieths of the Park is in the Territory of Wyoming, subject to its laws. One-twentieth is in Montana and Idaho, subject to their laws. The act organizing Wyoming placed within it, as part of the Territory, the area which became nineteen-twentieths of the Park when it was organized, years after the formation of the Territory. The question arises whether the provisions of the act incorporating the Park gave to the latter an existence separate from the Territory of Wyoming, as was the case when the District of Columbia was taken from Maryland and Virginia, or simply withdrew the public lands comprising the Park from settlement, as is the case with Indian reservations. Civilians indicted for crimes committed on military or Indian reservations in Wyoming are tried in the civil courts of the districts in which the alleged crimes were committed. Had a citizen been arrested for crime committed in the National Park, he could, under a similar construction of the law, have been tried before the judge of the Wyoming district, of which the Park is a part.

2. The statement that the laws of any other Territory are better calculated for the preservation of the game in the Park is denied with one voice by the citizens of Wyoming. Hon. Harry Oelrichs, president of the Wyoming Game Association, lately pointed out that all the measures for the preservation of game which were last winter recommended by the governor of Montana for passage by the legislature of that Territory were already embodied in the laws of Wyoming. The governor suggested imprisonment instead of fine as punishment for violating the

game laws. Wyoming inflicts either or both for infringement of its laws. He urged that transportation companies be prohibited from carrying game unlawfully killed. Wyoming goes a step further and forbids individuals or corporations even to have in their possession game unlawfully killed, or any green or untanned hides of game animals. The people of Wyoming have organized and incorporated a game protective association, which has been working with private funds only, but which has been able to accomplish the following results: All common carriers have been forced to refuse contraband game or parts thereof, except in the extreme northern part of the Territory, where such game is transported into Montana, where traffic in it is apparently allowed.

3. The proposed extension of the Park in Wyoming will be an injury to citizens of the Territory. A gentleman who has lately traveled extensively in that region writes:

The character of Northwestern Wyoming marks it for industrial use and improvement up to the Government limits of the Park. With beautiful valleys, grass in abundance, charming trout streams in great number, splendid forests of pine, fir, and spruce, deposits of coal, petroleum, asphalt, gypsum, fire clay, and mica, with good indications of lead, copper, gold, and silver, mines of which at one point are already opening with much promise, and last of all, with a favorable climate and scenery unsurpassed on the American continent, one finds there all the requisites to a prosperous future. The day is not distant—it should be very near—when a railway will traverse that region, touching many of the resources above mentioned, and leading by easy grades up the beautiful valley of the Wind, and across the divide to the very heart of wonderland, and to a connection with the proposed branch of the Northern Pacific. Then look for a rapid development of many industries and the grand progress of a region as yet but little known. The result of the proposed extension of the Park would be to take into the reservation—first, the headwaters of several streams on which are fine cattle ranges, and even valuable ranch improvements; second, a number of mineral districts; and third, vast areas of timber as fine as any in the Rocky Mountains.

4. The laws of the Territory of Wyoming for the protection of life and property, as well as for the protection of game, are very thorough, certain, simple, and severe. The laws of Congress and of this Territory, aided by such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may adopt, ought to be sufficient to protect the Park from harm. The people of this Territory feel a deep and abiding interest in the National Park and its preservation, and they will in all proper ways aid the authorities in preserving it, its game, and its scenery from injury of any sort. But, while this is true, they do not claim to own the Park. They recognize it as the common property of the whole people of the Republic, and yet lying within their Territory's limits as fixed by the organic act, and hence they feel an especial pride and interest in its being preserved for all the purposes designed by the act of reservation.

5. While it is asserted on the part of those who are interested in lines of travel approaching the Park from the north, and by those who would have the Park seem to be a part of other Territories, that it is more easily approached from the north than from any other direction, the statement is doubtful. The Beaver Cañon route from the west, reached by roads from the south, brings the visitor nearer the leading points of interest in the Park than any other route. A new railroad route is now being surveyed in Wyoming, which will run to the Park from a point on the Union Pacific road in a northwesterly direction. By it Wyoming officers of justice can reach the Park direct, and every facility of rapid approach will be extended to visitors going toward the Park by way of the Union Pacific road from every point in the country, east, west, and south.

SALARIES OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE UNITED STATES.—Section 1845, Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that certain specified sums of money shall be the salaries of governors and secretaries of Territories. Another section provides for the salaries of United States judges in Territories. Beginning with the year 1875, however, and continuing up to the last session, Congress appropriated for the salaries of governors and secretaries amounts considerably less than is fixed by the statutes. For several years also, during the same period, the amounts appropriated for judges' salaries were less than the sums fixed by statute. Neither law has ever been repealed. An ex-chief justice of Wyoming instituted proceedings in the Court of Claims in 1880 for the aggregate amount that had been withheld from his salary during his term, and obtained judgment. The case was carried by counsel for the Government to the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the June term of the present year the judgment of the Court of Claims was affirmed. The opinion of the court was withdrawn for some purpose connected with the routine work of the court, and is expected to be finally delivered at the October term. The suit referred to was a test case, and will be followed by many others. The existence of a difference between the amount of a salary as fixed by law and the amount as appropriated is an anomaly deserving of being brought to the attention of Congress.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL SERVICE.—The mail service of Wyoming has for years been inadequate, irregular, and lacking in an intelligently considered system.

A review of the manner in which the railway postal work was done in Wyoming had already been prepared for this report when a change in its management was made by the Post-Office Department. The new superintendent of railway service for the division which includes Wyoming has just visited the Territory and set afoot important changes in the methods of postal work. Pending a trial of his management, recommendations intended to be made are laid aside.

With regard to the service by routes other than railway, it is viewed as imperfect. Routes are still maintained between points which, though formerly important, have, with the movement of population, sunk into secondary importance, while, with the increase of population in other localities, necessary routes have not been established. Again, routes have been discontinued which should have been maintained. This is the case, for example, with the route from Hot Creek, Wyo., to Spearfish and Custer, Dak. Since its discontinuance, mail which would have been carried by it a distance of 100 to 150 miles is carried to Cheyenne, to Sidney, Nebr., and to points in Dakota, a distance of 500 miles, mainly by stage-coach.

Another drawback in the mail service in Wyoming is the system of "making up" mails at many offices for important points only. Mail thus made up is sent sometimes to the south when its destination is to the north of the sending office. When it reaches the end of the route at the south it is repacked and sent north past its original point of departure and on to its destination.

There are towns and business centers in Wyoming the business of which is seriously interfered with because of a lack of frequent arrivals and departures of mails.

The General Government, in its office of aiding the rapid settlement of its Territories, could well afford to appropriate more money for a better performance of the mail service in Wyoming. A superintendent of mail service for the Territory would, if conversant with his duties

and the Territory's needs, be of great assistance to the people and the Post-Office Department.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—The great success which has attended the sinking of artesian wells at Denver and a few points in Wyoming has led to the hope that artesian water may be found at many other points in the Rocky Mountain region. A well was sunk a few years ago at Fort D. A. Russell, 3 miles from Cheyenne, to a depth of several hundred feet, but no flow of water was secured. The Union Pacific Railroad Company sunk a well last year at Green River, but failed to strike a subterranean basin of water. But these failures have not had the effect of preventing other efforts with the same object in view. An artesian well is now being sunk at a ranch 9 miles from Cheyenne, the intention of the owners being to bore into the earth at least 500 feet in search of a flowing well. There is a flowing well at Rawlins, and at Laramie City there are two.

The unequal elevation of the various parks and plateaus of Wyoming gives rise to the belief that underground basins of water exist beneath those having an altitude less than others in the same region, and that wherever the basins find their origin there is exerted sufficient hydrostatic pressure to carry water above the surface of the lower planes.

Pure water brought to the earth's surface by artesian wells would be of great benefit in those districts of Wyoming where the surface water is impregnated with alkali and unfit for potable purposes. It would also render possible the raising of much additional live stock in locations where there is a scarcity of surface water. Experiments for the purpose of ascertaining where artesian water is obtainable in Wyoming would be work appropriate to the care of the General Government, with a view to improving the value of its public lands.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

POPULATION—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—TERRITORIAL AND COUNTY STATISTICS—LISTS OF TERRITORIAL AND COUNTY OFFICERS—FISH—GAME—TIMBER.

POPULATION.—In the following table, the first column of figures represents the population of Wyoming as ascertained by the census of 1880. The second is the population of 1882, as estimated on a comparison of the vote cast at every election precinct in 1880 and 1882, each election being for Delegate to Congress, and reckoning that the same ratio of votes to population was cast in each year. The third column represents the estimates of well-informed men in each county, acquainted with the advances made in the more progressive districts:

Counties.	1880.	1882.	1883.
The Territory	20,788	27,200	.....
Albany County	4,625	6,200	6,000
Carbon County	3,438	4,400	.....
Crook County	239	300	.....
Laramie County	6,400	8,200	9,000
Johnson County	637	1,400	.....
Sweetwater County	2,561	3,300	4,000
Uintah County	2,879	3,400	4,000

Official count of the elections for Delegate to Congress in Wyoming since the organization of the Territory.

Counties.	1869.		1870.		1872.		1874.	
	Corlett, Republican.	Nuckolls, Democrat.	Jones, Republican.	Wanlers, Democrat.	Jones, Republican.	Steele, Democrat.	Carey, Republican.	Steele, Democrat.
Albany	320	515	428	369	359	563	555	699
Carbon	190	389	150	183	79	261	282	363
Laramie	722	886	398	380	518	572	677	881
Sweetwater	593	862	363	279	399	186	306	406
Uintah	138	679	327	228	116	160	584	657
Johnson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,963	3,331	1,666	1,439	1,471	1,742	2,404	3,006
Majority	.....	1,368	227	.....	.....	271	.....	606
Total vote*	5,266		3,202		3,213		5,404	

Counties.	1876.		1878.		1880.		1882.	
	Corlett, Republican.	Steele, Democrat.	Downey, Republican.	Pease, Democrat.	Swan, Republican.	Post, Democrat.	Meldrum, Republican.	Post, Democrat.
Albany	1,010	533	1,118	443	927	737	1,274	1,200
Carbon	529	407	651	313	643	717	811	805
Laramie	1,242	940	1,101	1,042	1,175	1,416	1,148	2,161
Sweetwater	496	423	518	526	533	494	658	605
Uintah	587	457	474	497	482	543	595	707
Johnson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	335
Total	3,864	2,760	3,862	2,821	3,760	3,907	4,702	5,813
Majority	1,104	.....	1,041	.....	.....	147	.....	1,111
Total vote*	6,626		6,683		7,667		10,515	

* The total up to 1876, inclusive, includes scattering.

Public-school statistics of Wyoming Territory, 1883.

Items.	Laramie.	Albany.	Carbon.	Sweetwater.	Uintah.	Johnson.
Number of schools	25	*8	.....	.....	11	.....
Number of pupils in attendance:						
Males	424	349	.....	.....	362	.....
Females	445	321	.....	.....	385	.....
Total	869	670	.....	.....	747	.....
Valuation of school-houses	$44,559	$35,000	.....	.....	$4,000	.....
Number of days school has been taught	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number of days' attendance	69,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average compensation of teachers, month	$53.54	$54	.....	.....	$58.08	.....
Amount raised for erection of school houses	$2,133	$5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate amount paid teachers for the year	$14,404	$7,000	.....	.....	$5,145	.....
Aggregate amount paid for other purposes	$650	$4,000	.....	.....	$825	.....
Average cost of tuition for each pupil, month	$4.54	$1.38	.....	.....	$4.05	.....
Amount in school treasury	$3,526	.....	.....	.....	$1,600	.....
Number of volumes in district libraries	890	75	.....	.....	1,200	.....

* There are ten departments in the school of district No. 1, Albany County.

In this report to the Hon. John Slaughter, superintendent of public instruction for Wyoming, Warren Richardson, superintendent of schools of Laramie County, says:

I will say in general that the schools of this county are (1883) in flourishing condition. They are well conducted, well attended, and generally well equipped. Much discrimination is exercised in the choice of teachers. There is everywhere found among the people a proper interest in the subject of education and a disposition among all classes of tax-payers to vote money liberally for the maintenance and extension of educational advantages.

Debt of the counties of Wyoming.

Counties.	1880.	1882.
Albany	$59,685	$55,161
Carbon	4,628	.....
Laramie	18,000	None.
Sweetwater	64,409	80,000
Uintah	41,740	67,510
Johnson	.....	.....

A high license law went into effect in Wyoming last March, 1882. The following table shows the receipts of the county treasurer for license during the present year:

Albany (to October 1)	$8,950
Carbon	.....
Laramie (estimated for full year)	20,000
Sweetwater (to October 1)	5,500
Uintah (to October 1)	6,038
Johnson	.....

A poll-tax of $2 is imposed in all the counties of the Territory, the fund arising therefrom being devoted to the common schools.

The census report of 1880 shows the illiteracy of Wyoming to be less than that of any State or any other Territory.

The number of certificates of incorporation filed at the office of the Secretary of the Territory during the past two years was greater than the number filed in the previous five years.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF WYOMING TERRITORY.

Governor: William Hale.
Delegate to Congress: Morton E. Post.
Secretary of Territory: Elliot S. N. Morgan.
Chief Justice: James B. Sener.
Associate Justices: J. B. Blair, S. C. Parks.
Clerk: J. W. Bruner.
United States attorney: M. C. Brown.
Surveyor-general: E. C. David.
Registers of land office: Cheyenne, E. W. Mann; Evanston, Charles H. Priest.
Receivers of public moneys: Cheyenne, Walter S. Hurlbut; Evanston, E. S. Crocker.
United States marshal: Gustav Schnitger.
Deputy United States marshal: W. R. Schnitger.
Treasurer: F. E. Warren.
Auditor: Jesse Knight.
Librarian: J. Slaughter.
Superintendent of public instruction: J. Slaughter.

Territorial geologist: G. E. Bailey.
Territorial veterinarian: J. D. Hopkins.
Territorial stenographer: M. C. Morris.
Penitentiary commissioners: E. Nagle, Thomas Langtree, J. A. Finfrock.
Fish commissioners: M. C. Barkwell, Otto Gramm, P. T. Downs, E. W. Bennett, N. Andrews, T. W. Quinn.
Deputy collectors of internal revenue: E. P. Snow, J. S. Oliver.
BANKS.—The following banks are in operation in Wyoming:

Location.	Name of bank.	Cashier.	Capital.	Surplus.
Buffalo	Stebbins, Conrad & Co			
Cheyenne	First National	J. E. Wild	$100,000	$88,000
	T. A. Kent			
	Stockgrowers' National	H. G. Hay	200,000	16,000
	M. E. Post & Co	J. W. Collins	100,000	
Evanston	Alvord & North, Mutual Exchange	O. North	35,000	
	Beckwith & Co	E. W. Smith	78,000	
	Pioneer Bank		20,000	
Fort Fred Steele	J. W. Hugus & Co			
Laramie	Laramie National	J. W. Donellan	75,000	80,000
	Wyoming National	M. Dawson	50,000	55,000
Rawlins	James France	D. C. Kelly		

LEGISLATURE.—The following is an official list of the members-elect of the eighth legislative assembly of Wyoming Territory, which convenes at Cheyenne January 8, 1884:

ALBANY COUNTY.—*Council*, W. H. Holliday, Robert Homer, John W. Gray. *House of representatives*, O. D. Downey, L. D. Kennedy, C. H. Bussard, H. V. S. Groesbeck, Leroy Grant.

CARBON COUNTY (in council district with Johnson County).—*Council*, E. W. Bennett, William Daley. *House of representatives*, L. Quealey, J. E. Osborne, D. F. Dudley, W. H. Weaver.

JOHNSON COUNTY (in council district with Carbon County).—*House of representatives*, E. U. Snider.

LARAMIE COUNTY.—*Council*, A. T. Babbitt, Philip Dater, F. E. Warren, W. C. Irvine. *House of representatives*, N. N. Craig, John F. Coad, Thomas J. Cahill, D. Miller, F. W. Schwartze, H. E. Tschemacher, J. H. Ford, A. Jackson.

SWEETWATER COUNTY.—*Council*, P. J. Hines. *House of representatives*, H. G. Nickerson, F. H. Jones, O. G. Smith.

UINTAH COUNTY.—*Council*, A. V. Quinn, E. S. Whittier. *House of representatives*, R. B. Seaton, Charles Delaney, E. S. Crocker.

CARBON COUNTY.

1880.

Personal property	$1,500,000 00
Real estate	700,000 00
Total	2,200,000 00

Tax levy, 16 mills on the dollar.

1881.

Personal property	1,132,496 00
Real estate	981,503 00
Total	2,113,999 00
Tax collected	34,940 21

Tax levy, 16 mills on the dollar.

1882.

Personal property	$1,498,923 00
Real estate	1,076,202 00
Total	2,575,125 00
Tax collected	45,205 60

Tax levy, 19 mills on the dollar.

1883.

Personal property	2,419,392 00
Real estate	1,242,976 00
Total	3,662,368 00
Tax collected	61,500 00

Tax levy, 17 mills on the dollar.

Horses	3,325
Cattle	92,520

D. C. KELLEY,
Probate Judge and County Treasurer.

Statement showing assessed valuation of property in Carbon County, Wyoming Territory.

Years.	Cattle.		Horses.		Sheep.		Union Pacific Railroad property.	All other property.	Total valuation.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			
1878	20,168	$258,633	1,036	$26,190	1,682	$3,379	$739,688	$180,404	$1,208,294
1879	46,338	507,168	1,763	40,639	1,512	3,024	742,570	231,454	1,506,855
1880	72,055	943,527	2,361	62,672	4,445	11,106	782,825	202,939	2,003,069
1881	66,994	814,086	3,037	80,480	16,045	32,090	784,140	303,203	2,013,999
1882	67,850	1,032,170	3,247	95,390	28,887	71,624	809,592	554,992	2,563,768
1883	92,520	1,973,140	3,325	100,584	58,587	146,467	820,344	622,833	3,663,368

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Number of schools	11
Number of pupils enrolled	483
Number of school buildings	11
Number of teachers employed	11
Aggregate amount paid teachers	$5,065 00
Average compensation per month to teachers	63 18
Value of school buildings	8,671 94

County superintendent of schools: Mrs. Lizzie W. Smith.

LARAMIE COUNTY.

During the past two years the following-named mining districts have been formed in Laramie County: Platte Cañon, Rawhide Buttes, Black Buttes, Hurricane, Sand Creek. Silver Crown, which had been nearly abandoned, has become the scene of considerable mining activity, and some wonderful discoveries of copper ore have been made there.

The records of the office of the treasurer of Laramie County show that the amount collected under the license act for the year ending December 31, 1881 (low license), was $6,238; 1882 (high license beginning with March), $18,345; 1883, up to September 26, $16,395. The treasurer's estimate of the amount which will be collected in 1883 is $20,000.

The following tables show the number of cattle, horses, and sheep assessed in Laramie County in 1880, 1882, and 1883:

Years.	Number.	Assessed valuation.
1880.		
Cattle	113,466	$1,379,003
Horses	3,530	123,700
Sheep	79,994	119,491
1882.		
Cattle	190,963	2,427,545
Horses	7,245	234,675
Sheep	85,221	149,145
1883.		
Cattle	244,486	3,637,380
Horses	9,546	318,515
Sheep	90,763	162,620

Assessed valuation and taxes.

1880.

Valuation:		
Real		$784,716 00
Personal		2,964,037 00
Total		3,748,753 00
Taxation:		
Territorial		14,994 60
County		43,111 45
		58,106 05
School tax:		
County	$9,827 36	
District	8,034 47	
		17,861 83
Total		75,967 88

1882.

Valuation:		
Real		971,580 00
Personal		4,261,606 00
Total		5,233,186 00
Taxation:		
Territorial	10,466 37	
Stock indemnity	2,828 91	
		13,295 28
County		54,948 60
		68,243 88
School tax:		
General	12,610 38	
District	8,277 36	
		20,887 74
Total		89,131 62

1883.

Valuation:		
Real		1,474,685 00
Personal		5,870,370 00
Total		7,345,055 00

Taxation:	
Territorial	$7,345 00
County	75,286 81
	82,631 81
School tax	27,180 00
Total	109,811 81

TAX LEVY, EXCLUSIVE OF SCHOOL TAX.

Tax.	1880.	1882.	1883.
	Mills.	*Mills.*	*Mills.*
Territorial		2	1
Stock indemnity		1	
County		8	10½
Hospital		2½	
		13½	11½

LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF LARAMIE COUNTY.

[Terms expire January 1, 1885.]

Sheriff: S. K. Sharpless.
Probate judge and county treasurer: I. Bergman.
County clerk: J. K. Jeffrey.
County and prosecuting attorney: J. C. Baird.
County commissioners: Thomas Swan, chairman; T. Dyer, George W. Hoyt.
Superintendent of public schools: W. Richardson.
Assessor: W. W. Jeffrey.
Coroner: John T. Chaffin.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Assessed valuation and taxation.

1881.

Valuation:	
Personal	$1,259,981 00
Taxation:	
Territorial	4,830 14
County	12,075 42
School	1,058 00
Total	17,963 56

1882.

Valuation:	
Personal	$2,013,141 64
Taxation:	
Territorial	5,899 52
County	22,160 62
School—general	4,974 83
District	2,155 74
Total	35,190 71

1883.

Valuation:	
Personal	$2,481,404 00
Taxation:	
Territorial	2,481 16
County	32,257 42
School—general	6,408 63
District	3,120 18
Total	44,267 39

TAX LEVY.

Tax.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	Mills.	*Mills.*	*Mills.*
Territorial	4	2	1
County	4	5	5
Stock indemnity	.....	1	.....
Other or special taxes	6	8	10
All taxes	14	16	16

Additional levy in school districts.

		1882.	1883.
School district No. 1	mills..	2	5
School district No. 2	do...	1	¼
School district No. 3	do...	¾	0
School district No. 4	do...	0	2½
School district No. 5	do...	0	19
Number of horses taxed			3,690
Number of cattle			130,529
Number of sheep			909
Increase since 1881			65,338
Debt of county			$12,229 67
Population by assessor's return			1,045
Amount paid treasurer for licenses			$2,940 00

The following is a list of county officers and dates of expiration of terms:

Sheriff: F. M. Canton. Term expires November 5, 1884.

Probate judge and county treasurer: J. M. Lobban. Term expires November 5, 1884.

County clerk: N. G. Carwile. Term expires November, 5, 1884.

County and prosecuting attorney: H. S. Elliott. Term expires November 5, 1884.

County commissioners: W. H. Holland, J. M. Clevenger, H. J. Windsor. Terms expire November 5, 1884.

Superintendent of schools: James D. Clark. Term expires November 5, 1884.

Assessor: C. A. Farwell. Term expires November 5, 1884.

Coroner: S. M. Coburn. Term expires November 5, 1884.

Surveyor: B. Amsden, sr. Term expires November 5, 1884.

State inspectors: J. M. Enochs, W. D. Smith. Appointed by county commissioners to serve during pleasure of county commissioners.

The following statistics with reference to the schools of the county are furnished:

Number of schools	7
Number of pupils enrolled	149
Number of days taught	600
Number of school buildings	3
Value of school buildings	$3,000 00
Amount of salaries paid teachers	$2,135 00

This county is settling up rapidly, and the estimated population at the present time is placed at 2,500. The immigration during the past season has been large, and is daily increasing, many families coming in from the States and Territories on the west.

The additional assessment of stock driven in after the annual assessment was made will increase the total assessment about $250,000.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Assessed valuation and taxation.

1880.

Valuation:	
Real	$570,734 00
Personal	1,986,856 00
Total	2,557,590 00
Taxation:	
Territorial	9,935 55
County	26,700 12
School:	
General	6,310 08
District	6,936 91
Total	49,882 66

1882.

Valuation:	
Real	712,692 00
Personal	1,683,573 00
Total	2,396,265 00
Taxation:	
Territorial	6,286 26
County	31,429 42
School:	
General	7,683 86
District	6,140 06
Total	51,539 60

1883.

Valuation:	
Real	998,240 00
Personal	1,835,275 00
Total	2,833,515 00
Taxation:	
Taxes not collected.	

TAX LEVY.

Tax.	1880.	1882.	1883.
	Mills.	*Mills.*	*Mills.*
Territorial	4	2	1
Stock indemnity	.....	1	.....
County	5	5	5
Poor	1	1	2
Road and bridge	2	2	2
Court	2	2	3
Special school	7	6	.....
Common school	2	.....	2
Total	21	21	15
Total for county outside of district No. 1	14	15	.....
Special school district No. 1	.....	.....	6
Special school district No. 3	.....	.....	2
Special school district No. 5	.....	.....	1

Number of horses taxed	5,113
Number of mules and asses taxed	297
Number of sheep and goats taxed	101,285
Number of cattle taxed	71,264

Increase in live stock since 1880, 111,033 head, of which 41,748 were sheep.

The amount paid the county treasurer for licenses, 1883, $8,950.

The following is a list of the county officers. Their term of office expires January 7, 1884:

Louis Miller, sheriff.

A. G. Dunn, probate judge and county treasurer.

J. W. Blake, county and prosecuting attorney.

J. H. Finfrock, superintendent of public schools.

C. H. Clark, county clerk.

County commissioners: A. S. Peabody (chairman), H. G. Balch, John McGill.

P. H. Brophy, assessor.

SWEETWATER COUNTY.

Assessed valuation and taxation.

1880.

Total valuation	$2,083,509 92
Taxation:	
Territorial	8,334 04
County	36,399 69
School	4,167 02
Total	48,900 75

1882.

Total valuation	$2,771,475 92

No returns of taxation.

1883.

Valuation:	
Real	$137,697 50
Personal	3,010,577 00
Total	3,148,274 50
Taxation:	
Territorial	3,148 27
County	68,160 69
School	6,296 55
Total	77,605 51

TAX LEVY.

Tax.	1880.	1882.	1883.
	Mills.	*Mills.*	*Mills.*
Territorial	4	2	1
County	14	13	14
County indebtedness	.....	8	8
Stock indemnity	.....	1	.....
Total	18	24	23

	Number.	Valuation.
Horses taxed	3,617	$126,492
Cattle taxed	52,502	1,045,776
Sheep taxed	37,383	85,182

A new mining district was established at Lewiston, on the Sweetwater River, last year.

The amount paid to the treasurer for licenses in 1883 to October 1, was $5,500.

The following is a list of the officers of Sweetwater County. Terms expire ———.

Sheriff: G. L. Vickery.

County treasurer and probate judge: Geo. F. Stringfield.

County clerk and register of deeds: Ed. J. Morris.

County commissioners: Geo. B. Spinner, chairman; A. Focher, Joseph Young.

Prosecuting attorney: A. B. Conaway.

County assessor: Frank E. Coffey.

Superintendent of schools: E. D. Wooodruff.

Table showing number of horses, sheep, and cattle in Sweetwater County.

Years.	Horses.		Sheep.		Cattle.		Total assets.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
1878	1,335	$33,855	900	$1,600	13,846	$141,261	$1,938,965 00
1879	1,430	38,880	1,830	3,060	18,419	186,545	1,941,397 50
1880	1,626	46,105	4,718	9,435	25,945	311,335	2,083,500 92
1881	2,247	80,985	11,926	23,852	36,137	431,392	2,277,821 50
1882	2,638	117,240	35,935	81,487	53,675	807,445	2,771,475 92
1883	3,617	126,492	37,383	85,162 50	52,503	1,045,776	3,148,274 50

SCHOOLS.

Number of schools	13
Number of pupils, males	223
Number of pupils, females	230
Total	453
Valuation of school-houses	$4,550 00
Number of days school has been taught	1,572
Total number of days' attendance	59,675
Average compensation of teachers per month	$58 95
Amount raised for erection of school-houses	$500 00
Aggregate amount paid teachers for the year	$4,693 75
Aggregate amount paid for other purposes	$201 14
Average cost of tuition for each pupil, month	$2 96
Amount in school treasury	$3,341 06
Number of volumes in district libraries	1

UINTAH COUNTY.

Assessed valuation and taxation.

1880.

Valuation:	
Real	$23,710 00
Personal	1,283,804 00
Total	1,307,514 00

Taxation:	
Territorial	$5,230 05
County	14,382 65
School:	
General	
District	
Delinquent	21,229 26
Special and poll	2,198 70
Total	43,040 66

1882.

Valuation:	
Real	89,756 00
Personal	1,751,908 00
Total	1,841,664 00
Taxation:	
Territorial	3,683 33
County	12,891 65
School:	
General	1,841 66
District	2,812 85
Total	21,229 49

1883.

Valuation:	
Real	95,656 00
Personal	2,090,721 00
Total	2,096,377 00
Taxation:	
Territorial	2,096 38
County	14,674 59
School:	
General	4,192 74
District	2,456 14
Total	23,419 85

TAX LEVY.

Tax.	1880.	1882.	1883.
	Mills.	*Mills.*	*Mills.*
Territorial	4	2	1
County (except school)	9	8	9
School:			
General	2	.....	.....
District No. 6	3	3	.....
District No. 3	2	1½	3
District No. 5	.....	6½	6
District No. 1	.....	3	6

Number of horses taxed	1,572
Number of cattle taxed	12,748
Number of sheep and goats	46,959

The increase in live stock since 1880 was 28,407 head.

Mining districts have been established during the past two years at White Springs, Elk Horn, and Ram's Horn.

The amount paid the county treasurer for licenses in 1883 has been $6,038.50.

The following is a list of the county officers; terms expire January 7, 1885:

Sheriff: J. J. Le Cain.

County clerk: John Stone.

County and prosecuting attorney: C. D. Clark.

County treasurer and collector: J. Van A. Carter.

County commissioners: Thomas Blyth, F. Riepen, J. C. Winslow, chairman.

Coroner: E. S. Bisbing.

School superintendent: F. L. Arnold.

FISH.—Nearly all the streams of Wyoming abound in fish. Trout are found in a great many streams having their sources in the mountains of Northern and Middle Wyoming. A fish commission, provided for by the legislature, has been at work in the Territory for several years. At the last session, $1,500 was appropriated to be expended by the commission in its work. During the last year it has, under the superintendency of M. C. Barkwell, chief commissioner, planted 98,000 fish in streams heretofore nearly or entirely barren, the varieties being trout, salmon trout, bass, perch, and carp. The streams in which it was formerly thought trout could not live, as the waters were somewhat alkaline, are now stocked with this gamy variety, and they are reported by the commissioners to be propagating successfully. Carp ponds are now being constructed for the care of the fish furnished by the United States Fish Commission. The North Platte River has been stocked with bass, the Laramie River and Savery and Jack Creeks with brook trout, the two latter streams being in Carbon County. Albany County has received a good supply of young trout, and now furnishes as fine specimens as are caught in any waters. Lodge Pole, Horse, Bear, and Crow Creeks, in Laramie County, and the lakes near Cheyenne, have all been stocked with choice varieties. The North Platte River and its tributaries formerly had no trout, while the South Platte, flowing through a country in nearly all respects similar, abounded in this variety. Since the North Platte was stocked, trout is found in it almost everywhere.

WILD GAME.—The existence of a game law on the statute books of Wyoming indicates the necessity seen by the local lawmakers for providing against the slaughtering of game which formerly went on unhindered. For years buffalo and elk were killed by the thousand for their hides and antelope and deer shot down in wantonness, in and out of season, or killed in larger numbers than could be marketed. The effect of the game law, if the inroads of hunting parties of Indians were prevented, would doubtless be a speedy increase of the herds of the larger kinds of game animals.

Of buffalo there are but a few herds—two or three—left in the Territory. In all, the animals number perhaps 5,000. Occasionally a few stray old bulls are seen roaming separately from the herds. Elk are found in droves, sometimes in hundreds, in a good many places, though they do not, as formerly, roam in every part of the Territory. Antelope are to be seen everywhere, even, at times, in sight of the railroad. They rove in small herds in unfrequented parts of the Territory, but are usually seen grazing in couples. Deer, blacktail and whitetail, are to be found, but in many parts of the Territory are quite rare. The mountain sheep is now seldom seen.

The bear, mountain lion, wolf, coyote, fox, and panther are occasionally met with by the traveler in lonely parts of Wyoming. But fur

hunters here find but little to tempt them to ply their vocation, otter, beaver, mink, muskrat not being found in such numbers as to afford their hunters profitable occupation, except in unsettled portions of the Territory.

Small bird game are plentiful in summer, doves, especially, being found everywhere. Ducks and geese, though quite numerous, do not fly in large flocks. Sage chickens are common.

Timber.—It is commonly supposed that Wyoming is almost destitute of timber, but he who takes pains to examine the map and observe the arrangement and distribution of the mountain ranges, and their altitudes, will see how fallacious is the idea. While the Laramie range shows, near the line of the Union Pacific road, only a few straggling pines, the cañons concealed from observation contain a growth of timber of good size and quality which has sustained two saw-mills for four years. As one travels north, in the Laramie range, he encounters considerable bodies of timber until he reaches a point 80 miles north of Sherman. From this to Laramie Peak and thence northwest, to Casper Mountain, there are large and dense bodies of timber, which will prove a source of large revenue to Wyoming. South and west of the Laramie Plains, the Medicine Bow and Sierra Madre ranges and the valleys of the headwaters of the Platte are covered by forests as dense as those of Michigan. Mountain ranges, occupying the central and northern parts of Sweetwater County, and nearly the whole of Uintah County, are covered with pine forests, which will compare favorably as to quality with the lumber of the lake regions, but which is in large part of a growth less heavy. The Big Horn range is well covered with a growth of timber suitable for making lumber, as also are the hills in the northeast of Crook County. Besides the bodies of pine timber mentioned, numerous creeks and river bottoms contain a supply of box elders, cottonwoods, &c., sufficient for the wants of settlers. It is estimated that there are not less than 23,000 to 26,000 square miles of timber land in Wyoming.

CONCLUSION.

In the preparation of the foregoing I am indebted to a number of gentlemen for much aid and assistance, whose names appear in the body of the report at appropriate places. For the statistics from the different counties, as shown in the tables, I am indebted to clerks of the counties respectively. The clerks have devoted a good deal of labor in the preparation of these statistics, for which I take this occasion to make public acknowledgment.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM HALE,
Governor of Wyoming.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

106°
Co
Cantonment
Old Ft. Reno
Antelope
Curti
Salt Creek
Old Ft. Casper

REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, September 16, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The questions of government arising under the unusual condition of society here are those which are at once different from other communities and other governments, either State or Territorial, in the United States. These questions are of absorbing interest to the people of the Territory of Utah and of primary interest to the Government. If it be a fact that conditions here are different from other Territories, then it follows as a sequence that exceptional legislation must be enacted.

While other matters might be presented to you in a formal report, I feel it a duty, which it would be more pleasant to avoid, to confine myself to the questions of absorbing interest and primary importance.

That there are wrongs in Utah I regret. That the Government and those charged with the duty of enforcing the laws cannot and ought not to compromise with wrong I am sure will not be questioned.

Among other duties imposed upon the governor by the act of Congress organizing the Territory is one that "He should take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Under the oath of office charging me with this duty I have endeavored to execute the laws of Congress and of the Territory with fidelity and mercy, and with whatever ability I possessed.

A combination to nullify laws of Congress has long continued in Utah. This conspiracy led to open rebellion at one time, and continues to evade and defeat the plain will of Congress and the President and the adjudication of the supreme court.

The theory, adroitly advanced by many interested by business relations, and emanating from those engaged in this long-continued combination to defeat the execution of the laws of the United States, to the effect that time and railroads would prove the remedy, is wrong.

While I am satisfied that many intelligent and thinking people at a distance have accepted this theory, I am sure its acceptance by Congress and the country means mischief in the future. Therefore I am impelled to warn you, Mr. Secretary, and through you the country, of dangers that beset the Government in this another "irrepressible conflict," and to make in this report an earnest plea for the adjustment of all wrongs and the establishment of good government in Utah by Congress, which undoubtedly possesses the power, and which I may be pardoned in saying I believe to be its duty to do quickly.

The power to promptly enforce the laws and to preserve the peace

in so doing cannot rightly be denied to those charged with their execution.

The history of all States and Territories demonstrates that times come when military aid is necessary to support the civil authority. I know of no reason that takes Utah out of the rule. Under the law and the proper proclamations of my predecessors the militia of Utah, purposely organized to be independent of Federal authority, is not and cannot be made available.

It therefore only remains for this Territory that the military force of the United States be made available, and I present with the necessity the recommendation that it be made lawful for soldiers of the United States to be used for the execution of process out of the courts of the United States in the hands of the United States marshal of Utah, and that their services, under proper restrictions, in case of riot, of insurrection, domestic violence, and for the preservation of the peace may more readily be made effective than under the present provision of law.

I trust, however, such security to person and property as is right and which every citizen may reasonably expect will be granted to all alike here.

By an act of Congress in 1850 the Territory of Utah was formed.

I find that since 1852 there has at no time been a lawful Territorial government.

Section 7 of this organic act provides:

> That all township, district, and county officers not herein otherwise provided for shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for, &c.

Under this act of Congress the counties of Utah were properly organized. But the legislature joined with Brigham Young, the governor of the Territory, by pretext of different Territorial statutes, and in order to place the Territory out of a future executive control and beyond Federal influence made provision for their appointment or election in ways not authorized by but directly in opposition to the expressed will of Congress. While other Territories with like provisions have carried on their governments in accordance with law Utah has persisted in maintaining its unlawful government, in spite of the act of Congress, the adjudication of the supreme court of the Territory of Utah, and the later opinion of the honorable the commissioners under the law known as the Edmunds act.

Discharging the duty imposed upon me by Congress, and which had theretofore been upheld by the supreme court of the Territory, I nominated to the council persons for the different Territorial offices. Among other things, I said in nominating them that—

> Such officers must necessarily be named in the manner designated by Congress. Their election or appointment in any other way under an act of the legislative power of the Territory, which derives its power from the provisions of the self-same law, is nullification.
>
> This power was exercised by Brigham Young, the first governor of the Territory. For many years, with few exceptions, this part of the provisions of this organic act has been avoided and disregarded, and such officers have been elected and appointed in other and different ways than that prescribed by act of Congress.

The council declined to confirm or reject them, asserting that the power given by Congress had passed out of the hands of the governor by different Territorial statutes cited by them, and resolved—

> That the complaint of his excellency the governor is groundless and his nominations unnecessary, and that no action thereon is required.

And the unlawful Territorial government, which for over thirty years has existed in the face of Congress and the country, exists to-day.

The failure to hold the August election in 1882 under the Edmunds law, as only under its provisions it could be held, was provided for by an act of Congress known as the Hoar amendment. In obedience to its provisions I appointed a number of persons to fill the vacancies occasioned by the failure to elect. Many of those so appointed qualified over vexatious obstacles thrown in their way from one end of the Territory to the other, and made legal demand for the offices to which they had been appointed.

The unanimity and universality of the refusal that followed throughout the entire Territory could only on this earth perhaps be seen in Utah.

Many laws of Congress have been nullified in Utah, and this law was defeated with the usual "oneness," and I must say with an apparent familiarity with the business in hand. The lawfully appointed officers instead of appealing to force appealed to the courts. The supreme court of the Territory sustained the act of Congress and the action of the governor, but the technicalities and delays of the law consequent upon appeals and the stay of proceedings resulted as usual in the Territory in a failure, and polygamists and worse held on and exercised the functions of office, and to-day many so hold who are not entitled under the law to cast a vote.

The officers who universally join in this combination to defeat the law of Congress held and hold their authority from the Congress they defied and whose law they made a nullity.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the laws can be faithfully executed when the governor under the law can only rely upon those who combine to defeat it. Therefore Congress must provide other and different agencies to enable a governor to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed."

CHURCH AND STATE.

The absolute separation of church and state was by the founders of our Government and the writers of our Constitutions made a principal factor in its foundation. Several of the original States went so far as to forbid an ecclesiastic from holding any public office. This history, so well understood from the debates and traditions and the surroundings of our national birth, made unquestionable their purpose then, as it is my desire now, to protect the Government as against the encroachments of the church.

The first article of amendment to the Constitution declares "that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," &c.

The church then, as the church now, and here in Utah, needs no protection against the Government of the United States, for the reason that the Government then was and now is the fortress of civil and religious liberty. That man or that set of men, be they what they may, who assert and teach a doctrine so infamous deserve the condemnation of all men, and must and will receive the condemnation of a Government that protects all men in the right "to worship God according to the dictates of conscience."

This guarantee, sacred to all, is right. It should be maintained always, everywhere, and by all, but never abused.

It is true, however, that law-breakers and law-defiers and nullifiers of the law in Utah, who enjoy it in common with all citizens of this

country and of every denomination and faith, have abused it and do abuse it. Continually and deftly it is used by those who abuse it, and the man engaged in other affairs is misled in considering what is wrongfully termed the "Utah problem." If the question of religion or religious belief enters at all into an intelligent discussion of the question in a governmental sense, which I doubt, it then and certainly must be under the first prohibition, "that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion," rather than under the second, "or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

I beg, on this important point, in considering the question, to present some facts of history, such as I may properly do in the report I have the honor to make, a question with which we are now grappling, and which, when calmly considered under the light of the Constitution, can leave no justifiable grounds of difference of opinion in reason or in law.

The question, then, is not whether Congress has or may prohibit the free exercise of religion, for that has been decided under the law of 1862 by the Supreme Court in the test case of Reynolds, but whether the Territorial legislative assembly in Utah, an agency of the General Government, created by Congress and paid as such out of the Treasury of the United States, has not made law upon law respecting an establishment of religion. The Constitution does not say Congress shall not establish religion. The provision is more comprehensive. It forbids any law respecting an establishment of religion. What are the facts? A band of men, many of them good, but undoubtedly misguided, professing in common a religious belief, ejected from Ohio and going to Missouri, ejected from Missouri and going to Illinois (incorporating in their system of to-day features and practices more abhorrent than any known then), ejected from Illinois, turned their backs on the United States, with the avowed purpose of going to the shore of the Pacific Ocean, then a foreign country. These people were possessed of a fanatical dream of establishing a polygamic empire that was to supplant this and all other governments. Helped in their helplessness and poverty and distress across the plains by the Government, guided in their journey by reports furnished by the War Department at Washington, whose officers had traversed and surveyed the roads and mountains and valleys, they settled in this valley with its river and lake. The willows that marked the mountain streams gave evidence that the soil needed but a touch of cultivation to yield a ready response. A valley in which numbers of the earlier pioneers who passed farther to the West had looked upon with admiration and left for the fortunate pioneers that were to follow. The purpose of going to the Pacific coast having been abandoned, the young men who as a favor had been mustered into the service by the Government and paid in advance, and known as the Mormon Battalion, having gone on to California by the southern route, returned from their battleless march but creditable service, and three days after the arrival of the pioneers joined them where Salt Lake City is now situated. With their pay and horses and arms material aid was given to this settlement, which, under the flag of the United States, by both pioneers and battalion, was made on a Territory which under our treaty with Mexico afterward became the property of the United States.

Steps were at once taken looking to the establishment of a State government. A vast territory was mapped out from the northern boundary of Mexico to the waters of the Columbia River in the north, and from the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the west to the mountains whose waters flow into the Gulf of Mexico, and a constitution adopted to govern "until

the Congress of the United States shall otherwise provide for the government of the Territory hereinafter described by admitting us into the Union." That we, the people, grateful to the Supreme Being, &c., do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the State of Deseret."

Among others the following act was passed:

AN ORDINANCE incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, approved February 8, 1851.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained*, That all that portion of the inhabitants of said State which now are or hereafter may become residents therein, and which are known as "the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," are hereby incorporated, constituted, made, and declared a body corporate, with perpetual succession under the original name and style of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, with full power to sue and be sued, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity in this State; to establish, order, and regulate worship, and hold and occupy real and personal estate, and have and use a seal, which they may alter at pleasure.

SEC. 2. *And be it further ordained*, That said body or church as a religious society may at a general or special conference elect one "trustee in trust," and not to exceed twelve assistant trustees, to receive, hold, buy, sell, manage, use, and control the real and personal property of said church, which said property shall be free from taxation; which trustee and assistant trustees, when elected or appointed, shall give bonds with approved security in whatever sum the said conference may deem sufficient for the faithful performance of their several duties, which said bonds when approved shall be filed in the general church recorder's office at the seat of general church business. When said bonds are approved by said conference and said trustee and assistant trustees shall continue in office during the pleasure of said church, and there shall also be made by the clerk of the conference of said church a certificate of such election or appointment of said trustee and assistant trustees, which shall be recorded in the general church recorder's office at the seat of general church business. And when said bonds are filed and said certificates recorded said trustee or assistant trustees may receive property, real or personal, by gift, donation, bequest, or in any manner not incompatible with the principles of righteousness or rules of justice, inasmuch as the same shall be used, managed, or disposed of for the benefit, improvement, erection of houses for public worship and instruction, and the well-being of said church.

SEC. 3. *And be it further ordained*, That as said church holds the constitutional and original right in common with all civil and religious communities "to worship God according to the dictates of conscience," to reverence communion agreeable to the principles of truth, and to solemnize marriage compatible with the revelations of Jesus Christ; for the security and full enjoyment of all blessings and privileges embodied in the religion of Jesus Christ free to all; it is also declared that said church does and shall possess and enjoy continually the power and authority in and of itself to make, pass, and establish rules, regulations, ordinances, laws, customs, and criterions for the good order, safety, government, conveniences, comfort, and control of said chuch, and for the punishment or forgiveness of all offenses relative to fellowshi p, according to church covenants; that the pursuit of bliss and the enjoyment of life, in every capacity of public association and domestic happiness, temporal expansion or spiritual increase may not be legally questioned: *Provided, however*, That each and every act or practice so established or adopted for law or custom shall relate to solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecrations, endowments, tithings, marriages, fellowship, or the religious duties of man to his Maker; inasmuch as the doctrine, principles, practices, or performances support virtue and increase morality and ar not inconsistent with or repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or of this State, and are founded in the revelations of the Lord.

SEC. 4. *And be it further ordained*, That said Church shall keep at every full organize branch or stake a registry of marriages, births, and deaths free for the inspection of all members and for their benefit.

SEC. 5. *And be it further ordained*, That the presidency of said church shall fill all vacancies of the assistant trustees necessary to be filled until superseded by the conference of said church.

SEC. 6. *And be it further ordained*, That no assistant trustee or trustees shall transact business in relation to buying, selling, or otherwise disposing of church proper without the consent or approval of the trustee in trust of said church.

Is this or was it a law "respecting an establishment of religion"? It will be remembered that when Congress declined to admit Deseret into the Union it provided a Territorial form of government under the

name of Utah. The legislature of Utah, by an act approved October 4, 1851, re-enacted this and all laws passed by the State of Deseret.

Besides usual powers granted to church corporations for legitimate business purposes, but only for the purpose of worship, here is granted "the unusual power to establish, order, and regulate worship." It created the heretofore unknown general office of "trustee in trust." Not designed to create trustees to hold property for purposes of worship only, in an unqualified sense it established them as trustees to hold, buy, sell, manage, dispose, &c., the real and personal property of the church; in other words, to possess, hold, and sell farms, stores, railways, banks, telegraphs, theaters, cattle, sheep, &c., such as is now held by the church, all of "which said property shall be free from taxation," &c. Bonds of these trustees were to be executed and filed where? In the office of the county recorder or secretary of the Territory, as with other corporations? No, but in the church recorder's office. At the county seat? No, but at the "seat of general church business."

These trustees to continue in office at the "pleasure of said church," and to receive real and personal property "in any manner" "not incompatible with the principles of righteousness," and to be free from taxation; and all this enacted by a legislature created by Congress as an agency, and paid for their labor respecting an establishment of religion out of the Treasury of the United States.

The third section defines the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, which is right; but, further, it granted power to this organization for the punishment or forgiveness of all offenses relative to fellowship, and solemnly declared that the pursuit of bliss and enjoyment of life in every capacity of public association and domestic happiness "may not legally be questioned."

That is, that which is already established may not in so far as law is concerned be inquired into or questioned. Under prescribed conditions we find a legislative enactment and guarantee that these particular doctrines are founded in the revelation of the Lord. The word "inasmuch" is used where "in so far" would have been used had there been no purpose to establish a religion and to confer power upon ecclesiastical courts to visit pains and penalties, even to that of death, in all matters "relative to fellowship according to church covenants."

Section four of this act required a registry of marriages, not for public inspection, but for the inspection of all members and for their benefit. The courts of Utah so far have failed to have these registries produced to them or to find any man who would testify more than that such registry records were kept somewhere and by somebody.

This act to-day stands in the compiled laws of Utah published by authority in 1876.

In 1862 Congress passed the following law:

CHAPTER CXXXI.—AN ACT to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person having a husband or wife living, who shall marry any other person, whether married or single, in a Territory of the United States, or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall, except in the cases specified in the proviso to this section, be adjudged guilty of bigamy, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years: *Provided, nevertheless,* That this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage shall have been absent for five successive years without being known to such person within that time to be living, nor to any

person by reason of former marriage which shall have been dissolved by the decree of a competent court, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been annulled or pronounced void by the sentence or decree of a competent court on the ground of nullity of the marriage contract.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following ordinance of the provisional government of the State of Deseret, so called, namely, "An ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," passed February 8, 1881, and adopted, re-enacted, and made valid by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah by an act passed January 19, in the year 1855, entitled "An act in relation to the compilation and revision of the laws and resolutions in force in Utah Territory, their publication and distribution," and all other acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the said legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, which establish, support, maintain, shield, or countenance polygamy, be, and the same hereby are, disapproved and annulled; *Provided*, That this act shall be so limited and construed as not to affect or interfere with the right of property legally acquired under the ordinance heretofore mentioned, nor with the right "to worship God according to the dictates of conscience," but only to annul all acts of law which establish, maintain, protect, or countenance the practice of polygamy, evasively called spiritual marriage, however disguised by legal or ecclesiastical solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecrations, or other contrivances.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any corporation or association for religious or charitable purposes to acquire or hold real estate in any Territory of the United States during the existence of the Territorial government of a greater value than fifty thousand dollars, and all real estate acquired or held by and such corporations or association contrary to the provisions of this act shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States; *Provided*, That existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired by the provisions of this section.

Approved July 1, 1862.

Whether the second section of the above act unqualifiedly disapproves the act of incorporation is perhaps questionable. The courts of Utah have held that for purposes of criminal prosecution, as where property of the church had been stolen, it still had an existence. This decision probably rests on the provision relating to property rights. The judicial decision has obtained in a civil case because of the difficulty arising under the statutes as to what officer was the proper one to institute proceedings in this and like cases, the local laws imposing such duty on the attorney-general, and no such office exists.

Repealed or not the fact remains that the trustee in trust continues with his assistants to buy and sell and to receive in matters not for purposes of worship.

Joined with this is another and more reprehensible crime. The business of government is under a perfected system continually carried on, and courts not open to all citizens and unknown to Congress constantly sit with usurped powers like unto those conferred under the act of incorporation, dealing with affairs of men not only spiritual but temporal. Notwithstanding the third section of the law of Congress of 1862, declaring "that it shall not be lawful for any corporation or association for religious or charitable purposes to acquire or hold real estate of a greater value than $50,000 within any Territory," this corporation or association, according to the last United States census, possessed property within one county to the amount of $2,500,000. This law is nullified by placing the title to property of the church in the name of different trustees, presidents of stakes, bishops, and other authorized agents. What amount of property is thus unlawfully held throughout the counties of the Territory I cannot with certainty estimate, and it was found impossible so to estimate by the agents of the United States in the last census.

Notwithstanding the law of 1862 denouncing bigamy as a crime, and the adjudication of the Supreme Court, I find that it has been defiantly taught and practiced, and continues to be so taught and practiced. In this successful and long-continued conspiracy to defeat the execution of

this law I find that agencies of the government of Utah, deriving their power from Congress, notably the legislature, which not only derives its power from Congress but is paid out of the Treasury of the United States, joins in and leads in this nullification. In support of this assertion I beg to make that part of my message to the twenty-fifth legislature in 1882, which is under the head of "Political situations," "Exercise of church authority in temporal affairs," "Assessments and tithing," "Polygamy," and "Governmental action," and the action of the council thereon, and in response a part of this report. It is too voluminous to incorporate, but it is to be found in the house and council journals of the session of 1882. The former is in the house journals and the latter in the council journals. An appeal to the legislature by the governor to enact laws in accordance with the laws of Congress and the Supreme Court decision was, in part, answered as follows:

The great majority of Utah's people believed then, as they believe now, the act of 1862 to be not only special and unreasonable, but also unconstitutional, in that it "prohibits" the "free exercise of a part of their religion;" but they do not fail to recognize the power of Congress, under pressure, to enact as an expedient that or similar laws; they can, however, only view them, in the light of history and experience, as improvident, mischievous, and dangerous.

This deliverance of the council in Utah as to the Congress and Supreme Court may be "sharp and biting," but perhaps to them not conclusive.

Another act, incorporating the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company, was passed in 1850, and amended and confirmed by the legislature of Utah January 12, 1856. It provides that the general business of the company shall be devoted under the direction of the first presidency of said church to promote, facilitate, and accomplish the immigration of the poor.

By this act the whole system of immigration was handed over by the legislature to a corporation under the control of the church. No other system has been by law authorized or permitted in Utah, and this rich corporation continues as part of the "church and state" machinery to gather converts from all parts of the world.

Section 14 of the act provided as follows:

The islands of Great Salt Lake known as Stansbury Island and Antelope Island are hereby reserved and appropriated for the use and benefit of said company (emigration), and said islands shall be under the exclusive control of President Brigham Young.

Here is a primary disposal of the soil of the United States by a Territorial legislature, not to an individual, but to a church and the head of a church, its president; certainly a law respecting the establishment of religion. One fact is conclusive, that by Territorial legislative enactment the church was formally declared the sovereign in Utah, and that is, that all escheats were by law turned over to the Church Emigration Company by the probate judge of each county, who was "empowered and required to take possession of all property left by any deceased or absconded person when there is no legal claimant known or sufficiently near to see to it in season." See section 569, compiled laws of Utah, published by authority in 1876. Were these not laws respecting an establishment of religion?

By act approved December 9, 1850, it was ordained that Brigham Young have the sole control of City Creek and cañon, and that he pay into the public treasury $500 therefor. Similar acts, and without consideration, were granted at different times to Heber C. Kimball, Ezra T. Benson, and other leaders in the church. An act approved January 17, 1853, granted to Daniel H. Wells the right to erect ferries across Jordan River. Among other requirements, section 4 provided that he

should pay or cause to be paid 10 per cent. of all the proceeds arising from the privileges herein granted into the treasury of the "Perpetual Emigration Fund Company." Daniel H. Wells was, and it is still claimed for him, the lieutenant-general commanding the Nauvoo Legion, beside his official rank in the church.

While the foregoing acts were not a primary disposal of the soil they were more. By them there was a disposal of the water and timber, property of the United States, without which the soil has no value whatever. A common-school system prevails under the law. In every instance known to me the schools are established on the same lot of ground and under the same roof or in adjoining rooms to the church ward meeting-houses. The whole system is under the control of and taught by elders of the church, and thousands who are taxed for their support do not, and of necessity can receive no benefit in sending their children, and do not send them.

In a veto of an act making appropriations for general purposes, among others, was an appropriation for the erection of a new building for Deseret University. I placed among my objections the one "That in all appropriations of public money received from taxes upon all classes of citizens for educational purposes they should be made with an unqualified provision that no doctrinal, sectarian tenets should be taught or allowed to be taught, or any particular belief required of any teacher or officer thereof." I sincerely regret the legislature and the governor could not in their conferences have agreed upon some plan by which non-sectarian educational work should have been allowed to progress.

In a report of this character I fear I may not prolong it in further demonstrating the establishment of a system of government in Utah, by a subversion of the Congressional enactment organizing it into a Territory. That the Government, which being too fearful of an infringement upon religious belief has permitted agencies deriving their power from the Government, to make laws in the past that were, and some of them still are, laws, all of which were intended as far as possible to establish a religion.

This system continues in force with the added growth of thirty years. That while the Government has permitted an unlawful government to exist there under usurped powers in part and this practical establishment of religion, it has, I regret to say, allowed its laws to be trampled upon and nullified from year to year. A government making laws should see that they are enforced or repeal them. As long as the agencies of the Government remain as they now are misgovernment must exist and nullification or worse must, I fear, as a sequence follow in the future. The trouble is organic.

I therefore conclude in the hope that Congress and the country may not further follow the argument as to the right of religious belief, but rather consider how a great crime against the flag, against the plain provisions of the Constitution declaring there shall be no establishment of religion, including as it does polygamy, a corner-stone, which is a crime under the law, a shame to humanity, and a by-word and reproach to our land among the nations of the civilized world, may be quickly and effectually arrested and punished.

Two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time. If today every act of Congress was repealed there would be left in Utah an ecclesiastical government intended to meet all requirements as to the temporal affairs of man in his dealing with his fellow-man. For over thirty years such government has existed there and intended to be so established that "It may not legally be questioned."

of Congress, and which will prove a government not only "for the people," but by the people.

The principle involved in this action is right, and the precedents for it are abundant, older than our Constitution, and occurring in our national history as events warranted from time to time down to the present. By the statutes of 1787 the Territory of the Northwest was formed. In this the governor and three judges were constituted a legislative council. By our Louisiana purchase the Goverument became the possessor of a territory from the mouth of the Mississippi to British possessions in the north. The Territory of Orleans presents not only the principle but the almost exact statute recommended by me. There a council of thirteen was constituted, good and true men of that Territory, and were appointed by the President. While the government of the District of Columbia does not present so exact a case as that of Louisiana, for the reason that Congress assembling within it can and does enact laws for its government more in detail, the District of Columbia, as Utah, was granted by Congress a Territorial form of government with a governor and legislature. For well-known reasons, deemed sufficient, Congress deprived the citizens there of a legislature and constituted a commission for its government. However convincing the arguments have been made in that case they are not so conclusive as those presentable for a change in the government of Utah. As good citizens of the District of Columbia demanded the abolition of their legislature and the appointment of the commission, so good citizens of Utah appeal for that or similar relief. I hear no complaint of misgovernment in the District of Columbia under the commission. So, under the government recommended by me for Utah, I confidently believe such action by Congress and a council composed of men loyal to the Constitution and the laws, there would come that adjustment of wrongs and termination of contentions so earnestly prayed for by those in Utah who possess the intelligence and one-third of the wealth of the Territory, and who, while bearing allegiance to the United States and paying in large part the taxes of the Territory have no voice in its government. Further legislation is essential and any law short of the one suggested will prove ineffectual.

The honorable commissioners under the Edmunds law have faithfully and I think effectually carried out its provisions, disfranchising polygamists.

The conduct of elections under their rulings and careful supervision has been creditable to them and fair to all entitled to the franchise.

The law is a step in the right direction, and to the honorable the Senator and Congress, and the President, and to the commissioners who executed it, I beg to acknowledge with gratitude whatever good results have or may come from it.

Other matters, Mr. Secretary, might have been presented to you on this question and matters of less interest in the government and business affairs of the Territory.

I can only say, with this adjustment and relief that will follow, Utah, so great in resources and attractions, will outstrip the Utah of the past with its burdens, and add more largely, even than now, to the material wealth of our common country.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Secretary, your obedient servant,

ELI H. MURRAY,
Governor.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

To the honorable Secretary of the Interior:

In our last annual report we had occasion to refer to certain misapprehensions existing in the minds of some of the officers of the Union Pacific Railway Company concerning the functions of the Government Directors, it being their opinion that the powers and duties formerly intrusted to the Government Directors had been conferred upon the Commissioner of Railroads by the law creating that office, and that the former were accordingly left without either duties or powers. These misapprehensions were speedily removed, however, and we had the satisfaction of reporting to the Department that, after some little delay growing out of them at the beginning of our official labors, we were granted all the facilities possible for the performance of our work, and were assisted therein by the cordial co-operation of the company's officers.

Having corrected the erroneous impression of the managers, that we hold a merely honorary position without duties or powers, we find ourselves confronted by a misapprehension of precisely the opposite character, on the part of sundry persons claiming to have an interest in the company's affairs, as holders of its stock or bonds or as general creditors. Among these we find a disposition to enlarge our duties and magnify our powers and responsibilities. In illustration of this we may refer to a memorial addressed to the Department of the Interior on the 14th of March last, immediately after the publication of our report, a copy of which was furnished us by sundry persons representing the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company and Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, both of which companies now form a part of the Union Pacific Railway Company under the consolidation of January 24, 1880.

The memorialists, after setting forth their complaint that the Union Pacific Railway Company, by the act of consolidation, by refusing to make a statement in full of divisional earnings and in various other ways, had wrongfully deprived them of their rights as bondholders of the companies named, and stating that, although the courts are open to them practically, the delays, annoyances, and cost attendant upon litigation constitute a denial of redress, proceed to define the duties of the Government Directors, which they say are "alike to represent and protect the interests of the Government proper, but none the less to conserve the general public interest, treating the entity of the Govern-

ment as but in the highest sense the whole body of the people, whether as bondholders, stockholders, passengers, shippers of freight, or those in anywise interested in the wise, proper, and honest administration of the company's affairs." It is then assumed, although credit is given us for "having made an effort to elicit some information from the Union Pacific Company as to its financial condition," and for having brought out some facts and statistics that had never before seen the light, that our "effort was far from successful," and that upon the whole we have fallen short in the discharge of our official duties, and the memorialists ask the co-operation of the Department "in at least calling upon the Government Directors to extract from this unwilling and obstreperous corporation the information and recognition to which we (the memorialists) are entitled."

It is not necessary that we should follow the memorialists in their recital of the history of the corporation from the inception of the original enterprise, or that we should concern ourselves with what are called "the scandals" of its management. If the originators of the enterprise, after having conquered by their energy and persistence obstacles that seemed insuperable, were pursued with obloquy and reproach, it is not the first time that the discoverer or inventor has experienced such returns from the beneficiaries of his foresight, faith, and courage. It is quite possible, too, that in the transactions of the company prior to the consolidation of January 24, 1880, all its business methods were not carried on upon the basis of the heroic virtues. It happens, unfortunately, that very little of the world's business is. We have not, however, conceived it to be any part of our duty to investigate the antecedents of the present corporation, or question the legality and binding force of acts which have already been passed upon by the proper tribunals.

In justice to the gentlemen concerned in the present management of the company, it is only fair to say, that we have observed nothing in our connection with them to warrant the charge of obstreperousness or unwillingness to communicate information. A certain degree of reticence is observed in the management of all business affairs, great and small, by those who have them in charge. In the conduct of affairs of such magnitude, involving extensive combinations and many times business relations of a delicate nature with other companies, it frequently happens that the success of important transactions may be jeopardized by premature publicity. This is wisely guarded against in most corporations by intrusting the administration to an executive committee composed of those directors who have the leisure for such duties and the capacity to discharge them, their own pecuniary interest in the enterprise being the guarantee of their good faith, and an assurance that they will act in all matters for the interest of the stockholders. This has been the practice in the Union Pacific Railway Company. The administration of its affairs has been practically conducted by an executive committee of five members of the board of directors, one of whom, under the charter, must be a Government Director.

The wisdom of this arrangement does not need to be pointed out to any one at all familiar with the management of great corporations. In the present case it would not be surprising, considering the fact that one member of the executive committee is an appointee of the Government, without any personal pecuniary interest, and not having the inducement naturally created by such an interest to maintain a prudent reserve, if in affairs of considerable moment he should be to some extent

ignored, and important negotiations should be begun and carried on without consultation with him and even without his knowledge. Recognizing this natural tendency on the part of a board of direction constituted like that of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and believing it to be our duty, as representatives of the Government in the direction, to acquaint ourselves with the details of the management, as far as possible, through our representative in the executive committee, we have insisted that he should have ample notice of all meetings of the committee and a full knowledge of all its transactions. Except, perhaps, in a single instance, our wishes in this regard have been fully complied with, and even in this we are not prepared to say that it was seriously attempted to withhold from our representative in the committee knowledge of the pending transaction or to consummate it without consulting him.

The instance referred to was in the proposed ratification of a contract in the nature of a tripartite alliance with the Chicago and Rock Island and Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Companies concerning through business, which will be hereafter more fully set forth. This was by far the most important transaction of the year.

The ruinous competition on through traffic to which the company has been subjected by rival roads, which practically paralleled the main line of the Union Pacific from Omaha to Ogden, cutting rates to ruinous figures between these points, while dividing under a pooling arrangement with the Iowa roads the profitable traffic between Omaha and Chicago, forced the Union Pacific to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with such other roads as would practically extend its line to Chicago, and give it a fighting chance against its rivals. The negotiations leading up to such an arrangement were intrusted to General Manager Clark, whose long experience, well-known ability, and thorough familiarity with the company's affairs, as well as with the condition and prospects of the country traversed by the road, peculiarly fitted him for the task. It was not only entirely proper that this negotiation should be conducted without publicity, but it was absolutely essential to their success. The contract finally agreed on was conditioned upon the approval of the executive committee.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors in New York, on the 12th of December, 1883, at which this matter first came up, all the Government Directors were present; but of the full Board there was one less than a quorum, consequently no business was done. It being understood that the contract referred to was at that time waiting the action of the executive committee, the meeting adjourned, from time to time, until a quorum could be obtained and the contract acted upon by the full Board instead of by the executive committee alone. Pending this the Government Directors, at a full meeting on the 12th of December, took action on the subject, and the secretary, under instructions, forwarded to the secretary of the general Board, Mr. H. McFarland, the following:

At a meeting of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company held at the company's office in New York, December 12, it was unanimously

Voted, That we protest against the ratification of the proposed contract with the Rock Island and Saint Paul roads until it has been submitted to, and approved by, the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

ISAAC H. BROMLEY,
Secretary.

This action was deemed necessary at the time on account of rumors in circulation concerning the character of the contract which seemed to

us to make it of the highest importance that it should be submitted to the full Board of Directors instead of being ratified by the executive committee alone. The result was that at a meeting of the Board reached by successive adjournments on December 20, every member being present except Vice-President Atkins, the contract was submitted and approved by a unanimous vote.

In the conduct of this transaction there is no reason to believe that the executive committee had any intention of usurping the functions of the full Board. By vote of the Board the committee are clothed with full power and authority to perform this and similar acts, and they were only following established precedents. The proceeding seemed to us, however, to be of such importance as to require greater deliberation and more formal action, and the steps above described were accordingly taken.

In no other case has there appeared any disposition on the part of the executive committee to conceal anything from us, or withhold any information concerning their transactions or the condition and prospects of the road.

Our representative in the executive committee has had reasonable notice of all meetings of the committee, and has attended those at which any business other than of a routine character has been transacted.

At the meeting of November 24, at which the January dividend was declared, in order to satisfy himself that the dividend had been earned and that the rumors circulated by interested parties touching the company's financial condition were without foundation, he asked and received a detailed statement of the earnings and estimated income for the remainder of the quarter from the books of the company, which showed a surplus of $542,585.51 over the dividend.

We believe that herein we have faithfully discharged our duty to the Government and the company, and fulfilled our functions under the charter and the laws. While we assent, in general terms, to the averment of the memorialists above referred to, that our duty is "to conserve the general public interest, treating the entity of the Government as but in the highest sense the whole body of the people," we do not by any means accept their implied construction that it is part of our duty to supervise minute details of administration, arbitrate between the company's officers and agents and the public who are their customers, or use our official position in aid of individuals or corporations who have grievances against the management, or are engaged in controversies for the proper settlement of which the legal tribunals are open.

THE "TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE."

The situation which gave rise to the alliance of the three roads named in the tripartite agreement may be stated in a few words. The extension of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Northwestern roads into and through Nebraska, and the connection of one of these with the Denver and Rio Grande at Denver, thence to Ogden, where it connects with the Central Pacific, brought those roads into direct competition with the Union Pacific throughout the whole extent of its main line, and over considerable portions of its branch system to Northern Nebraska. By an arrangement known as the Iowa pooling agreement both these rival roads were enabled to draw their pro rata share of all the freight earnings arising from the connection with the Union Pacific at Council Bluffs. So that the Union Pacific was placed at the great

disadvantage of having, as competitors for through traffic, roads which could well afford to cut rates to a ruinous figure between competing points, the loss on this traffic being met by the pro rata division of earnings upon the profitable Iowa business. With two competing lines pursuing this policy and constantly extending their communications to other competitive points, there was manifestly no course open to the Union Pacific except to enter into an alliance with one or more of the roads included in the Iowa pool, whereby it could have some of the advantages of that arrangement instead of allowing it to be used by its rivals for the destruction of its own business.

The way to such an arrangement seemed open through an alliance upon terms mutually advantageous with the Rock Island and Saint Paul roads, and this was accordingly sought.

The original contract, dated the 5th of December, 1883, was made between the Union Pacific Railway Company, of the one part, and the Rock Island and Milwaukee and Saint Paul Companies, of the other part. A supplemental contract extends the privileges of the same to other companies similarly situated, who will make a similar traffic contract. The contract is very voluminous, being full of details to carry out its provisions. Its material provisions may be condensed and outlined as follows:

It recites their several systems of railways, and that they desire to establish and maintain a closer alliance than has heretofore existed, whereby there may be secured to each the friendly co-operation of all the others in all reasonable and lawful ways, in developing and protecting traffic over the through lines composing a portion of the railways of the parties, and reducing the expenses attending such development and protection, and the management and operation of their several lines. It provides for the establishment and operation, for the purpose of transportation of freight, of through lines, which shall connect, when the same can be done by reasonable direct line through Council Bluffs, all points on the system of the Union Pacific with all points on the system of the other parties, with a few exceptions. The parties reciprocally covenant that they will, as far as they lawfully can, deliver to the railways of each other at Council Bluffs all through traffic received for transportation to any points on the lines of the respective parties, which can be reached with reasonable directness over any through lines composed of the railroads of the parties to the agreement, passing through Council Bluffs. Each party covenants with the other to maintain its railway in good condition; that through traffic shall be way-billed through; that each shall control the movement of its own trains, and the time schedules shall be adjusted to make close connections. Each party has the right to fix its own rates as before the contract was made, but if a cut-rate is made, which is defined by the agreement to be a rate lower than the prevailing or published rate, for the purpose of diverting and controlling traffic, then either party to the said agreement may make an immediate reduction of the rates charged by the through line established by the agreement, to meet the cut-rate of the other party. On through rates for certain described east-bound traffic from or to Chicago points the Union Pacific gets forty per cent., and the other parties sixty per cent.; to Mississippi River points the Union Pacific forty-seven per cent., and the other parties fifty-three per cent. For certain described traffic it is provided the rates shall be prorated between the parties upon the basis of the mileage over which such traffic shall be transported, counting every actual mile of the Union

Pacific as one and a half, with certain exceptions, and every mile of the other roads as one mile. The contract provides machinery for rendering and keeping accounts such as are usual in traffic contracts, and provides for the adjustment of disputes by arbitration.

The contract, as already stated, came up before the full Board at the meeting of December 20. Its provisions were read and explained, and its ratification met with no opposition from any quarter. The Government Directors, having inquired into the legality of its provisions, received the following letter from the general solicitor of the company, the Hon. John F. Dillon:

NEW YORK, *December* 19, 1883.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry on behalf of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, I have to state that I have examined the agreements of the Union Pacific and Rock Island and Saint Paul Companies, dated December 5, 1883, and I see nothing therein which violates the charter of the company, and that as the counsel for the company I advised its officers and directors, if they deemed the contracts advantageous to the company (as they did), to enter into the protective and defensive traffic arrangements therein contemplated.

I am, very truly, yours,

JOHN F. DILLON,
General Solicitor of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

GEORGE G. HAVEN, Esq., *New York.*

Subsequently, by a unanimous vote of the directors, the general manager was instructed to take all proper measures to induce the other roads converging at Council Bluffs, to wit, the Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Wabash, Saint Louis and Pacific, the Sioux City and Pacific, and the ——— ———, to come into the arrangement upon the same or similar terms.

At the date of the submission of the report it is not known what action these roads will finally decide upon, but it seems obvious that a union of all the roads interested upon some such basis as the one proposed would be much more advantageous to all, and to the general welfare, than a continuance of the ruinous competition. A railroad war, in which rates are cut below the point where freight can be carried at a profit, is destructive to the business interests of the community no less than to the corporations immediately concerned. Merchants and others engaged in trade at points on the Union Pacific and beyond, where the effects of this kind of competition have been felt, have already begun to see that frequent changes in freight rates, even where they result in bringing charges down to unprofitably low figures, are in the end disastrous to the stability and permanence of existing industries and business interests, by disturbing values and leading to overstocking the market.

Steady and fixed rates, even though they are high, are much more conducive to a healthy and prosperous business condition than the unsettled and fluctuating rates, however low, which are brought about by the competition of rival roads. It is confidently hoped that the contract above referred to will be accepted as the basis of a permanent arrangement between all the roads concerned, and that under it the roads will do a profitable business, while the communities along their lines will derive permanent benefit therefrom.

FUNDED DEBT.

The following is a statement of the funded debt of the company, after deducting bonds held in trust and bonds in the sinking fund June 30, 1882, and June 30, 1883, as given us by the officers of the company:

Bonds.	June 30, 1882.	June 30, 1883.	Decrease.	Increase.
First mortgage, Union Division	$27, 229, 000 00	$27, 229, 000 00	.....	.....
Land grant, Union Division	5, 257, 000 00	4, 623, 000 00	$634, 000 00	.....
Sinking fund, Union Division	13, 861, 000 00	13, 861, 000 00	.....	.....
Collateral trust, Union Division	4, 983, 000 00	4, 852, 000 00	131, 000 00	.....
Omaha Bridge	1. 888, 000 00	1, 805, 000 00	83, 000 00	.....
Consolidated, Kansas Division	15, 450, 005 00	15, 640, 005 00	.....	$190, 000 00
Eastern Division, Kansas Division	2, 240, 000 00	2, 240, 000 00	.....	.....
Middle Division, Kansas Division	4, 063, 000 00	4, 063, 000 00	.....	.....
Denver Extension, Kansas Division	6, 256, 000 00	6, 125, 000 00	131, 000 00	.....
Leavenworth Branch, Kansas Division	67, 000 00	67, 000 00	.....	.....
First land grant, Kansas Division	52, 500 00	.....	52, 500 00	.....
Second land grant, Kansas Division	1, 000 00	.....	1, 000 00	.....
Income, Kansas Division	76, 050 00	76, 050 00	.....	.....
Income, subordinated, Kansas Division	959, 900 00	806, 350 00	153, 550 00	.....
Coupon certificates, Kansas Division	59, 598 75	13, 575 00	46, 023 75	.....
Cheyenne Branch bonds	65, 000 00	47, 000 00	18, 000 00	.....
Trust five per cent	.....	2, 500, 000 00	.....	2, 500, 000 00
Total	82, 508, 053 75	83, 947, 980 00	1, 250, 073 75	2, 690, 000 00
Net increase				1, 439, 926 25

INVESTMENTS AND INCOME THEREFROM.

The following statement shows the investment accounts and the income derived from the same:

	Bonds at par.	Stocks at par.
Amount of bonds and stocks held as investments, not applied in statement of floating debt, June 30, 1883	$14, 978, 930 40	$31, 080, 250 00
Securities held by the trustees under the Kansas Pacific Railway Company (consolidated mortgage)	3, 156, 000 00	1, 875, 300 00
Securities held by the trustees under the Union Pacific Railroad 6 per cent. trust	6, 065, 000 00	.....
Securities held by the trustees under the Union Pacific Railway 5 per cent. trust	2, 778, 000 00	.....
Total	26, 977, 930 40	32, 955, 550 00

From these investments, amounting at their face value to $59,933,480.40, the company derived an income during the year of	$2, 171, 962 85
And from other investment accounts, such as coupons collected from company bonds owned by the company, company sinking funds in hands of trustees, &c., there was received	109, 793 50
Making a total of	2, 281, 756 35

FLOATING DEBT.

In our last report attention was called to certain apparent discrepancies between the statement of the floating debt in the report of the Commissioners of Railroads and that made by the company's officers. These arose, as was pointed out, "partly from differences of opinion as to what properly constitutes an offset to a floating debt, and partly from differences in bookkeeping and in the method of tabulation." Without entering again into the discussion of the question as to what are proper offsets, concerning which the same differences of opinion continue, we have thought best to present in the following table the floating debt statement in both forms. The floating debt, under the company's view

will be seen, has been reduced to $4,524,097.15, while the offsets, under the same view, have diminished only $903,969.35, a net reduction of $3,620,227.80. This large reduction has been effected by pursuing the policy recommended in our last report.

Floating debt, under the United States Railroad Commissioners view, and under the company's view, June 30, 1882, and June 30, 1883.

Items.	June 30, 1882.	June 30, 1883.
Bills payable	$3, 879, 707 61	$3, 399, 000 00
Pay rolls and voucher	2, 239, 866 99	2, 136, 862 10
Accounts payable	4, 635, 317 27	663, 386 58
Totals under the Commissioners view	10, 754, 891 87	6, 199, 248 68
Under the company's view there should be added:		
Interest on first mortgage bonds including July 1 coupons	1, 229, 385 00	1, 229, 364 90
Interest on other funded debt, including July 1 coupons	213, 939 90	239, 348 23
Dividends unpaid, including July 1 dividend	1, 122, 371 14	1, 127, 526 77
Called bonds not presented for payment	47, 000 00	39, 000 00
Making the gross unpaid debt	13, 368, 587 91	8, 844, 490 76
Against which the resources of the company, excluding investment accounts, and bonds and stocks of other companies, applicable thereto, were as follows:		
Cash	1, 570, 029 16	1, 714, 262 06
Accounts receivable	2, 278, 404 95	2, 818, 826 57
Company stocks and bonds owned by the company	2, 250, 940 02	2, 149, 865 83
Sinking fund in hands of trustees	47, 000 00	39, 000 00
Bills receivable	67, 564 50	98, 832 50
Due from other companies on ac't of traffic, balances	415, 531 03	148, 056 80
Fuel, material, and stores on hand	3, 963, 345 92	2, 720, 162 47
Total resources, as stated	10, 592, 815 58	9, 688, 946 23
Floating, or unfunded debt	2, 775, 772 33	.....
Excess of resources over floating debt	.....	844, 455 47
Reduction of floating debt within the year	.....	3, 620, 227 8

STOCK AND BONDS OWNED.

The following is the statement in detail of the stocks and bonds owned by the company referred to under the head of "Floating debt," as having been deducted from that debt with other offsets:

Statement of company stock and bonds owned by the company, the amount of which has been deducted from the floating debt, June 30, 1883.

	Par.	Amount.
Kansas Division:		
Consolidated bonds	$1, 872, 000 00	$1, 871, 950 00
Subordinated income bonds	88, 600 00	91, 911 53
Not subordinated income bonds	27, 700 00	26, 849 00
Omaha Bridge bonds	5, 000 00	5, 161 25
Kansas Division coupon certificates	135 00	135 20
Denver Extension bonds	37, 030 00	38, 701 25
Union Pacific Railway and constituent companies' stocks	100, 150 00	114, 157 50
Total	.....	2, 149, 865 83

FEEDING LINES.

The policy of strengthening the road by extending aid, by all legal means, to branch roads which should be operating as feeding lines constituting with the main line a single system, has never been seriously disputed, although the opponents of the road and persons interested in

rival enterprises have made it cause for adverse criticism and attempted, in one or two instances, to obstruct the operations of the company by raising questions as to the legality of such a course and the validity of the acts done in pursuance of it. It is not denied by the company's officers that some of these feeding lines under their control have been run at apparently a small temporary loss. But they insist that in the real gain to the road from developing new territory, sale of lands, increase of business, &c., as well as in the certainty that the most unpromising of them will, in a very short time, be sources of profit, is greater than the present temporary loss, which is only apparent. A comparison of the earnings and expenses of those lines in the years ending June 30, 1882, and June 30, 1883, shows a very decided improvement in the business of those roads. A very marked case is that of the Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills Road, which in 1882, was operated at a loss of $6,525.36, but for 1883, showed a profit of $102,883.62.

The other three roads which were operated at a small loss in 1882, showed in 1883 very decided gains in earnings, and there is no reason to doubt that in a very short time they too will be not only self supporting, but a source of profit.

If anything further were needed to vindicate the wisdom of the policy of constructing feeding lines, it is shown by the fact that while the earnings of the main line have fallen off during the past year from a variety of causes, but chiefly because of the opening of rival routes and the competition in rates, the deficiency has been almost made good by the increase in earnings of the branch roads of the system.

This increase is gradual, but constant and healthy, and is of the utmost promise for the future. Without the feeding roads the main line, now practically paralleled for its entire length from Omaha to Denver and Ogden, would have seriously suffered from the ruinous competition to which it has been subjected. We continue of the opinion expressed in our last report, that the construction and operation of the feeding lines have been of incalculable value to the road in rendering it in some measure independent of competing routes for through business.

Since our last report there has been a considerable extension of the Oregon Short Line. This road leaves the main line at Granger, and is intended to connect with a road now in process of construction from Portland, Oreg., eastward by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. With this company a contract exists for building their road to the point of connection with the Short Line, and there is also a satisfactory traffic contract for the period of fifteen years. The Oregon Short Line has been completed, and the track laid for a distance of a little over 500 miles, with 51 miles of branch line. There remain about 25 miles to be built, all of which has been graded, and the iron for its completion is already on the ground. A few weeks' labor will finish the road as far as the company has agreed to build.

The western end of the line, or portion belonging to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, has been delayed from one cause and another, and will not be finished as soon as the Oregon Short Line on account of very heavy work and intense cold weather. The road will not, therefore, be open for through business until spring or early summer, when through trains will be run from Omaha to Portland.

It having been intimated that these delays were intentional on the part of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, President Dillon addressed a communication to Mr. Villard, then president of the com-

pany, making inquiries concerning it. To this communication the following answer was returned:

A.

NEW YORK, *December* 21, 1883.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries I beg to state that this company is pushing the work on the Boise Branch, which will connect our main line with your system at the Snake River, with all possible dispatch and vigor. We have already completed 111 miles, which brings the track to the eastern slope of the Blue Mountain range, and includes the most difficult work on the line. More than 60 miles of the remainder of the line have been graded, and we are continuing the work vigorously in spite of the severity of the season. We have already expended nearly two-thirds of the cost of the entire line, and our interest, of course, requires that we make this investment productive at the earliest possible moment.

I beg further to confirm to you that the existing traffic contract, under which a direct connection with the city of Portland, Oregon, and a proper share of the Oregon and Washington Territory business is assured to you, will be strictly carried out.

Yours, truly,

H. VILLARD,
President Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

SIDNEY DILLON, Esq., *President.*

There is no doubt in the mind of President Dillon that the arrangements referred to in the above letter will be faithfully carried out under the new management of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Questions having arisen concerning the policy of building the Oregon Short Line, it is proper to say that we are informed that the road, though incomplete, is paying from its present business the interest on its bonds, which seems to settle all questions concerning the wisdom of the enterprise.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

The following table, furnished by the company's officers, shows the earnings and expenses of the main line and branches for the ten months ending October 31, 1882, and October 31, 1883:

Earnings and expenses of the road and operated lines for the ten months ending October 31, 1882.

Ten months, 1882.	Union Pacific Railway.	All other branches.	Total Union Pacific Railway and branches.
Earnings	$18, 932, 228 86	$6, 160, 776 30	$25, 093, 005 16
Expenses	8, 816, 606 84	4, 189, 260 31	13, 005, 867 15
Surplus earnings	10, 115, 622 02	1, 971, 515 99	12, 087, 138 01
Monthly average of miles of road operated	1, 820. 9	2, 018. 1	3, 839

Earnings and expenses of the road and operated lines for the ten months ending October 31, 1883.

Ten months, 1883.	Union Pacific Railway.	All other branches.	Total Union Pacific Railway and operated lines.
Earnings	$17, 434, 906 82	7, 187, 149 69	24, 622, 056 51
Expenses	8, 344, 926 62	4, 885, 471 95	13, 230, 398 57
Surplus earnings	9, 089, 980 20	2, 301, 677 74	11, 391, 657 94
Monthly average of miles of road operated	1, 820. 9	2, 519. 9	4, 340. 8

The earnings and expenses of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad and of the Nevada Central Railway are not included in above statement.

One of the immediate advantages gained by the improvement in the material condition of the road, of equipment, road-bed, rails, &c., will be perceived by a glance at the comparative statement of earnings and expenses of the past two years, from which it will be seen that the decrease in running expenses has been proportionately very much larger than the falling off in earnings, so that while there has been a perceptible decrease in gross earnings, the economies which have been made possible by the improved condition of the road and equipment have been such as to show an increase in the net earnings or surplus.

The decrease in gross earnings of the road for the year is due to several causes which lie near the surface, and against which it was not in human foresight to provide. In the first place, there has been less railroad building in the territory west of the Missouri River and on the line of the road during the past than in preceding years, and of course a consequent diminution of freight traffic in the carrying of materials and transportation of laborers, provisions, &c. The opening of new lines has brought competition, and one of the results of which has of course been the diversion of a portion of the business to other roads, and another and more damaging, the cutting of rates, by which the revenues were diminished.

The opening of rival lines to the Pacific coast has naturally drawn upon the passenger business of the road. When so much of the travel is by tourists and for pleasure, the curiosity to visit new sections of the country and see the new routes of travel naturally attracts passengers, and it was to be expected that the new condition of transcontinental communication would affect in greater or less degree the business of the road. But it may be said that in compensation for the diversion of freight and passengers to other roads there has been such an increase in the whole volume of through business that the shrinkage has been much smaller than the managers had been led to expect. In anticipation of the effect upon business of the opening of the competing lines, care was taken not to increase the freight equipment to the extent to which it would have otherwise been enlarged. The shrinkage has, however, been so much less than was anticipated that the freight equipment has been constantly taxed to its utmost capacity. The diminution in earnings from this source results accordingly almost exclusively from the cutting of rates.

In order to inform ourselves more fully concerning the effect of competition upon the business and income of the road we addressed specific inquiries to Secretary McFarland in September last. That officer, in response to our request, communicated upon the subject with E. P. Vining, esq., the freight traffic manager at Omaha, whose reply, which will be found very full and interesting, was as follows:

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE OF E. P. VINING, FREIGHT TRAFFIC MANAGER,
Omaha, October 10, 1883.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your favor of the 12th ultimo, to which my absence from Omaha has prevented earlier attention, I would respectfully call attention to the following facts:

In 1877 our freight earnings from Pacific coast business were	$2,530,416 55
In 1878 they were	2,724,664 42
In 1879 they were	2,621,872 56

In 1880 the through line formed of the A., T. and S. F. and the Southern Pacific was opened for business, and as during a part of the year we had the only rail line, and during the remainder of the year were subject to rail competition, no reliable judgment could be based upon the results of the year's business, although it was a fact that our earnings from this business during the year were materially greater than they had been during any former year.

In 1881 the earnings were even larger than in 1880.

The opening up of the through line formed by the Texas and Pacific and the Southern Pacific about the first of January, 1882, brought another competitor into the field and reduced our earnings to about their old figure. In 1882, our earnings from the business were $2,746,473.26, which it will be seen is slightly in excess of the amount earned any year before we had rail competition.

Notwithstanding the completion of the line formed by the O. H. and S. A. and the Southern Pacific; that formed by the C. B. and Q., D. and R. G. and the Central Pacific, and the more recent competition of the Northern Pacific, we have continued to earn about as much from the Pacific coast business as we did in the years when we had no rail competitors, our earnings for the first nine months of the year 1883 (official for all but September, and estimated for that month from the face of the way bills) being $2,020,000.

Each new line has had the tendency to build up new business. The Southern lines have, for instance, built up a large business at Los Angeles, which is now the central supply point for Southern California and much of Arizona; and yet the trade of San Francisco has increased, notwithstanding the new competition which it meets from Los Angeles.

So, too, the completion of the Northern Pacific will undoubtedly build up a largely increased business at Portland, while it is not likely that the business of San Francisco will decrease.

The numerous rail lines now competing for Pacific coast business make more serious inroads upon the former "clipper" business than it was possible for the Union Pacific to make when acting alone, and a large part of the business of the new lines is therefore taken from the clipper lines rather than from the Union Pacific.

The trade of the Pacific coast is also constantly growing, so that although we now obtain a smaller proportion of the Pacific coast business than we did in years gone by, that smaller proportion of an increased business still pays us as much money as we ever received from the business before we had rail competition.

Stated briefly it may be said that the opening up of competing lines has had the effect of depriving us of the growth in business and increase in earnings which we would have had if these lines had not been opened, but that they have not deprived us of anything that we had before such other lines were opened.

Notwithstanding the numerous lines now competing for the business, our natural advantages are such that we have steadily held much more than one-half of the total business, and we can probably continue to take more than the aggregate taken by all our competitors.

The competition with clipper lines had been such that our rates had been placed at as low figures as any rail line could well afford to make, and therefore none of the new lines have found it practicable to attempt any further reductions in rates.

Hence we have not had to suffer the reduction in average rates per ton per mile which often results from new competition.

Yours, very truly,

E. P. VINING,
Freight Traffic Manager.

HENRY MCFARLAND, Esq.,
Treasurer Union Pacific Railway Company, P. O. Box 5287, Boston.

DIVIDENDS.

The regular quarterly dividends of one and three quarters per cent. has been declared from the earnings of the road and branches, and has been paid without impairment of the surplus. At the meeting of the executive committee at which the last quarterly dividend was declared, Mr. Haven, the Government Director serving on the committee, asked for a statement of earnings upon which the dividend was made. In response to his request the following estimate, based upon actual returns already in hand, was furnished:

Estimated "income" for the quarter ending with December 31, 1883.

Gross earnings	$5,766,521 71	
Operating expenses and taxes, 46.54 per cent.	2,683,739 20	
Surplus earnings		$3,082,782 51
Income from investments		400,000 00
		3,482,782 51
Interest on bonds	1,300,000 00	
Less amount to be received from trustees K. P. consolidated mortgage	150,000 00	
	1,150,000 00	
Sinking fund requirements	75,000 00	
United States requirements	600,000 00	
Miscellaneous expenses, interest, premiums, &c.	50,000 00	
		1,875,000 00
Balance applicable to dividends		1,607,782 51
Dividend at 1¼ per cent		1,065,197 00
Surplus over dividend for the quarter		542,585 51

The general depression in business during a portion of the time giving rise to a doubt whether the earnings of the company would come up to the estimates, it may not be amiss to add thereto the following statement of the earnings for November, the last attainable at the time of closing our report. It shows, as will be seen, a small increase over the corresponding month of the previous year:

Earnings for November.

Year.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Surplus.
1882	$2,711,916 81	$1,690,861 14	$1,021,055 67
1883	2,731,722 58	1,708,884 41	1,022,838 17
Increase	19,805 77	18,023 27	1,782 50

MILEAGE ALLOWANCES.

The construction mileage allowances to the branch roads of the system have not been changed, and are the same as set forth in our last report, to wit:

Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad is allowed 1½ miles per mile.
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills is allowed 1½ miles per mile.
Saint Joseph and Western is allowed 1½ miles per mile.
Echo and Park City is allowed 2 miles per mile.
Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific is allowed 2 miles per mile.
Julesburg Branch Colorado Central is allowed 1¼ miles per mile.
Colorado Central, standard gauge, is allowed 1¼ miles per mile.
Utah Northern Railway is allowed 1¾ miles per mile.
Oregon Short Line Railway is allowed 1¾ miles per mile.

We repeat that in our judgment these allowances are not excessive or unusual, but seem to be just and equitable, and based upon the value of the business brought to the main line of the connecting roads.

The company continue their complaint that the Government, against the decision of the courts, applies not only the earnings of the main

Through.....cents per mile..	$0 03	$0 03.0632
Way.....do....	03½	03.6461
FREIGHT PER TON PER MILE.		
Local, including coal	02.35	$0 02.19 $0 02.1
Local, excluding coal	02.76	02.64 02.3
Through	02.53	02.33 01.2
Pacific coast	01.26	01.17 01.3
Average, including coal	01.98	01.89 01.8
Average, excluding coal	02.09	02.03 02.0

FAST TRAINS.

In our last report we expressed the opinion that the opening of competing through lines on each such would make it necessary for the company to shorten materially the running time of through trains, so that the time from Omaha to San Francisco might be reduced by from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

No change was made in the rate of speed until July 1, 1883, when accordance with our suggestion, a new time schedule went into e between Council Bluffs and Ogden, by which the through time duced about twelve hours each way and an additional train wa making two daily trains each way between those points. T met, however, by a corresponding increase in train-servi ing of time by the Central Pacific from Ogden to San Fr the only advantage gained by the traveling public i hours saved on the Union Pacific between Omah special advantage is gained by passengers on the e emigrant cars, which were formerly attached to t still are in the Central Pacific, being now draw trains at a considerable faster rate of speed.

tral Pacific Railroad of competing lines of through roads and diversion thereby from the main line of Central Pacific Railroad of through travel and freight, thus decreasing the receipts of both the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, and to that extent affecting the interests held by the United States Government in said roads.

The Commissioner of Railroads, in answer to the above resolution, assured us that the subject should receive proper consideration and the facts ascertained as far as practicable with special reference to the protection of whatever interest the Government may have in the matter. We are not informed what action was taken, but the subject seems to us to be not unworthy of serious consideration as affecting the present condition of the roads and their ultimate ability to meet their obligations to the Government.

CONDITION OF LAND GRANT.

The reports of the Government Directors for previous years have, as a rule, contained no reference to the land department of the company or the condition of the land grant. The operations of the department being much the same from year to year, varying only with the natural and gradual increase of sales from the planting of new enterprises and the growth or population, there has seemed to be no need of special investigation in this direction. The revenue therefrom has been constant, with an easily computed natural annual increment, and the receipts have been applied to the extinguishment of the land-grant bonds.

Deeming it a matter of sufficient interest and importance to warrant more particular inquiry concerning it, especially since it is proposed to ask further legislation looking to the more speedy disposal of lands and consequently to a more rapid development of the vast extent of unoccupied land along the line of the road, we have taken pains to obtain from the land department such information concerning the present condition and prospects of the land grant as, in our judgment, seemed necessary for a fair understanding of the subject.

The original land grant to the Union Pacific embraced, as near as may be estimated, about 11,200,000 acres. The grants to the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific embraced about 7,004,000 acres, making a total of 18,204,000 acres in the original land grants to the consolidated company. This was unquestionably a magnificent gift from the Government. It is more than an imperial domain. It has not infrequently been made an occasion for reproach of the projectors of this great work and their successors, that they accepted such an endowment and took from the hands of the Government this vast amount of public land as the price of their enterprise.

This may not be the place to enter into a discussion of the question whether the projectors of the road were overpaid, or whether in their bargain with the Government the advantage was with them. We cannot refrain from remarking, however, that the policy of granting lands on either side of this transcontinental railway line, and granting them too on a grand and liberal scale, has been more than justified by the history of the road and of the States and Territories traversed by it. Looked at simply in the light of the figures; considering merely the number of acres bestowed, it seems like an enormous gift. Taken in connection with the fact that it was given in aid of an enterprise from which the projectors were hopeful in the end of deriving a profit independently of the subsidy, it might seem like reckless prodigality and waste on the part of the Government. It suits the purposes of demagogues to so consider it, and the consequence has been that the inter-

ests of the company, and incidentally of the Government, have been made to suffer from a groundless clamor against the corporation and its management. But large as the land grant is, profitable as it has been to the grantees, and valuable as it continues to be as a steady source of revenue, nothing can be clearer than that it owes its chief value to the great line of communication upon which it is located, and the enterprise, intelligence, and energy of those who brought it into market and made it available for occupation. We believe it to be capable of demonstration, that the General Government has already more than made good to itself the actual value of the whole grant at the time it was made, in the enhanced value of the alternate sections reserved to itself, by the opening of the road and the development of the lands that would otherwise have long remained unoccupied and waste. In discussing the magnificence of this gift from the Government as if there were no consideration for it, and the men who obtained it had in some way gained an unfair advantage, the conditions existing at the time it was made are lost sight of, and the circumstances attending it too often forgotten. For this thing was not done in a corner. It should be remembered not only that the grant was made after protracted discussion and careful deliberation with the full knowledge of the American people, but that the condition upon which it was made, to wit, the building of the Pacific Railroad, was generally believed to be so improbable of fulfillment as practically to make it void and of no effect. The projectors of the road were at that time objects rather of sympathy as the victims of visionary speculations than of envy on account of their advantageous bargain. Outside of the great public benefit of the road as a means of communication with the Pacific coast, the Government was more than willing to pay this price for the opening up, settlement, and bringing into market of its own vast extent of unoccupied and unmarketable lands lying west of the Missouri River. The land grant, considering existing conditions and the stupendous results which must accrue from the fulfillment of the condition upon which it was made, was not prodigal or extravagant. It was a fair business transaction in which a large price was paid for taking large risks with the prospect of very large returns. Any individual owner of extensive tracts of unoccupied and practically useless land who should transfer half the same upon similar conditions would be considered a shrewd business man. Such an individual, if after having profited by the transaction in the enhanced value and more rapid sales of his own share, he should complain that his grantee had also obtained large returns from a comparatively small investment, would receive little sympathy. In the case of the General Government, however, it is the fashion to assume that it has been imposed upon or cheated, if those who have dealings with it seem to have reaped any unusual profit from the transaction.

From this view, in this particular case at least, we take leave to dissent. The opening of the Pacific Road, which was the condition upon which this land grant was made, has been, as hardly need be pointed out, of incalculable benefit to the country. It has not merely brought the two coasts of the continent into close communication, but it has been the means of a more rapid development of the country's resources than it was possible twenty years ago for the imagination to conceive. One has but to consider for a moment the vast extent of territory opened to settlement, redeemed from waste, and devoted to pasturage or tillage, the enormous increase of agricultural products therefrom, the utilization of extensive tracts of grazing land and the tremendous volume of traffic flowing through the arteries of trade and commerce

from these so lately unoccupied places, to realize something of the benefits which have accrued to the Government from its liberal land grants. If the corporation has profited by them, the country also has been an enormous gainer.

We are able to say concerning the administration of this property, that we have every reason to believe that it has been prudent and wise, having in view the best interests not only of the company, but of the Government, and of the communities and people among whom the lands are located.

The original grant of the Union Pacific was as follows:

	Acres.
Acres granted in Nebraska	4,762,174
Acres granted in Wyoming	4,582,520
Acres granted in Utah	1,107,520
Acres granted in Colorado	688,900
Total acres	11,141,114

CHARACTER OF LANDS GRANTED.

General estimate; in round numbers:	Acres.
Agricultural lands in grant	3,500,000
Grazing lands in grant	7,300,000
Coal lands	400,000
Total in round numbers	11,200,000

Of these remain unsold 8,877,892.81 acres, which may be classed as follows:

	Acres.
Agricultural	1,000,000
Grazing	7,477,842
Coal	400,000
	8,877,892

These unsold lands lie within the limits of—

	Acres.
Nebraska	2,580,000
Colorado	690,000
Wyoming	4,580,000
Utah	1,027,892.81
	8,877,892.81

The grants to the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, to the Denver, Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, embraced about 7,004,000 acres; the net sales amount to 1,767,274.42 acres; leaving unsold 5,236,725.58 acres.

These unsold lands may be classed as follows:

	Acres.
Agricultural	625,000
Grazing	4,611,725.58
	5,236,725.58

These lands are situated within the States of Kansas and Colorado.

All lands within the grant in Nebraska west for 215 miles are sold and disposed of, and United States patents taken out or applied for, for all lands west of the 100th meridian, thus rendering the same taxable, to the benefit of the various communities in which they lie, and of the company, by increasing the value of taxable property along its line. Present sales of agricultural lands are made as far west as Keith County, 350 miles from the Missouri River, and will undoubtedly continue west-

ward till increasing elevation, character of soil, and absence of moisture preclude successful cultivation. Even when the natural moisture supply fails, successful agricultural operations might be conducted over a large extent of country now rated as grazing and waste lands, provided artificial water supplies by artesian wells or otherwise could be furnished. The solution of this problem, through Congressional aid or otherwise, would redound to the material benefit of the sections of country where the lands lie, and of the railway company through settlement, development, and population. Meanwhile a large extent of country, representing millions of acres, comprising both railroad and Government lands, are actually valueless so far as returns therefrom are concerned. They are occupied by large bodies of cattle, and the ranches and trifling improvements incident thereto; all of which occupation is of an unsettled and shifting character, and produces no definite or satisfactory result.

Included in the classification of grazing lands above are nearly 1,000,000 acres of rugged and partially forest-covered lands as yet unsurveyed, and of which survey, at present Government rates, is impracticable, together with a large body of sage brush and sandy lands, as yet of little avail for even grazing purposes, but which in part may in future be utilized for this purpose, or under the possibilities of irrigation become of some use agriculturally. These waste lands lie chiefly in Utah and Western Wyoming; the so-called grazing lands in Central and Eastern Wyoming, Northern Colorado, and Western Nebraska, and the agricultural lands in Central and Eastern Nebraska.

There have been sold and disposed of in round numbers of the whole grant about 4,000,000 of acres for the sum of about $15,500,000. The methods of sale are for cash, with a discount of 10 per cent. on five or ten years' time, in instalments of one-fifth or one-tenth, with annual interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deferred payments.

The proceeds of sales and collections are remitted directly to the trustee for the land-grant bondholders and by him applied in cancellation of the land-grant bonds.

Of the original Union Pacific issue of $10,400,000 it is understood some $5,800,000 have been cancelled. Upon the full cancellation of all land-grant bonds, and liquidation of the land-grant mortgage, the sinking-fund mortgage, so called, becomes a lien upon all remaining lands. Concerning the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific issue we are without definite data.

The company's estimate of the character and value of the remaining lands of the Union Pacific grant may be thus stated:

Agricultural, 600,000 acres, at $3 per acre	$1,800,000
Grazing, 7,700,000 acres, at $1 per acre	7,700,000
Coal, 400,000 acres, at $20 per acre	8,000,000
Estimated value of unsold lands	17,500,000

Lands designated as agricultural are those within the limit, chiefly in Nebraska, where agriculture is deemed practicable rather than where it has as yet been fully demonstrated.

The value of grazing lands is considered with reference to some favorable action concerning Government lands intervening, rather than the prices they might bring if now offered for sale.

The coal lands are estimated at the price for which coal lands are sold by the Government, but their present and prospective value to the company far exceeds the price named. Being situated on the mountain division of the road, where there is the largest consumption of fuel, they

are of the greatest advantage for locomotive supplies, at the same time that they furnish coal for the Wood River mining district, which is transported over the Oregon Short Line, and for the mining districts of Montana, which goes over the Utah Northern Road.

Land Commissioner Burnham thinks that the major portion of the agricultural lands can probably be disposed of within a year, leaving for consideration the disposition of the grazing lands heretofore described. While there is yearly an undoubted gradual westward extension of the moisture belt, and other climatic changes which must in time include within the agricultural area many of the above designated lands, their present and immediate use is only for grazing purposes, and if they are to be presently disposed of it must be with this object in view. In favor of the disposition may be urged the fact that they at present bring little or no revenue to the company, except from the transportation of cattle shipped over the road, though grazed upon and occupied by large quantities of live stock passing over these and the Government lands alike. The present inclination of the cattle interests is toward ownership of the range inclosure by fencing of the same, and the better and closer development of stock, all of which is, if not rendered impracticable, greatly embarrassed by the existence of alternating Government sections.

In connection with this subject we are in receipt of a communication from President Dillon, from which, as giving his views, we quote as follows:

It has been a maker of frequent discussion in the board and elsewhere with the Government and other directors as to the necessity for legislation to enable the company and the Government advantageously to dispose of the non-agricultural lands within the limit of the land-grant to the Union Pacific Railway, that is, lands familiarly termed grazing lands. It is known to everybody that a very considerable portion of the land-grant is in arid regions not susceptible of cultivation, where the lands are used only for grazing purposes. Under the grant of alternate sections the result is that the Government owns one section and the company another, and we cannot sell contiguous in one tract more than a section, nor can the Government. As you are aware, many of these lands are now occupied by persons without right and without compensation to the company or the Government as cattle ranges. They will not buy unless they can get lands in considerable quantities in a solid tract, and if the present conditions continue, this state of things, to the detriment of the company and the Government, will continue, to exist indefinitely. Everybody can see this, and everybody knows it. Therefore the expediency of making a division of these lands is obvious, as it would be beneficial alike to the Government, to the company, to the public, and to the States where these lands are, as they would thereby be sold and become subject to taxation and yield revenue, and would be the means of establishing permanent instead of floating communities.

We have had, repeated application by persons owning large herds of cattle, from 1,000 to 50,000 head, for these lands; but, for the reasons above stated, we cannot sell them and are getting no benefit from them. Therefore, that these lands should be partitioned or divided is manifest. The only question is one of detail as to how it should be done. A fair division is a very simple matter. Congress could authorize the division, specifying that one commissioner be appointed by the President or the Secretary of the Interior, another by the company, and the two to select a third, with authority to divide the lands equally as to value and in large tracts, the whole to be subject to the approval of the President or the Secretary of the Interior. Or Congress could pass an act authorizing the division of all grazing lands under the direction of the circuit court of the United States, giving that court the necessary authority to effect an equal partition of the lands, with the right of either party to take an appeal from the same as in a private controversy.

Land Commissioner Burnham upon this point suggests three specific plans, either of which might be adopted, as follows:

First. An exchange by the railroad with the Government of all odd-numbered sections on one side of its road for all even-numbered sec-

tions on the other side, thus giving a solid body of lands on one side of the road 20 miles in width.

Second. Some modification by Congress of present land laws permitting the sale within certain limits and under certain conditions of considerable tracts of lands for grazing purposes.

Third. Some form of lease on long time at low rates of Government sections for grazing purposes, subject, however, to the application of the homestead, pre-emption, desert-land, and timber-culture laws, wherever the same are now applicable.

Commenting on these plans Commissioner Burnham says:

The first plan if attainable would be most desirable for the company and would give quicker and greater value to its lands thus treated than any other. It might be applied on either side of the line, commencing at or about the 103d meridian, west of which, except to a limited extent in Utah, no lands have been sold by the company, and continuing through the grant. There is little choice for either the Government or the railroad, and any possible question might be readily settled by a commission in which each should be represented. The value of the Government lands thus treated would be enhanced rather than impaired.

The objections to it seem to be that it would probably not be favored by Congress as being contrary to the present policy concerning public lands and railroads; also its possible effect upon bonded securities of the companies by the substitution of other properties than those originally pledged.

The second plan would also, if once fairly established, subserve the particular interest involved, but with the first seems equally open to objections sure to be urged against it as contrary to public policy, &c.

The third plan is, to my mind, more feasible than any other, for the reasons that it can be frankly and earnestly urged; that, while it practically meets every requirement of the case, it has no feature objectionable to the free and full operation of existing land laws, and will at once give value to, and cause developement of, large areas now comparatively worthless.

We have thus given the views of President Dillon and of Land Commissioner Burnham on this subject, with the considerations adduced by each in support of their several propositions. Without recommending any specific plan ourselves, we do not hesitate to say that in our judgment some definite plan should be adopted whereby the interests of the Government and the company should be mutually subserved, and provision made for such a fair and equitable division of the remaining lands as shall best promote their speedy sale and utilization.

The following is the statement of sales of lands and town lots to June 30, 1883:

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

Net sales, 2,220,107.19 acres		$9,636,217 52
Sales of town lots		393,864 68
Interest on land and town-lot contracts		1,420,784 27
Forfeited on canceled contracts		304,545 79
Other receipts, interest, &c		88,294 53
Total		11,848,706 79
Deduct expenses paid by the trustees:		
Discounts, commissions, &c	$318,833 18	
Premium on land-grant bonds redeemed	124,313 80	
		443,146 98
Leaves the amount received by the trustees, including contracts on hand		11,405,559 81
Deduct expenses paid by the company:		
General expenses and taxes		2,132,237 96
Net proceeds Union Pacific Railroad land grant		9,373,321 85

KANSAS PACIFIC AND DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY LAND GRANT.

Net sales, 1,767,274.42 acres for		$6,551,573 78
Sales of town lots		98,421 59
Interest on land and town-lot contracts		760,072 28
Forfeited on canceled contracts		276,134 51
Other receipts, interest, &c		11,444 69
Total		7,697,646 85
Deduct expenses:		
General expenses	$823,789 45	
Discount on sales	645,911 49	
Taxes	107,366 03	
Interest and premium on bonds redeemed	122,710 95	
		1,699,777 92
Net proceeds Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific grants, including contracts on hand		5,997,868 93
Total net proceeds of all lands to June 30, 1883		15,271,190 78

The following comparative statement of land sales for the first five months for 1882–'83, shows the gradual increase in the number of acres sold and amounts received.

Statement of land sales.

Months.	1883.		Months.	1882.	
	Acres.	Amount.		Acres.	Amount.
January	23,072	$105,405	January	18,040	$87,086
February	42,620	137,902	February	28,145	140,677
March	64,426	282,514	March	25,948	130,342
April	84,320	301,415	April	20,204	102,897
May	112,305	413,831	May	37,355	176,533
Total	326,743	1,241,067	Total	129,692	637,535

LITIGATION.

It is not to be expected that a great corporation like the Union Pacific Railway Company, having landed interests in at least six States and Territories, and trade relations through the vast traffic pouring over its lines, with every State and Territory in the Union, to say nothing of its relations with other railroads, and with its own bond and stockholders should escape litigation. Either as plaintiff or defendant it must be continually in the courts. It is consequently necessary to a correct understanding of the financial condition of the company to know something of the litigation in which it is concerned as plaintiff or defendant, and particularly concerning the more important suits involving large sums, or affecting the integrity of the franchise. It has not been the practice of the Government directors hitherto to inquire especially upon this point, or give the subject much space in their report. In view of the importance of some of the suits in pendency we deemed it proper to give the subject attention, and accordingly in August last addressed to the secretary of the company some inquiries which were answered in the following communication from Hon. John F. Dillon, the company's general agent:

NEW YORK, *September* 28, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: I am informed by the secretary of the company that in August last, when in Boston, you asked him among other things that there should be furnished to you a statement showing "what suits the Union Pacific is interested in, whether as

plaintiff or defendant, and what is their character." This inquiry has been referred to me as the company's general solicitor to answer.

What is known as the Union Division of the company's road is under the immediate charge of Mr. A. J. Poppleton, the company's general attorney, with office at Omaha. What is known as the Kansas Division is under the immediate charge of Mr. J. B. Usher, the company's general attorney, with office at Lawrence, Kansas. The local attorneys make immediate report of litigation to Messrs. Poppleton and Usher respectively; and the latter are required by regulation to make semi-annual reports to the undersigned, giving the title, character, amount claimed, and situation of every pending case against the company at any point on the lines covered by their respective jurisdictions. I have regularly received reports from Messrs. Poppleton and Usher, and they are in the office of the law department of the company in New York; and I will take great pleasure in submitting them to you, and in giving you any information touching the suits by and against the company, as shown in these reports and otherwise.

I may state generally that these reports show a number of cases by and against the company in the various States and Territories where its roads are situate, of a character common to all roads and inseparable from the transaction of railroad business, such as actions for personal injuries, for breaches of contract, for stock killed, &c., also, suits to restrain the collection of illegal taxes, and in relation to disputed tracts of land, the title to which is claimed by or against the company. I recollect no litigation in the west not of the character to which railroad companies generally are liable, except a litigation recently commenced in the State of Kansas to have determined the status of what is known as the Kansas Pacific as respects State authority and jurisdiction. In that litigation the power of the Kansas Pacific to consolidate with the Union Pacific and Denver Pacific companies, and thereby to render itself "amenable only to Federal control, and subject as to those rights and causes of action which may thereafter exist against it, only to the jurisdiction of Federal tribunals," is questioned.

Inasmuch, however, as by the act of the Kansas legislature, passed on the 4th day of March, 1862 (Compiled Laws of Kansas of 1862, p. 767), the legislature expressly authorized "any railway company of Kansas to unite or consolidate with any other company or companies now organized, or which may hereafter be organized *under the laws of the United States*," and afterwards asked Congress to adopt the Kansas Pacific as one of the branches of the Pacific system, which Congress accordingly did by the charter of the Union Pacific; and in that charter by the sixteenth section of the act of 1862, and also by the sixteenth section of the act of 1864 expressly provided "that any two or more of the companies authorized at any time to unite and consolidate their organizations as the same may be or shall be, upon such terms and conditions and in such manner as they may agree upon, and shall not be incompatible with this act, or the laws of the State or States in which the road of such companies may be," the company's counsel, under the circumstances, apprehend no adverse result.

In addition to this, the company have a suit pending in the Court of Claims at Washington to enforce compensation for postal service under its charter for an amount very much larger than that which is allowed by the Postmaster-General. The Postmaster-General claimed the right to fix the rates; the company claimed that the measure of compensation was fixed by its charter. This question has been before the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided in the company's favor, and remitted the case to the Court of Claims to determine what was a reasonable rate of compensation for postal service. Testimony touching this question is now being taken.

There is also pending, or about to be brought at the company's suggestion, in the Court of Claims a suit with the United States to obtain a construction of the Thurman act, so called, as respects the meaning of "net earnings" as therein used.

In New York and Boston there are undetermined suits by and against the Credit Mobilier as to the state of accounts between the two companies, each claiming moneys from the other.

In New York there are suits as to the construction of an income mortgage made by the Kansas Pacific, and also as to the effect of the consolidation upon alleged liabilities of the constituent companies.

The motion for an injunction in the Leo suit has been decided in favor of the company.

If the foregoing does not embrace all that you desire to know, it will give me pleasure to comply with any further request you may make.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. DILLON,
General Solicitor, Union Pacific Railway Company.

GEO. G. HAVEN, Esq., *Chairman*,
ISAAC H. BROMLEY, Esq., Secretary, and others,
Government Directors, Union Pacific Railway Company.

From this it will be seen that the only suits in which the integrity of the company's franchise is directly assailed are in the nature of *quo warranto* brought by the State of Kansas—one against the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, seeking to annul the entire franchise of that company, and the other against the Union Pacific Railway Company seeking to oust the company from the right to operate the Kansas Pacific under the terms of the consolidation.

At an early stage of the proceedings in these cases it was brought to our attention that in the latter suit only the directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company elected by the stockholders had been made parties defendant, and that notwithstanding the large and direct interest of the Government in the suit, the directors representing that interest had not been informed of the proceeding by notice or summons, or by being included among the parties defendant. In order that the interests of the Government might not be left wholly unrepresented and unprotected, our chairman, Mr. Haven, acting for the Board and by its authority and by the advice of counsel, addressed a petition to the supreme court of Kansas asking that we be made parties to both suits, accompanying which were filed our petition and bond asking for the removal of both suits to the circuit court of the United States. The chairman of the Board having acted up to this point in the proceedings under the advice of Wager Swayne, esq., as counsel it was thought best before taking further action to lay the matter before the Department and receive your directions as to the subsequent steps. The following communication from Mr. Swayne to the Goverment Directors inclosing copies of the correspondence with the Department explains our action in the premises.

NEW YORK, *October* 31, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: Upon receipt of authority from you last week to Mr. George G. Haven authorizing him, as chairman of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company to take steps for the protection of the interests of the United States in the proceedings brought by the State of Kansas to annul the Kansas Pacific consolidation, the Union Pacific Railway Company arranged with me to act as your counsel in the premises, without expense to the United States or to yourselves. The Secretary of the Interior being that officer to whom your reports are directed by law, it seemed best that before any steps were taken by you or in your behalf, the Secretary would be informed of the pendency of these suits, and his instructions taken as to your moving in the matter.

I have, accordingly, made application in writing, in your names, to the Secretary for instructions, accompanying the same with printed copies of the bills filed by the State, and the answer of the company and the individual directors, copies of which I also transmit to each of you herewith. In reply I have the Secretary's letter approving of your proceeding in the matter to protect the interests of the United States, as you have done, a copy of which letter, as also of my own, to which it is an answer, I inclose to you herewith.

Steps have been taken to remove the cause from the supreme court of Kansas to the circuit court of the United States for the district of Kansas. That court meets on the fourth Monday of November next. An answer will meantime be prepared for the Government Directors, to be used if they are made parties to the suits, or either of them, setting forth the interest in the premises of the United States. A copy of this also will be transmitted to you.

Yours, very truly,

WAGER SWAYNE.

To ISAAC H. BROMLEY, Esq.,
GEORGE H. HAVEN, Esq.,
WATSON PARRISH, Esq.,
ARTHUR L. CONGER, Esq.,
COLGATE HOYT, Esq.,
Government Directors, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 29, 1883.

SIR: At the request of Mr. George G. Haven, chairman of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, I herewith transmit to you printed copies of the petition in *each of two suits* brought by the State of Kansas in the supreme court

of that State. One of these suits is in the nature of *quo warranto* making the Kansas Pacific Railway Company the only defendant, and seeking to annul the entire franchise of that company. The other is also in the nature of *quo warranto*, and makes parties defendant only those of the directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company who are elected by the stockholders of that company, omitting the Government Directors.

This petition seeks to oust the defendants from all right or claim to operate the railroad of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company.

The ground of these suits is mainly that the Kansas Pacific Railway Company has consolidated with the Union Pacific Railway Company, and since then has not acknowledged itself to be a corporation of Kansas, nor kept its general offices in that State. The laws of Kansas provide that if judgment of ouster is entered in such cases, a receiver shall be appointed, the property of the corporation applied to the payment of its debts, and the affairs wound up.

In view of the repeated and peremptory requirements of the acts of Congress, by the aid of which these roads were built, that the Union Pacific Railroad and branches shall be operated as one continuous line, the further duties required of said railroad and branches by said acts, and the advances of money and grants of land made by the United States to the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, the Government Directors feel that interests of the United States are here involved which require to be protected. They have, therefore, instructed me as their counsel to lay before you the accompanying papers and ask your instructions in the premises. I also submit for your instruction a petition by Mr. Haven, for himself and the other Government Directors, which has been prepared by myself, addressed to the supreme court of Kansas, asking that the petitioners be made parties to both suits, and a petition and bond, to be used subsequently, for removal of both suits to the circuit court of the United States.

Your obedient servant,

WAGER SWAYNE.

Hon. HENRY M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 29, 1883.

SIR: I am informed that the State of Kansas has commenced legal proceedings in the supreme court of that State against the Union Pacific Railway Company and the directors thereof elected by the stockholders of said company, but that the directors appointed by the President to represent the interests of the United States in said corporation have not been made parties to such proceedings; that the proceedings are in the nature of *quo warranto* for the dissolution of the corporation called the Kansas Pacific Railway Company; that the action is based on the charge that the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company has forfeited its charter by consolidation with the United Pacific Railway Company.

Inasmuch as the United States is largely interested by way of mortgage or otherwise in the property of said Kansas Pacific Railway Company and in the maintenance of the said line in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, as a continuous line, I consider it necessary that the directors appointed by the President to represent the interests of the United States in said Union Pacific Railroad Company should be made parties to such proceedings and should take such further steps as may be required to protect the interests of the United States.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

Hon. GEORGE G. HAVEN,
Chairman of the Government Directors,
Union Pacific Railroad Company, New York City.

The *quo warranto* cases were called in the United States circuit court of Kansas on the 26th of November last, the State being represented by the Attorney-General, and the Union Pacific Railway Company by Messrs. Dillon and Swayne. A postponement was asked by the Attorney-General on account of the absence of Mr. Clarence A. Seward, associate counsel, and was opposed by the attorneys for the company upon the ground that they had been in communication with Mr. Seward and had learned from that gentleman that it was not his intention to be present at the hearing upon the petition to remove the suits to the circuit court of the United States. After some delay a postponement of one month was granted.

The general solicitor of the company informs us that at the suggestion of the United States circuit judges an arrangement was made by the counsel in the cases that a formal order remanding the cases should be entered and the causes be thereupon removed to the Supreme Court of the United States; and this has been done, the State stipulating meantime that it will not proceed in the State court while the matter is pending in the United States Supreme Court. It is believed that the question whether the trial of those cases in the first instance shall be had in the State or the Federal court will be decided by the United States Supreme Court at its present session. It is not disputed that that court has the ultimate right to decide the questions at issue between the State and the company.

THE DEBT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The relations between the company and the Government growing out of the bonded indebtedness of the consolidated roads to the Government have never been entirely harmonious or satisfactory. Differences of opinion have arisen concerning the amounts due the company for Government service, mail carriage, Army transportation, &c., the terms of payment, construction of charter provisions and laws of Congress, and other matters of detail, so that there has seemed to be a constant clashing of interests between the two. The so-called Thurman act, which was intended to be a conclusive settlement of the questions at issue between the Government and the company, has failed to effect its purpose, and a mutual understanding as to its meaning and scope has not yet been reached. That portion of the act which provided for the investment of a fixed proportion of the earnings of the road in certain United States bonds as a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of the debt, has been rendered inoperative and null by the action of the Government in taking up the bonds of the class named in the act, so that there are none now to be purchased in market. Hence it happens that the company has paid into the United States Treasury large sums of money which lie idle and uninvested, to the company's loss, and with no gain to the Government. The value of the company's securities is impaired by this condition of things. It seems plain that, for the sake of the Government as well as of the company, there should be some additional legislation on this subject at as early a day as possible.

We are informed that it has been made a subject of consultation between the Treasury Department and the General Railroad Commissioner, but we do not learn that any practical result has been arrived at or any definite plan agreed on. The bonds issued in aid of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific roads, secured by second mortgage, fall due in 1895. They amount in principal and unpaid interest to nearly $50,000,000.

Unless some provision is made to refund this debt upon a satisfactory basis it is to be feared that the company will not be able to meet its obligations, and that disastrous financial complications may result. To avoid this it has been suggested that an actuarial computation of the net amount of those debts, principal and interest, at a certain day, say July 1, 1884, be made, and that this sum be divided into 120 equal parts, the company to issue 120 interest-bearing bonds, payable on each six months, until the whole debt is extinguished. This would give the company a fixed and definite sum to pay semi-annually, and would extend the time of payment over sixty years, at a constantly decreasing annual draft. The effect would be to remove the misunderstandings now existing as to what constitutes the 25 per cent. of net earnings re-

quired to be paid under the Thurman act, and would at the same time strengthen the security of the Government and enhance the credit of the company. This or something similar in the way of legislation seems to us to be very desirable, if not absolutely demanded by the necessities of the case. Should such a proposition be made by the company on behalf of the Government, we have no reason to doubt that it would be cordially accepted by the company.

IN CONCLUSION.

In concluding our report, which is necessarily somewhat longer than usual on account of the number of topics it has been thought desirable to cover, we have only to repeat the expression of our confidence in the future of the road and its ultimate ability to meet all its obligations to the Government. The road-bed, track, buildings, and equipment are all in excellent condition, and kept well up to the highest standard of the best roads in the country. The feeding lines are bringing each year additional traffic to the main line and increased profits from their own business, to the permanent advantage of the whole system.

G. G. HAVEN,
ISAAC H. BROMLEY,
W. PARRISH,
COLGATE HOYT,
ARTHUR L. CONGER.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *February* 1, 1884.

SIR: The Board of Indian Commissioners, appointed by the President under the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, have the honor to submit their fifteenth annual report.

MEETINGS.

We have held three meetings during the year; one in New York, at the time of the annual letting of contracts for Indian supplies; one at Mohonk Lake by invitation of Commissioner Smiley; and one in this city. The first continued about a week, and several members of the Board were in constant attendance assisting the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in opening bids and making awards. The second and third meetings were attended by a large number of gentlemen and ladies interested in the education and civilization of the Indians, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the recommendations of the Board for a liberal support of schools, for the allotment of lands in severalty, and for the extension of th laws of the States and Territories over the Indians, thus placing them on an equal footing with other citizens. A full report of the proceedings of these conventions will be found in the appendix, as well as abstracts of the reports of religious societies which show a growing interest of the Christian public in the effort to lift the whole Indian people from barbarism to civilization.

VISITS TO AGENCIES.

Our duties being now limited by the act of Congress approved May 17, 1882, to the visiting and inspecting of agencies and other branches of the Indian service, and the inspection of goods purchased for such service, we have done, in this direction, all that the means at our disposal would permit. Messrs. Smiley and Whittlesey have visited the Indian Industrial Schools at Carlisle and Hampton, and inspected thoroughly all the departments of those institutions, which they found in excellent condition and doing good work under the efficient superintendence of Captain Pratt and General Armstrong.

The same Commissioners have also visited several agencies in Nebraska and Dakota, devoting special attention to the Government and mission schools, and investigating with care the condition of the several Sioux tribes and their attitude towards the proposed reduction of their reservation. Some of the tribes, especially the Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, and Cheyenne River, were found bitterly hostile to the agree-

ment made last winter by other Dakota tribes, declaring that it would rob them of their homes, and discourage any further efforts for improvement and self-support. The visiting Commission used their influence, by kindly counsel, to allay the prevailing excitement, and they believe that by wise management, that shall rigidly guard the rights of those Indians who have selected and improved allotments, a division of the Dakota Reservation may be made that shall benefit all parties, opening a large tract of country for settlement by white men, and securing to the Indians a fund sufficient to give them a start in industrial pursuits, and to support schools for all their children.

Mr. Lyon has visited the Crow Agency in Montana, where he found some things to commend and much room for improvement.

In August last, at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Messrs. Fisk and Whittlesey went to the Indian Territory to adjust the differences in the Creek Nation—differences which had long existed and had culminated in open hostilities and the loss of many lives. After a week of counseling and patient hearing of all parties, the Commission succeeded in accomplishing their purpose, arresting all strife, and putting that great tribe of Indians again peaceably at work among their industries.

Full reports of the proceedings of these visiting committees may be found in the Appendix.

THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

The chairman of this committee, Mr. Lyon, reports that at the opening of bids for Indian supplies, 354 proposals were received from which 145 contracts were made. The competition was greater than at any previous opening, and there was no difficulty in making excellent selections of goods suitable for the service at reasonable prices. Bids were sent in by leading merchants and manufacturers all over the country, as they have become satisfied that, under the present management of Indian Affairs, parties who offer suitable supplies at the lowest prices are sure to get the contracts. In the increasing demand for household furniture and agricultural implements we see indications of advance towards a settled life and self-support. For the full report of this committee see Appendix A.

In this connection we are happy to add that very few complaints are now heard respecting the quality of the supplies purchased and delivered. At one agency a few bags of inferior flour were found to have been slipped in by the contractor which should have been detected by by a careful inspector. Also one complaint has been received that "shoddy" clothing was furnished for a boarding school. The first case was promptly reported to the Commission, and the second is now under investigation. The great trouble with regard to these annuity supplies is in their transportation and prompt delivery. It is often late in the season that they are shipped; rivers become unnavigable and roads impassable, and the goods are dropped at some obscure landing or warehouse, to be discovered and sent on a year, or in some cases two years, after their purchase. The only remedy is earlier shipment; but that is not possible without earlier appropriations. The Indian appropriations ought to be made a year beforehand; then the purchases could be made in time to take advantage of the best season for transportation.

EDUCATION.

We earnestly indorse all that is said by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in their late reports, on the subject of Indian education. Our personal observations prove tnat the interest among the Indians in this matter is rapidly growing, and that the condition of the schools now in operation is steadily improving. But wherever we go we find large numbers of Indian children growing up in ignorance. At some agencies not one-tenth of the children of school age can be accommodated in the schools now established. The capacity of all the schools of every grade is not more than 11,000, or less than one-fourth the school population. It is evident that much more ought to be done. We ought at least to fulfill our treaty pledges and expend what we actually owe for cessions of land by the several Indian tribes. We ought to do more. For the safety of the country and for the settlement of the Indian question we ought to educate all the Indian children. From what we have seen and heard in numerous public meetings and from the tone of the public press, we believe that the people are ready to sustain generous appropriations for this purpose.

LEGISLATION.

The Wichita Indians of the Indian Territory have appealed to us to do what we can for their relief. Briefly stated, their condition is as follows: By an Executive order dated August 10, 1869, a reservation was set apart for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians; and in defining the boundaries of the said reservation, the order includes all the lands long occupied and claimed by the Wichitas, thus leaving them without a home. They have not been driven out, but the Cheyennes claim the right to lease and have actually leased a large part of the grazing land. On this account trouble between the two tribes is feared.

After a careful examination of the matter we recommended that the above-named Executive order be rescinded, and that the main Canadian River be made the line of division between the two reservations. But a more effective method of settling the difficulty would be an act of Congress giving to each tribe its separate reservation, with accurately defined boundaries. We recommend such action.

We also recommend the same action with regard to the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona. The Apache Indians having no other title to that reservation than Executive orders, and the boundaries not having been accurately surveyed, differences are frequent between them and white settlers who have entered claims upon the borders. A bill has been introduced in Congress for the settlement of this question of reservation lines. We trust some such measure may be adopted, giving reasonable compensation to the Indians for any lands thrown out by the survey which they consider their own.

As to measures for giving lands in severalty to Indians and for placing them under the protection and the restraints of law, we can only repeat our oft-repeated recommendations. Many Indians are begging for homes that they can call their own. Many refuse to make improvements on land to which they have no title, and from which they may at any time be pushed away. The need of law for Indians is illustrated in the case of the murderers Crow Dog, in Dakota, and Johnson Foster in the Indian Territory. As their crimes were committed against Indians and in the Indian country United States law does not apply and United States courts have no jurisdiction. Several other murders have been

committed during the last year, but the criminals cannot be tried and punished by any civilized tribunals. A measure is now before Congress which is designed to correct this evil and remove this disgrace from our land. We have been urging it for fifteen years. We have hope of seeing it adopted by the Congress now in session. Then, after securing to the Indians a home and placing him under law, we shall hope to see him soon invested with the full right of citizenship and treated as an individual man. We could not fit the negro for freedom till we made him free. We shall never fit the Indian for citizenship till we make him a citizen.

Respectfully submitted.

CLINTON B. FISK.
WM. H. LYON.
ALBERT K. SMILEY.
ORANGE JUDD.
WM. McMICHAEL.
JOHN K. BOIES.
WM. T. JOHNSON.
E. WHITTLESEY.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

A.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

SIR: The purchasing committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners respectfully submit their annual report for the year 1883, as follows:

Pursuant to advertisement from the Indian Bureau at Washington, sealed proposals for the annuity goods, supplies, and transportation for the Indian service were opened and publicly read April 23, at the Government warehouse, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, in the presence of the Hon. Hiram Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. G. M. Lockwood, chief clerk of the Department of the Interior, and the following members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, General Clinton B. Fisk, General E. Whittlesey, Albert K. Smiley. John K. Boies, William H. Lyon, and Orange Judd.

A large number of bidders was present, also representatives from several of the city papers. The competition among bidders seemed to be greater than at any previous opening, as there were 354 proposals received, from which 145 contracts were made.

There was no difficulty in making excellent selections from the large number of samples of goods and supplies suitable for the service, and at very reasonable prices, much lower in some instances than the manufacturers package prices to wholesale dealers. We were fortunate in securing the services as inspectors of most of the well-known business men who served so acceptably last season, as follows: Albert Cornell, dry goods; Joshua Barnum, clothing; M. K. Kellum, sugar, coffee, and groceries; Alexander Formon, tobacco; Phineas Ayres, paints, oils, and glass; Jas. I. Horgon, harness, leather, &c.; Thos. Murphy, hats and caps; R. B. Currier, boots and shoes; H. D. Harrower, school books, &c.; E. L. Cooper, hardware and miscellaneous; Fred T. Hawley, hardware deliveries; Frank Leinkaup, dry-goods deliveries; Peter O. Barnum, clothing deliveries; J. M. Osborn, wagons; William Elliott, chemist; all of whom discharged their duties as inspectors to the entire satisfaction of your committee.

There has been less difficulty than usual with contractors on account of goods being delivered not equal in quality to the samples from which their awards were made. They have learned that goods not fully equal to the samples were promptly rejected, consequently bids are made by the leading merchants and manufacturers all over the country, as they seem to have become satsified that under the present management of Indian affairs parties who offer the most suitable goods and supplies for the service, and at the lowest prices, are sure to get the contracts.

Your committee are pleased to report that the demand for agricultural implements, mechanics' tools, household, furniture, cooking utensils, &c., continues to increase, and, in their judgment, if an experienced reliable farmer for every fifty Indian families or lodges could be sent to properly instruct the Indians in the use and care of these implements, they would soon become self-supporting and relieve the Government from large purchases of other articles now purchased for their use. The abstract of awards in the report of Commissioner Price gives full particulars of articles purchased and the prices paid.

WILLIAM H. LYON,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

Hon. CLINTON B. FISK,
Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners.

B.

VISIT TO HAMPTON—REPORT OF E. WHITTLESEY.

WASHINGTON, *May* 25, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your request, I attended the anniversary and examination of the Hampton Indian School on the 23d and 24th inst. The morning of the 23d was spent inspecting the work-shops, and hearing classes in the school. The Huntington lumber mill, the machinery and building being the gift of Mr. C. P. Huntington, employs several students and is doing a large business. The logs are rafted from Virginia and North Carolina and worked up for the market at Norfolk, Newport News, and other towns in the vicinity. The proceeds of sales during the last year have paid the current expenses and a profit of one thousand dollars. In the harness shop, four Indian boys are employed. Their work is of good quality and finds ready sale. In the tin shop five, in the carpenters' shop seventeen, in the shoe shop twelve Indian apprentices are at work. Besides supplying the wants of the school, these shops have furnished for the Indian service two thousand pairs of men's brogan shoes, eleven hundred dozens articles of tin ware, one hundred sets of double harness.

The afternoon I spent at Shell Bank farm, five miles distant from Hampton. This farm of 600 acres belongs to the Hampton Institute, and is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and vegetables. It is well stocked with cattle, sheep, and hogs of the best breeds. Here sixteen Indian boys are constantly employed, they preferring to work all day and to give their evenings to study.

On the 24th I heard classes in the school and attended the public anniversary. The recitations in arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history showed, not only capacity to learn, but diligent application on the part of the scholars. Remembering their home environment the progress they have made in so short a time is surprising. The kitchen-garden exercise under the direction of Miss Hyde was witnessed with special interest. In a doll-baby house the younger boys and girls are trained in all kinds of housework. They are taught to make fires, to cook, to wash dishes, to set the table and wait upon it, to sweep and dust, to make beds, to wash and iron. As they become older the girls do the work of the school, besides making the clothing needed, and assisting in the printing office. All the students devote one-half their time to some kind of industry.

The public anniversary exercises were attended by a very large audience, all greatly interested. A peculiar feature of these exercises were addresses and papers by graduates returning after some years experience in teaching and business.

Hampton Institute is fortunate in having a superintendent of unusual executive ability who keeps well in hand all the departments of his great and complex work. It has also a corps of teachers highly cultivated and full of enthusiasm. The Indian school is under the charge of Miss Eustis, with Miss Folsom, Miss Tileston, Miss Richards, and Mr. Brandon as assistants. The number of Indian students at present is 109, representing 16 tribes. For the expenses of 100 of these, Congress appropriates $167 per annum for each; a sum far below the actual cost. The buildings and machinery and farm have all been provided by charity, and about one-third of the annual expenses must be met in the same way. This surely is not creditable. The Government should pay the entire cost of educating these Indian girls and boys, and as many more as can be accommodated at Hampton and other industrial schools of like character.

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,
Secretary.

Hon. CLINTON B. FISK,
Chairman.

C.

PEACE RATIFIED IN THE CREEK NATION.—REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS CLINTON B. FISK AND E. WHITTLESEY.

CREEK NATION,
Muscogee, Ind. T., August 11, 1883.

Hon. HIRAM PRICE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Commission appointed to visit the Creek Nation to investigate, and, if possible, adjust the difficulties which have for several years disturbed that people, have the honor to report that they have discharged the duty assigned, and believe

that conclusions have been reached which will result in permanent peace. The undersigned, the chairman and the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, were the only members of the commission who reported at Muscogee. Miss Alice M. Robertson was employed as stenographer, and Mr. D. M. Hodge as interpreter, and on Monday, August 6, we were duly organized for business. Our meetings were held in the office of the Indian agency. We received the advice and assistance of Hon. John Q. Tuffts, Indian agent, and were kindly aided by Maj. J. C. Bates, of the Twentieth United States Infantry, commanding at Fort Gibson.

The chief of the Creek Government, Samuel Checote, was invited to appear before the Commission with such of his associates in the Government and other leading men as he might select. Isparhechee, the leader of the faction of Creeks who have been in open hostility to the constituted authorities, was also summoned from his camp in the western portion of the Creek country with his corps of advisers, that they might have every opportunity of submitting to the Commission their complaints and wishes. The Creek Government, through Chief Checote and fourteen of the principal men of the Nation high in official station, presented to the Commission, in writing, a full statement of the causes leading to the troubles afflicting their country as understood by them. Isparhechee and his chief associates and advisers, fifteen in number, also presented in writing their statement of grievances and wishes. These papers will be found in the full report of proceedings. In addition to their written statements opportunity was given to the respective delegations to address the Commission, and nearly every delegate used this privilege until both sides had presented their views to their own satisfaction. It was then recommended by the Commissioners that to a smaller number selected from each delegation should be assigned the duty of making every possible effort in mutual conference to adjust their unhappy differences. Chief Checote, his second chief, Post Oak Taylor, General Pleasant Porter, president of the House of Kings (Senate), Coweta Micco, L. C. Perryman, members of the National Council, and G. W. Grayson, Creek delegate to Washington, reported as the committee on the part of the Creek Government, and from the Isparhechee party the committee consisted of Isparhechee, Tak-ke-bache Hargo, Ho-tal-kee Fixico, Conchartie Micco, David McQueen, Efa Emahlah, and William McIntosh. These committees were invited to mutual conference in the presence of the Commission, and advised to use every means, in the spirit of kindness and conciliation, so to adjust their differences that peace might be established, and the supremacy of civil law restored in all their borders. The several members of the conference entered into very complete relations of historic events which had led to the outbreak of the disaffected party, the calling out of the militia to put down armed resistance to the Government, and the appeal to the United States on the part of the Creek authorities for protection from domestic strife as in the treaties provided.

The history of the Creek Nation, its customs and traditions for one hundred and fifty years, were also the theme of the speakers associated with Isparhechee. The destruction of life and property incident to the hostilities in progress during the last year, the irregular and unauthorized movements of armed bands of militia, and the wanton destruction of dwellings, cribs of corn, live stock, household furniture, and of human life by marauding parties, were vividly portrayed before approaching the important question, "How shall we effect a permanent peace?"

It is proper that the commissioners should here briefly state that the investigation has revealed to them the following facts:

First. The Creeks, as well as all other people of our entire country, were greatly disturbed by the late civil war in the States. The Creeks living near the border or dividing line of the sections were divided in sentiment; a portion going with the South; a portion casting their fortunes with the Army of the Union; and some of them were soldiers in one army for a time and afterwards enlisted in the opposing ranks. When the war for the Union ended and the scattered Creeks returned to their desolated country, with much unanimity they resolved to forget the past, rebuild their waste places, and thenceforth live as brethren. A new treaty with the United States was made in 1866. In 1867, a national convention was called for the express purpose of adopting a constitution, "In order to form a perfect union, establish justice, and secure to themselves and their children the blessings of freedom." The constitution was unanimously adopted, and thenceforward the Government of the Creeks has been conducted under its provisions and the laws enacted in accordance therewith. From time to time since the adoption of the constitution there have been on the part of certain Creek citizens expressions of dissatisfaction with a written constitution, and of a desire to return to the ancient times of unwritten laws, and the traditions of their ancestors. Ambitious leaders whose political hopes were disappointed have succeeded in attaching to themselves a considerable following of uneducated people, and thus for many years there has been a disaffected party whose resistance to progress and law in the nation has been fruitful of evil. These opposers of Constitutional Government and written laws organized themselves under the title of "Loyal Creeks." This organization grew to such proportions as to be a constant menace against the Creek

Government. The so-called "Loyal Creeks" declined to vote at elections or to take any part whatever in the politics of the country, yet they constantly protested against the laws as adopted by the National Council, and enforced by the courts and the chiefs.

The arrest of members of the "Loyal Creek" organization who had been charged with violations of law, the rescue of arrested offenders by armed bands of the disaffected Creeks, and the murder of Government officers, were the beginning of troublous times in which Isparhechee and his adherents grew into a force of hundreds of men in armed rebellion against their Government. The militia of the Creek Government was called into active service. The insurgents, under their leader Isparhechee, escaped beyond the western border of the Creek country. United States troops followed, arrested, and marched them across the Creek country to Fort Gibson in the Cherokee country, where, several hundred in number, they were held under authority from the War Department until in July, a month ago, they were disarmed and released with permission to return to their own homes.

Instead of returning to their own homes and industries, the chief spirits went into camp westward from Okmulkee, and in convention assembled took action as follows:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LOYAL CREEKS.

CREEK NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY,
July 16, 1883.

A National Delegate Convention of the loyal Creeks and Freedmen of the Muscogee Nation, in convention assembled, do adopt the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we respectfully ask the Government of the United States to maintain Army occupation and Army laws over the Muscogee Nation.

2. *Resolved*, That we respectfully ask the Congress of the United States to divide the Muskogee Nation by a line running east and west, that the contending parties may have each their own land, and manage their own affairs.

3. *Resolved*, That we, the Northern Creeks, have elected our chiefs and organized our form of government, and wish to remain under the laws and regulations of the Army.

4. *Resolved*, That we take no action nor part in the conventions called at Okmulgee, to be held at Okmulgee July 26 and 27, 1883, as those conventions are for the Southern Creeks, and our party will not be interested in it.

5. *Resolved*, That after our land is set apart to us, and a full settlement made of the affairs of the Creek Nation between the two parties, that we then govern ourselves to strict conformity with Creek treaties between the United States and other nations, that we may have peace and prosperity.

The leading men of each town:

FUS-HUT-CHEE-CHUP-KO, of Tokkebachee.
ES-POK-KEE, of Corseata.
CHO-WARSTIE FIXICO, of Arbeak.
WATK FIXICO, of Assalarnaba.
TUL-MAR-CHUS HARGO, of Thlarthlagulgar.
WALK FIXICO, of Kiligee.
YOR-TEAKER, of Thle-war-lee.
CONCHARTIE MICCO, of New Yorker.
COR-BIT-CHAR MICCO, of Tulsea.
TUL-MAR-CHUS MICCO, of Arkfuskee.
THLARTHLO YOHOLO, of Arbeakkochee.
AR CHO-LARK HARGO, of Wewaka.
OK-LESER HARGO, of Tuskekee.
NO-KAS FIXICO, of Tul-war-thlosko.
CHO-WARSTIE EMARTLE, of Alabama.
FIXICO HARGO, of Tul-lor-deakee.
MICCO NUPPO, of Cowans-sardie.
GEORGE HICREE, of Tokporfkee.
ISOM JIMISON, of Arkansas.
ROBERT GRAYSON, of Northfork.
MANUEL WORRER, of Cur-nadian.
TUL WAR MICCOCHEE, of Ocheyar-pofer.
HO-TAL-KEE FIXICO, *Chairman of the Convention.*
ISPARHECHEE, *Chief of the Loyal Creeks.*
TAK-KE-BACHEE HARGO, *Second Chief.*

JOHN A. MYERS, *Clerk.*

About this time these Commissioners were requested to make this investigation and report their recommendations.

It is proper to state further that the Commission do not find that Isparhechee and his adherents have any reason to complain that they have been persecuted and oppressed by the Creek authorities by reason of their adherence to the cause of the Union in the late civil war between the States. We fear that the banner of "Loyal Creeks"

was raised by the insurgents for the reason that they and certain white men residing among them, and badly advising them, thought that such a title would bring to them the active sympathy and support of the United States Government. It is a suggestive fact that Isparhechee, the Loyal Chief, was a soldier in the Confederate army, serving as orderly sergeant for the first two years of the rebellion, and, until defeat of the Confederate forces in the Territory, when he deserted their sinking cause and enlisted in the Union Army. It is not less suggestive that of the fifteen members of the Creek Government representing its interests, nine cast their fortunes with the Union. We cannot, therefore, conclude that loyalty or disloyalty to the United States Government a score of years ago is any considerable factor in the premises. The serious question to consider is one of loyalty to the Creek Government.

We are impressed with the fact that wrongs have been committed by those in authority under the Creek Government. We are satisfied that modifications of their constabulary system would promote peace and good order, and we have made recommendations accordingly. We believe that there should be a general amnesty for all past offenses, and that Isparhechee and his followers should forthwith disband and return to their homes, and as faithful, loyal, and industrious citizens do their utmost to promote the general welfare of their country.

At their first interview with Isparhechee and his adherents, the Commissioners informed them that there need be no discussion on two of the points presented by them; that the division of the Creek country into two sections would not be made without the consent of a large majority of the Creek people, and that the Creek Government would be recognized and maintained as in authority over all their domain and every Creek Indian.

The joint committee on adjustment, after several sessions in the presence of the Commissioners, and during which there appeared to be an increasing goodly fellowship, finally reached a basis of peace which we hope will be permanent.

Three copies of the articles of agreement were prepared, and at a public meeting on the 10th day of August they were formally signed by the chief men of both parties in the presence of the Commissioners and many other witnesses. One copy was left with Checote, another with Isparhechee, and the third is contained in the full report of our proceedings.

Very respectfully,

CLINTON B. FISK,
E. WHITTLESEY,
United States Commissioners.

PROCEEDINGS.

MUSCOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 6, 1883.

The Commission organized by the election of Hon. Clinton B. Fisk, chairman, E. Whittlesey, secretary. The Creek chiefs not having arrived, adjourned to meet Tuesday morning.

AUGUST 7.

Commission met at 8 a. m. Present: All the members. Also, Principal Chief Samuel Checote, with his secretary, Samuel Callahan, and Messrs. P. Porter, G. W. Stidham, Daniel Childers, Samuel Brown, John Buck, Thomas Barnett, and Albert McKellop; General Fisk in the chair, and Alice M. Robertson as clerk.

SAMUEL CHECOTE (through Interpreter Callahan). I have called to see you this morning, rather hurriedly, because I heard you wanted me. I have received a letter from Colonel Tufts, notifying me that the Commissioners wanted me and the leading men of the country to meet you here yesterday. I received the letter in time to be here, but could not be here without starting on Sunday. I did not wish to do that.

General FISK. Tell him he has set a good example to the Indian Commissioner not to call a convention on Monday.

CHECOTE. In compliance with that request, I have appointed delegates, and they are here to meet you. I called this morning to see what would be the extent of your investigation. I am informed that you came to settle our difficulties, but want to know your programme, and how you are going to settle matters.

General FISK. We were requested by the Department to come to the Creek Nation, under the following correspondence:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, August 3, 1883,

SIR: I inclose herewith copy of a letter, dated the 2d instant, just received from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, in reference to the effort now being made by your Board and those associated with you, to harmonize the differences existing among the Creek Indians.

I also inclose copy of office letter of the 1st instant, to the honorable Secretary, on which the above authority was granted.

Very respectfully,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

General CLINTON B. FISK,
Muscogee, Indian Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, August 1, 1883.

SIR: Referring to the difficulties existing in the Creek Nation, I beg to suggest that it is very important that some amicable solution of these unfortunate troubles should be reached, and the factional disturbances among these people settled, if possible, upon some basis which will be mutually satisfactory and acceptable to both sides.

With this end in view, I respectfully recommend that General Clinton B. Fisk, General E. Whittlesey, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Board of Indian Commissioners; Hon. George R. Davis, of Chicago, Senator Coke, of Texas, and such others as the Department may deem advisable, be appointed as a Commission to visit the Creek country, for the purpose of investigating the facts and reporting the same to this Department.

This investigation, in my opinion, should be full and exhaustive, and conducted in such a manner as will give both sides a reasonable time and fair opportunity to present their respective cases; and hence, the representative chiefs of both factions should be allowed to present such facts and statements in their own behalf and in behalf of those they represent as the aforesaid Commission may deem pertinent to the issue.

A report of the proceedings had, should be made by the Commission, together with such suggestions and recommendations on their part as they may deem proper and advisable under the circumstances, the substance of which should be fully explained to the Creeks, with the statement that they would be expected to abide by whatever decision should be reached.

Very respectfully, your ob't servt.,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

The honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 2, 1883.

SIR: The recommendation contained in your letter of the first instant for the appointment of Clinton B. Fisk and E. Whittlesey, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Hon. George R. Davis, of Chicago, Ill., and Senator Coke, of Texas, as a Commission to visit the Creek country, for the purpose of investigating the difficulties existing in the Creek Nation and reporting upon the same, is hereby approved.

Very respectfully,

M. L. JOSLYN,
Acting Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

We are expected to come here and have conference with yourselves, the representatives of the Creek Government. We hope also to meet Isparhechee and his chief advisers. We are eminently *peace* commissioners. What we want to work for is peace, and to reach that through such kindly words and good advice as we may be able to give both to you and them. We are expected to ascertain whether the Creek Government is properly constituted according to its own laws, whether the rebellion against your Government was stronger than you could manage to take care of, and the causes leading to the rebellion. We want to ascertain all the facts you can give us bearing upon this trouble. We want to meet the other party. We thought it best not to wait longer for the other party or for Senator Coke. We want all the statements made to-day to be read by the stenographer who takes them down, so they may be read to the other party, that they may know what you say, and you may know what they say. We want to make such statement to the Department as will probably lead to the arranging of difficulties. It is a matter of great sorrow to us to see such trouble among a people in whom we have taken such pride, a people who have had so many advantages, who have done so much toward education, and made so much progress. We want to help you to go on doing the same thing. We want trouble to cease, and to see schools increase, industries go on, and a general advance in civilization.

CHECOTE. We are glad to meet you, and we will be very glad to furnish you all the information we possibly can. We suppose that perhaps you would want to hear from Isparhechee as to his grievances first, and then from the Creek Government in explanation.

General FISK. Inasmuch as Isparhechee is not here and time is important to us, for

as you understand, we are a Commission who work without compensation and who stop our own business when we are needed elsewhere.

I saw a communication, published in the papers recently, from Mr. G. W. Grayson to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. That may be taken, I suppose, as a pretty fair statement of the case. Was a reply received from the Commissioner?

CALLAHAN. A reply was received, but is on file in the executive office. The substance of it was that for the present it was better for the military to occupy the country, as there was soon to be a Commission to visit the country. It was distinctly stated the military were not here for the purpose of menacing the Creek Government.

General FISK. Put here, rather, to supplement the civil law.

PORTER. Put here to prevent violence toward the people under their protection.

CALLAHAN. It was thought best they should remain for the time being.

General FISK. Will some one of you state to us, briefly as possible, and yet in detail, so that it may be written down, what information you can give?

CHECOTE. This statement can be made, but my object now was simply to pay my respects. The information can be furnished, but it is now nearly 12 o'clock, and I think it would be better to wait until after dinner.

General FISK. You might prefer to have a little meeting yourselves and put your statement in writing; how long would that take?

PORTER. That would be according to the scope of your inquiry; whether you want to learn the elementary causes of the trouble.

General FISK. The Department is already informed of the elementary causes; we want to obtain the later details.

Adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

Met at 2 o'clock, but, the requested report not being ready, adjourned until 4, and at 4 adjourned again until Wednesday morning at 9.

Met at 9 a. m. August 8. The desired report not being presented, the Commission waited until 12 and then adjourned.

Council met at 1 p. m. August 8. Present with the Commissioners, Principal Chief Checote and fourteen members of the council and officers of the Creek Nation.

The following paper was presented by Checote:

MUSCOGEE, IND. T., *August* 7, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 1st instant, indicating the duties of your Commission, we find it advised that the "representative chiefs of both factions should be allowed to present such facts and statements," &c. The chiefs and representatives of the Creek Government, now present for the purpose of participating in the investigation with which your Commission is charged, have never, and do not now consider themselves as representing any *faction* of the Creek people. They claim to be, and are in fact, the legal representatives of the legitimate Government of the Creek Nation, and believe that the course and actions of the Department of the Interior, embracing the period from 1866 to the present time, is amply sufficient to sustain this view.

Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, if it appeared that your authority extended simply to dealings with factions of the Creek people, we would have to decline participation in the work before your Commission. But in view of the gravity and importance of the duty before your Commission, and our exceeding concern and anxiety for a speedy solution of the difficulties now distracting the minds of the people of our country, we are willing to presume that the term *faction* appearing in the Commissioner's letter is only the result of a clerical inadvertence and not intended to convey its legitimate meaning. We hence waive this objection, and invite your attention to the accompanying statement.

Respectfully,

SAM'L CHECOTE, *Principal Chief.*
P. O. TAYLOR, his X mark, *Second Chief*
COWETA TUSTIMUGGEE, his X mark.
JAMES LARNEY.
COWETA MICCO.
SILAS JEFFERSON, his X mark.
G. W. STIDHAM, *Member Council.*
H. C. REED, *District Judge.*
THOMAS ADAMS.
L. O. PERRYMAN, *Member Council.*
J. M. PERRYMAN, *Treasurer, M. N.*
SAMUEL W. BROWN, *Member Council.*
D. M. HODGE, *Member Council.*
PLEASANT PORTER, *President House of Kings.*
G. W. GRAYSON, *Creek Delegate.*

Generals C. B. FISK and E. WHITTLESEY,
Investigating Commission of the Interior Department.

MUSCOGEE, IND. T., *August* 8, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with our promise in our interview yesterday to furnish you with a statement of our views of the troubles in the Creek Nation, we invite your attention to the following facts: The year 1866 found the people of the Creek Nation in seeming hopeless division in what was called the *Northern* and *Southern* Creeks. This division came about in consequence of the fact that a portion of the people had cast their fortunes with the North, while others had favored the South, in the then recent rebellion in the States, and was not only a division in name alone, but one characterized with much malignity of feeling. The people, however, soon became settled at their old homes, and in the same year of 1866 a treaty was negotiated with the United States by a joint delegation from both the Southern and Northern Creeks, and in which all distinctions by reason of their late sympathies in the war of the rebellion was entirely ignored and all treated as one people. This treaty being ratified and accepted by the people, the authorities at once addressed themselves to the task of uniting the people under a form of government suited to the age in which they lived. Accordingly, a constitution was framed and unanimously adopted by the people in general council assembled and a solemn agreement entered into to once more be one people, and hereafter not so much as mention the fact that any citizen had sympathized either with the North or the South.

Not long after this, however, Oktar-har-sars Harjo, more commonly known as "Sands," organized opposition to the Government to whose legitimacy he had not long since subscribed, and drew off into disaffection and indifference a considerable faction of the people, whose opposition sometimes appeared in the form of armed resistance to the authority of the Government, to be quelled by the good offices of the Indian agent.

In 1872 this faction again arose in armed opposition to the Government, but before any serious results were reached, the Interior Department deputed two Commissioners to investigate the causes of the troubles and render a report to the Department of the results of their work.

The investigation and report were made in due time to the Secretary of the Interior, who, in accordance with it, published his decision, in which the Constitutional Government of the Creek Nation was fully recognized and sustained.

In this same decision the Secretary of the Interior engaged to take in hand for settlement any future difficulties arising from attempts on the part of any one to overthrow the Creek Government, thus recognized.

After this decision the faction under "Sands" and others became quiet and peaceable up to the year 1785, when the general elections approached and the people united in a quiet and orderly participation in them, when a chief and members of the general council were all elected and installed in office. Some time after this, those who had been disposed to oppose the Government organized themselves into what was termed the "loyal party," ostensibly for the purpose of prosecuting certain claims against the Government of the United States.

The purpose as published being a legitimate one, the authorities made no objections to such organization.

It is proper here to state that among the laws enacted under our constitution was one prohibiting our citizens from carrying arms either in towns or at any public gathering of the people, unless such citizen be an officer charged with the duty of arresting criminals.

At one time, one of the so-called loyal party was found in possession of a pistol, in flagrant violation of this law, and an officer proceeded to enforce upon him the demands of the law, which was simply a forfeiture of the arms so displayed to the Nation. He resisted the authority of the officer, when he was duly indicted, and finally arrested. While in custody and awaiting his trial, his party friends, to the number of about thirty, arose in arms, proceeded to the house of the officers having him in charge, and, after killing the officers, rescued him from the authority of the law. The officer, Captain Scott, was one of those Creeks who had joined the North in the late war, but was at the time of his death a faithful officer of the present Creek Government, and his assistant was a colored citizen, both of whom were thus murdered while at their post of duty.

After this murder the district court issued indictments against the known actors in it, and while measures for their arrest were being taken, their party friends arose in arms to the number of near 300 for the purpose of affording them protection from the operations of law. It thus became evident that the regular officers could not alone make the necessary arrest; in consequence of this, the authorities called out the militia, who, together with the officers, pursued the murderers and their friends to a point near the town of Muscogee, where they dispersed and eluded arrest.

When this murderous faction dispersed as above mentioned, a portion went into the Cherokee country, while the balance went toward the west.

When those going west reached the Seminole country, the Seminole authorities promptly co-operated with our officers, and eleven of the murderers were thus arrested.

These were duly charged with murder and tried before a jury of twelve of their countrymen, as provided by law, and convicted and sentenced to suffer the penalty of death.

Their attorneys who had managed their defense in the trials, together with other citizens, made strenuous efforts to secure their pardon and did succeed in securing the pardon of all but three; but only two were ever executed outright.

Soon after this, the time for the regular meeting of the general council of the Nation arrived, and the council passed an amnesty bill for the general benefit of all those who had taken part in those late insurrectionary movements.

This act of the council granted pardon for all past political offenses, conditioned upon the simple return of each citizen to his home and subscribing to an oath of allegiance to the duly recognized Government of the Creek Nation before the judge of the district in which he lived.

This faction, however, would not accept these offers of pardon and reconciliation. In the mean time it became known that a secret understanding existed between the faction going west and those who had gone into the Cherokee Nation, by which they were to march in arms from both quarters and meet at Okmulkee on a certain day and capture the town and our capitol building.

Our militia then took the necessary precautions to prevent this, and while on a reconnoitering expedition west of our capital, met the faction who had gone west returning toward our capital in accordance with their secret agreement with those who had gone to the Cherokee Nation.

An engagement ensued resulting in the loss of seven of our militia.

About this time Col. J. Q. Tufts, United States Indian agent, reached the camps of our militia on a mission of peace, and passing on met the insurgents in the Sac and Fox country.

On his return he assured the Creek authorities that the insurgents were peaceably disposed, and had agreed with him that they would appoint five persons who would meet any other five that the Government might appoint and arrange for permanent reconciliation.

The Creek authorities hailed with joy this message of peace, and upon the suggestion of Colonel Tufts, on the same day appointed five men to represent the people in a peace conference with the insurgents, at the same time disbanding the militia and armed guards stationed at Okmulkee and elsewhere. Time passed on, however, and the insurgents made no appointments or efforts to meet in a peace conference as agreed with the United States agent.

During this delay those who had been stopping in the Cherokee Nation returned, and, passing within a few miles of our capital, killed and robbed citizens whom they found along their way until they reached a point west of Okmulkee known as New Yorker Square, where they joined those who had gone west.

Having concentrated here they sent out scouting parties through the surrounding neighborhoods who committed various outrages upon peaceable citizens, women, and children, who were remaining at home and living in obedience to the laws of the Nation.

About this time Colonel Tufts, who had to make a large payment of money to the Creeks, came to Okmulkee and passed on to the camps of the insurgents informing them of the payment to be made, and insisting on their appointment of the five peace commissioners as they had at one time agreed. They made no such appointments, however, but came to Okmulkee to receive their share of the money about to be paid out.

While they were in attendance on the payment the present chief of the Nation and Hotulk Emarthlar proposed and did meet with Isparhechee and Hoetulagee Fixico, when the great necessity for an early settlement of the existing trouble was kindly but earnestly urged upon them, but they would entertain no reasonable proposition for a peaceful settlement.

Colonel Tufts again exerted himself with them in behalf of peace, but all to no purpose, and, having received their share of the payment, they returned to their camps. Here they resumed their acts of hostility to the supporters of the Government, when the leading men of the Nation met in convention and again called out the militia to prevent these depredations.

The militia met, organized, and moved on to the camps of the insurgents, but on reaching the place found they had left and crossed beyond the limits of Creek territory and jurisdiction.

So long as the insurgents were within Creek limits our authorities felt competent to the task of finally bringing them to terms of reason and peace; but now that they were beyond the reach of Creek authority, it remained only for the chief to demand of the United States, through their Indian agent, the arrest and surrender of those people to the authorities of the Creek Nation, which demand was promptly made. The military came at last in seeming answer to this demand, and arrested the insur-

gents, but instead of surrendering them to Creek authority, as the Indian agent had promised should be done, they were conveyed to Fort Gibson in the Cherokee Nation.

Here, through their solicitations and importunities, conveyed by letters and verbal messages, citizens who were quietly at home have been induced, many of them, to go to them at Fort Gibson and register their names as belonging to the number of insurgents. These people have recently been escorted back to their homes in the Creek Nation by the military; and here we wish to remark that we understand the military are here for the purpose of performing such police service as will prevent bloodshed and insure peace; and so long as their presence in our country has for its purpose these good objects our authorities are ready to accord them every courtesy, and to extend to them whatever else is necessary to make their work effective and their stay in the Creek country pleasant. It is with regret, therefore, that we have here to notice what we regard as unauthorized actions on the part of the military now in our Nation. They have taken arms from the homes of our citizens, instituted searches in the houses of quiet citizens, made arrests and like indignities which we believe must be contrary to their instructions and the good intentions both of the Interior and War offices. In consequence of these arrests and indignities many of our people are now wandering about neighborhoods, fearing to remain at home. Thus the supporters of the Creek Government, who never fostered political dissensions, but did everything in their power that was honorable to heal and prevent them, are being struck by the very hands that should have been their truest friends.

The prime desire of the Creek Nation is that she may be permitted and protected in the unembarrassed administration of her laws and government over her citizens, with the one sole object of the rapid civilization and Christianization under the rights and privileges guaranteed in the treaties subsisting between them and the United States.

We believe our present Government to be adequate to the end of developing these good purposes, and desire no change therein except such steps in progress as the needs of the Creek people may dictate as necessary to their best interests.

We protest against any division of our territory or other action calculated to violate the integrity of the Creek country and government.

We therefore earnestly urge that in your recommendations to the honorable Secretary of the Interior you propose such action and decision on his part as will speedily restore peace and insure the great interests above indicated.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL CHECOTE, *Principal Chief.*
P. O. TAYLOR, his × mark, *Second Chief.*
COWETA TUSTIMUGGEE, his × mark.
JAMES LARNEY.
CONETA MICCO.
SILAS JEFFERSON, his × mark.
G. W. STIDHAM, *Member Council.*
H. C. REED, *District Judge.*
THOMAS ADAMS.
L. C. PERRYMAN, *Member Council.*
J. M. PERRYMAN, *Treasurer, M. N.*
SAMUEL W. BROWN, *Member Council.*
D. M. HODGE, *Member Council.*
PLEASANT PORTER, *President House of Kings.*
G. W. GRAYSON, *Creek Delegate.*

Nine were in Northern Army in the war for the Union. Six were in Southern Army.

Generals C. B. FISK and E. WHITTLESEY,
Investigating Commission of the Interior Department.

Chief Checote expressed a desire to convey some information respecting Ishparhechee and his faction, and some of Isparhechee's personal history. He was a soldier in the Confederate service up to the time—about 1863—when Fort Gibson was occupied by Federal troops. After peace was restored and the people came together, he acknowledged the constitutional government of the Creek Nation, and served as member of the House a full term of four years. Afterwards he was elected a judge of a district court. During his incumbency as judge he did not properly administer the law. According to Creek law, when complaint is made to the Executive against the judge, the chief has the right to suspend him until the next session of council, before which the case is to be brought.

Isparhechee did not take interest in endeavoring to secure action upon his case, and none was taken by the council. As alluded to in our written statement, there was trouble in our country in 1872. Isparhechee was district judge at that time. The arrest of a criminal was ordered. Isparhechee was with the crowd, but some little distance behind, but upon arriving he shot and killed him. This will give you some idea of the man who has caused trouble and disaffection among our people.

General FISK. In your written statement there is a slight indictment of the military, as though there was not a clear understanding between you and the War Department (quoting paragraph beginning "It is with regret," &c.). How is that? This is new to us as a Commission. We did not know there was any fault to find with the military.

CHECOTE. The occurrences referred to are of very recent date, and are not known probably, except to officers of the Creek Government. It is reported by Eli Danley, judge of one of our district courts, that last Friday a few soldiers, with some of Isparhechee's men, took away his gun and scattered and lost the official papers of his office. They also went to the office of the captain of the Light Horse, who is entitled to be armed, and took his arms. They also went to other houses in the neighborhood, taking arms and other things; took a garment down from the wall, containing $12 in money. These occurrences were in Deep Fork district. In Okmulkee district a party of military went to the house of a man, took his shotgun, threw down articles of furniture and clothing; returning, they repeated the offense, until the young men who live there are afraid to return to their home because of the soldiers. Similar acts took place near Tulsa. There are soldiers stationed in that vicinity. About that time our second chief was taking a journey, and a party of them searched him, but found no arms.

When Dauley and others reported to me the outrages which had been perpetrated, I thought the proper thing would be to report the matter to the agent and let him report to the commanding officer, but this would be slow, so I reported to the commanding officer. He seemed to be detailing officers or soldiers to go out and investigate, but I suppose the investigation has not been finished.

General FISK. Colonel Bates, who is present, had reported to me that such complaints had been made, and that he had been preparing to find out about them. He realizes that soldiers away from their commanders during such troubled times are likely to do wrong things. Was not there some misunderstanding between you and Colonel Bates as to when he disarmed Isparhechee that your men should be disarmed as well?

CHECOTE. There was. When I had an interview with General Forsythe on this subject, I advised General Forsythe, as one means of settling this trouble, to return Isparhechee and his people unarmed. Colonel Bates also mentioned that matter to me about the time these people were to be brought to their homes. Colonel Bates assured me that inasmuch as they had disarmed the Isparhechee faction and were going to bring them home, the constitutional men should disarm and be prevented from carrying arms about the country. We have a law that our people are prohibited in time of peace from carrying arms. So I wrote a letter declaring that no necessity existed longer for carrying arms, and directing the enforcement of the law. The law authorizes the carrying of guns by any one out hunting, on the chase, or stock-hunting; that is, hunting cattle, hogs, or horses. He therefore wrote to Colonel Bates asking that the arms be returned to the citizens from whom they had been taken. If they had been marauding or loitering about the settlements where Isparhechee's people were, he could make no complaint, but this was not the case; they were violating no law.

General FISK. We do not mean to extend this investigation so far as to inquire into this. We should like to hear from Colonel Bates, who is present.

Colonel BATES. A large part of this trouble grows out of misunderstandings in regard to disarming. General Forsythe, when he saw Checote in June, said that if the Isparhechee people were to be disarmed the party under the Creek Government should disarm their people, except five Light Horse in each district. There was nothing said in reference to disarming under Creek law, which offers so many loop-holes of evasion. We made no such exceptions; it was said "no carrying arms." I hoped this would be so enforced that no action would be necessary on my part. This was not the case; men did carry arms, as was shown by the fact that shots were fired about the camp. We had taken the arms irom Isparhechee's party and the shots were fired by others. When it was known that a man had arms we took them, if we had to go to his house. About the matter of Judge Danly: it was reported to me last Saturday. I sent an officer out at once, but he had not returned when I left Monday morning.

CHECOTE. There is evidently, as the Colonel has just stated, a misunderstanding about the agreement entered into with General Forsythe. The idea I mean to convey and which I thought I was conveying through my interpreter—Mr. Callahan—was this, that Isparhechee's people should be returned to their homes disarmed; and as the Creeks had a law prohibiting the carrying of arms, I thought the enforcement of that was all that was necessary. I afterwards learned of the report that General Forsythe had made to the Department at Washington, and it seemed to me General Forsythe understood the matter just as I did. General Forsythe spoke of the returning of the people, and that the laws of the Creek Nation should be enforced, and the

enforcement insisted upon. Mr. Callahan, who interpreted the interview, could give his idea of what was said.

General FISK. Any misunderstanding between the chief and General Forsythe could not be discussed by us. Colonel Bates has undertaken to obey orders, and I think I can say for him that all such wrongs as you have mentioned shall be righted.

Mr. GRAYSON. I have a shotgun and a pistol at my house. Would he come and take them from me?

General FISK. I think not.

Colonel BATES. If he is wearing them around he is likely to lose then. I have been told of a "quiet citizen" who had been wearing arms; they were taken from his house, and he has again armed himself, and is riding about making threats against Isparhechee's people.

General FISK. Strange there had not been more of such things.

Colonel BATES. The best thing that could happen to the country would be to get rid of all these revolvers.

General FISK. In General Forsythe's agreement it was understood the laws were to be enforced?

Mr. GRAYSON. Yes.

General FISK. Has this been done? Has the Creek Government been strong enough to enforce its laws, to cause matters to quiet down, to bring order out of chaos?

CHECOTE. The Creek Nation is fully competent to enforce law and keep order within its own jurisdiction. But whenever there was any trouble they spoke of investigation, a commission, the Indian agent, &c., until the insurrection would grow out of our ability to manage while we waited for them to act.

General FISK. This statement came to us in Washington, that it was almost impossible to punish a criminal if he belonged to a certain secret society. If a member of the society were on the jury he would vote to acquit his fellow member, whether according to the evidence or not.

CHECOTE. That must be a mistake; I know of no such society. It has never come to my knowledge as an officer of the Government. I simply know the methods of our law. Criminals are brought before the court, they have counsel, and the case is tried just as it would be in the States.

General FISK. Among the complaints which reached us was one of this character. A chief of one of the bands of Light Horse, Freeman by name, killed a prisoner whom he had been trying to arrest after he had surrendered, and so many shots were fired that the prisoner was riddled with bullets, at least fifteen taking effect.

CHECOTE. Lieutenant Low investigated the affair and made a report. That is the substance of his report, but it is all a mistake, as I understand it. They report that they had a writ for one or two prisoners, and had reason to believe they were occupying a certain house; they went to the house just at daybreak; two persons, young men, broke out of the house and ran away; they would not halt when ordered to do so, but fired upon them; this fire was returned, killing one man and wounding another. When Lieutenant Low made an investigation of the matter and drew his conclusions, he reported the matter to Colonel Bates, and Colonel Bates reported it to me through the Indian agent. Colonel Bates afterwards came to my office and had a talk with me on the subject. From my conversation with Colonel Bates it was evident the people who reported the matter to Lieutenant Low knew very little about it. This individual who was killed and the other one who was wounded were Creek citizens, and if they were killed by the legitimate officers of the Creek Government there can be no question as to jurisdiction, but that it should be handled by Creek authorities. The Creek laws provide that if proper officers undertake to arrest a prisoner, and they do not halt, it is the duty of the officer to fire upon them.

General FISK. Has there been any complaint against this officer in your courts, or any investigation of the matter?

CHECOTE. The matter seems to be so well understood that the killing was done in accordance with our law that there has been no complaint nor investigation. In regard to secret organizations, the Creeks, like other people, have their political organizations and political parties, which are very much the same which you have and which you call the Republican and Democratic in the States; but in making such organizations they are not for the purpose of evading law. They are sworn to obey and stand by the constitution and laws of the country. The people who are to-day supporting the constitution may be said to be divided into three political parties, but no one of them has any purpose or design of evading the law.

General FISK. While I think of it, was the man killed by Freeman an Isparhechee man?

CHECOTE. I am not positive whether he was an Isparhechee man or not, because the Isparhechee men were not allowed to carry arms, and this man was armed.

General FISK. Now, Mr. Grayson, please tell us as concisely as possible of the imprisonment and death of Sleeping Rabbit, as that has come to us specially.

CHECOTE. We have said something in our written statement about the payment

made about that time, and about the conference held with Isparhechee and Hotulke Fixico to arrange peace. One of Isparhechee's excuses was that Sleeping Rabbit and another man were his secretaries of war, and as long as they were not present he could make no agreement. I urged the great necessity for peace, and represented that as Sleeping Rabbit and the others were away off in the Cherokee Nation or some other remote place, it was best not to wait for them when peace was so important, but he would agree to nothing. They returned to their camps, and as I understood addressed a letter to Sleeping Rabbit in the Cherokee Nation to come to the camp near Okmulkee. Sleeping Rabbit did not come. They sent word again, and he endeavored to come with a force of men, but could not cross the Arkansas River on account of high waters and hard winds. When he made the second attempt to cross there were men waiting here who arrested him.

General FISK. For what was he arrested?

CHECOTE. He was sent for by Isparhechee, who was a known enemy to the Government. They felt it was a duty to the country to intercept all such meetings. Officers of the Government were here to take all such prisoners, and they took him a prisoner to Okmulkee. General Porter brought him to my office and we had a talk. Sleeping Rabbit stated to me he had committed no offense and knew not why he had been arrested. I told him that it was known to me and to the authorities of the Government that Isparhechee had been writing letters and sending messages to him telling him to come over, and had said that he was his secretary of war, and our officers had taken him up for investigation. I said to him, "You say you are innocent; you know no reason why you should be arrested. If that is true you have no reason to fear investigation; all you have to do is to wait quietly." After this talk with Sleeping Rabbit I went to my home, which is a mile from my office, leaving him in charge of the guards. About midnight Sleeping Rabbit asked to go out. Three guards went with him. As they reached the door he suddenly drew it to, shutting the guards in, and then ran for his life, but becoming entangled in the lightning-rod, could not escape. He was not caught in the lightning-rod, but as the guard came out he found he had been tangled in the lightning-rod, but had just got loose and was running for his life. It was dark; the man would get away; he fired and killed him.

General FISK. Are there, against Isparhechee himself, in any of your courts, indictments charging him with violating laws?

CHECOTE. There is one indictment against him for having married a women who was too nearly related to him, in violation of Creek law, and he was placed in custody for this crime, but about that time the term of office of the judge who was to try the case expired, and there was no course but to turn Isparhechee loose.

General FISK. Is there any other indictment against him for any other crime, or is that all?

CHECOTE. I have heard there is also an indictment against him for having killed the prisoner that others had captured; an indictment is pending for that crime. The woman whom he married, and whom according to that law he ought not to have married, is now dead, and according to the laws of the country no indictment is pending for that crime.

General FISK. Are there indictments pending against criminals who have gone to join him?

CHECOTE. Quite a number—I do not know how many—pend against people in that party for murder, participation in murder, for stealing, &c. This came from the fact that Isparhechee was occupying a corner of the nation where those who committed any crime against the Government could go and take refuge.

General FISK. Just as some of our folks go to Indian Territory. I notice your act of last October (read act from printed laws)—was that passeed in reference to these troubles?

GRAYSON. Those were indictments pending against these people prior to the disturbances.

General FISK. Going back to Sleeping Rabbit, it came to us that he was what we call among white folks a medicine man; that is, one who could conjure to bring down rain, to invoke the blessing or wrath of the gods, &c. Do any of you know whether that was so?

CHECOTE. I never knew that such a man as Sleeping Rabbit lived; never heard of him until Isparhechee in that conference told me that he was his secretary of war and that he could do nothing without him. Some of our old-fashioned Indians do believe in such powers, and it is quite possible some might have heard him boast of them.

General FISK. Did any of these delegates know anything about that?

THOMAS ADAMS. I was well acquainted with him; he was my neighbor and I knew him from away back, but never heard that of him.

General FISK. There is no reason, then, to believe he had any such influence as that among his people?

THOMAS ADAMS. I do not know that he had any influence with any one on this par-

ticular account, but he was a great stickler for the old fashions of long ago. His one idea was that the Creeks should return to the customs of long ago.

General FISK. Has Isparhechee ever said to your chief or any of you that he preferred to go back to the old customs?

SILAS JEFFERSON. I have not heard him say positively that it was his desire to return to the customs of long ago, but I have heard him say that Tuckabache Harjo, the old gentleman with him, understood all the old treaties, and that the people ought to conform to the old customs and treaties, and talked in a way that showed he was in favor of such a return.

General FISK. In these interviews between Chief Checote and Isparhechee—and I understand they were quite lengthy—in regard to the difficulties and to peace, I wish the chief would state what Isparhechee complained of.

CHECOTE. In his interviews Isparhechee confined most of his talk to making inquiries of me. Some time previous seven men were killed in a scout, and Isparhechee asked me if now that blood had been spilled it did not do away with the constitution and Government of the Creek Nation. He said in the matter of this peace conference we have been talking about so long we had appointed five men to meet them, some colored men, some half-breeds—that is, people who know some English and can read—and some who have been North in the late war, and he did not like this. I said according to the last treaty we were all placed on an equality, and I did not consider whether they had been North or South, but simply appointed those I thought would be good men, without reference to previous condition. Hotulke Fixico, who was with him, made this talk. In the late treaty with the United States we sold one-half of our domain. The Government made a mis-survey and settled the Seminoles upon a part of our land. We had sold this country to the Government.

General FISK. Did they make complaint that there had been failure on the part of the Creek Government to enforce law or punish criminals, or that any of them had been oppressed?

CHECOTE. In the interviews not a syllable of that kind was uttered. This gentleman who complained of our having sold the Seminole country said that in the old country some of our people, General McIntosh and others, sold part of the Creek country. At that time there was a law which prescribed death as punishment. General McIntosh was executed under that law. He thought the law should now be carried out upon those who sold the Seminole land. I answered Hotulke Fixico, that since that time of the sale of lands and the assassination of McIntosh the Creeks had traded away vast tracts of their territory, but it had always been done by full consent of the people.

General FISK. Did he at this time say anything about dividing lands, that the loyal Creeks might have their portion?

CHECOTE. Nothing was said about it in that interview. I never heard of that until after he was taken a prisoner to Fort Gibson.

General FISK. Has Isparhechee been ambitious to hold office or obtain political preferment, or been disappointed in these respects?

CHECOTE. I do not know that he has ever made any effort to have himself elected since the time he quit the office to which he was elected.

General FISK. Can you tell what proportion of the votes would be cast by his party, should they vote in the coming election?

CHECOTE. About 300, I think.

General FISK. How many votes has the Creek Nation in all?

CHECOTE. About 2,000 exclusive of Isparhechee's people; perhaps 2,400 voters in all.

General FISK. Could any considerable number of these 300 be counted among your intelligent Creeks who can read and write?

CHECOTE. We do not know of any one among them who can write except one man named Low.

General FISK. Generally, then, they would be classed as ignorant.

GRAYSON. They would be called ignorant. That is the trouble.

General WHITTLESEY. It has been said that there are indictments pending against members for old debts, that is, old crimes; are these all in Isparhechee's party?

CHECOTE. I understand they are all in Isparhechee's party, and I gave a list to Colonel Bates. I have found to this time no one who commits depredation or violates the law but goes to Isparhechee.

General FISK. Is there anything we have not inquired into that you would like to speak of?

SILAS JEFFERSON spoke of an outlaw, Dick Glass, who was not even a Creek citizen, who had been all the while with Isparhechee, and was now said to be in his own neighborhood. He was afraid of him; would like something done about him.

TAYLOR POSTOAK, the second chief, spoke of having been the first man to go North, of coming back and living under the constitution, of his kind feelings towards his

brethren, his counsels to them to remain true to their Government, but their disregard of his advice.

CONETA MICCO spoke of the time when all the Creeks were friends and brothers; the war broke it up. He was one of the treaty-makers in '66, being second chief at that time. He gave a brief history of the troubles since. He closed by saying, "It is the desire of the people in this house and all representatives of the Creek Government that peace and prosperity should again prevail among our people."

General FISK. Let all the people say "Amen."

Commission adjourned at 4 o'clock to meet the next morning at 9.

Commission met Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. At half-past nine Isparhechee presented himself with Tuk-e-bach-che-Har-jo, his second chief, Hotulke Fixico, Gabriel Jimmison, David McQueen, Capt. Daniel Childers, Cor-wars-sar-die Fixico, Tul-mo-chus Harjo, Concharty Micco, Thlar-thlo Fixico, William McIntosh, Cho-wars-ti-yee Fixico, Far Emar-thlar, Micco Nupper, Eas-ho-yer-et, and John A. Myers.

ISPARHECHEE. I have heard that you are a commission appointed to investigate matters. I would like to hear your commission read.

Credentials read by General Fisk, who said, afterwards:

We are members of what is called the Peace Commission of the Government. It is our duty to find out what is best to be done, and what we recommend we believe will be done by the Government. We are very sorry that your people, with Checote and his people are not able to make a settlement among yourselves, for you ought to do that, if possible; and now we would like to suggest and advise that Isparhechee select four of his people, with himself, as a committee on your side, to have a conference with Checote, with four men he may select, from his side, and we will be present to advise and help all in our power. How does that suggestion meet with Isparhechee's views?

ISPARHECHEE. I leave it to the balance of the people, to my men. Whatever they will say I will go according to that.

General FISK. These men here are enough to vote on that, are they not?

ISPARHECHEE. They must speak for themselves.

General FISK. They all understand what I have said. Ask them what they think. I suppose Isparhechee's chief men are here with him this morning?

ISPARHECHEE. Yes, some are here and some are not. I think the others are on the way coming.

General FISK. There are enough here. It is simply to meet and talk over things and see if anything can be done.

HOTULKE FIXICO. I want the two parties to meet together; that can be done; it has been done, but nothing was ever made by it. We would rather state matters to you. After we have told our complaints to you we can meet and talk over matters.

General FISK. Very well; they can tell us all we want to hear, all they have to complain of, so we may tell the other party.

CHILDERS. Another thing they want to wait for is their clerk, their lawyer, William P. Ross, who will be here this afternoon.

ISPARHECHEE. We want to have a chance to make our complaint just as it was, inasmuch as the United States has sent a commission here.

General FISK. That is just what we want. We want to hear all your complaints, and after that what we would like is that afterwards four or five of your party and four or five of the other may settle this matter, so it may be said the Indians did it themselves; but if they do not do that, we will; it must be settled. We are ready to receive any further statement. This has been simply a suggestion, so that you might be thinking up what to do on the subject. Now, clearly, it is best for the people to settle this for themselves, if that can be done; if not, we shall settle it.

ISPARHECHEE presented his written statement.

General FISK. We will read this, and afterwards hear what more you have to put in.

ISPARHECHEE. That man sitting over there (pointing to Agent Tufts) is supposed to be our agent. He knows about our troubles; he has tried to settle matters. I supposed we were to talk with you alone. We would like to have him leave, and that we may be alone with you.

General FISK. It would hardly be proper for us to exclude the man whose authority goes back of ours. Colonel Tufts is here with power from the Government. We have had to learn many things from him about you and your troubles. You are wrong in saying he is not your friend. We are all friends of all the Indians; we know no party or faction; we are all friends.

Colonel TUFTS. I had rather be out than here, and shall be glad to be excused.

General FISK. The agent says he would rather go.

ISPARHECHEE. I do not say the agent is not a friend to me, but we have had talks with each other, and I may have occasion to say things about him he might not like to hear.

General FISK. The agent takes no exception to this.

WILLIAM MCINTOSH. We only wish to do as the Commission thinks best.

Mr. HODGE, who had been appointed by the Commission as interpreter, here appeared, and was promptly objected to.

General FISK. We must have our own interpreter; he will say nothing anywhere else of what he hears here.

ISPARHECHEE. I know Hodge well, I have known him ever since he was a little boy, but he turned from me to go to Checote and he is not with me since.

General FISK. That makes no difference to him as interpreter. Remember that whatever complaints you make will be told to them by me, and all they say to me will be told by me to you. We do not care where he was, whether fighting for Jefferson Davis or for us; we only want to know the trouble now. If you were oppressed, wronged, because you were in the Union Army, we want to know it. If any were persecuted for being in the confederate army, we want to know it. All we want to know is the present trouble and how to settle it.

ISPARHECHEE here presented his discharge from the Army as sergeant First Infantry, Indian Home Guards.

General Fisk. Where was Isparhechee from April, 1861, to September, 1863, the date of his enlistment in the Federal Army?

ISPARHECHEE. About that time the people were divided; they stopped a great many of us and compelled us to be soldiers.

General FISK. We do not regard it as anything against him that he went into the confederacy.

General FISK suggested that the written statement, which had been presented without signature, be signed, and accordingly those present affixed their signatures. The paper is as follows:

FORT GIBSON, IND. T.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Washington, D. C.:

(Through commanding officer, Fort Gibson, Ind. T.)

SIR: We, the undersigned, representatives of certain citizens of the Creek Nation, known as the "loyal" or Is-par-he-chee party, having learned that the War Department of the United States had in charge the investigation of the late troubles between us and the Checotee party of the Creek Nation, respectfully petition you to read the following statement of our troubles, &c., viz:

We had kept our treaty, made with the United States before the late rebellion up to the commencement of said war. We then took up arms and fought for the United States during her struggle with the confederacy.

After this the United States took from us one-half of our land and made with us the treaty of 1866.

We were then told by the United States to occupy our land, educate our children, and live according to our own laws.

This we understood to mean the laws we had lived under before the commencement of the rebellion; but after we had returned home the half-breeds made a constitution and written laws which the full-blooded Indians could not understand.

We also were told by the United States that our land was small in extent and that we must hold on to it for ourselves and children, and that this was caused by one-half of our land being taken from us on account of some Creek Indians joining the confederacy.

After the Seminole Indians had for some time occupied the strip on which they now reside it was discovered that an error had been made in surveying said strip, and that part of the Creek country was included in this strip.

The Seminoles who occupied this part of the Creek country wanted the Creek Indians to pay them for their improvements before they would release the land to the lawful owners. This was refused, and delegates were sent to Washington, and the United States finally agreed to buy this land, and gave it to the Seminoles.

This sale was effected through the half-breeds, and not by consent of the full-blooded Creeks, the latter being willing to allow the Seminoles to occupy the land, knowing that they would remove as soon as timber became scarce, and then the land would revert to the Creek Nation and could be occupied by its citizens.

We now claim that the half-breeds violated the treaty by selling land to the United States for the use of the Seminoles.

Our representatives in the council of the Creek Nation at one time agreed that no land was to be sold, and we thought that this agreement and decision was final, but the half-breeds forced the sale of the land in 1882.

On April 22, 1882, we, the loyal party, met at New Yorker Square, and agreed to allow the land to remain as it was, to be occupied by the Seminoles, but not to be sold, and agreed to sign a petition to this effect, and also to employ an attorney to defend our case.

The half-breeds met at Okmulgee, and there passed an act for the issue of warrants,

the face value of which was to be $4. These were issued, and were taken around to the people; some refused to take them, and were told that they were rebelling against the Government and that they would be tried in court for so doing.

This method was used to force all into an agreement for the sale of above-mentioned strip of Creek land situated in the Seminole strip, and as an acknowledgment of their having received their share of the proceeds.

Hotulke Fixico, one of our representative men had just returned from Washington at this time, and the authorities of the Creek Government claim that he caused the people to refuse these warrants.

In July, 1882, finding that the sale of our land was a matter of fact, some half dozen men of our party went to the United States Indian agent, and requested that the money be held at Washington, and not paid out until the people had become settled and peaceable, and then it be paid to them, and they would take the money, but did not want to take the warrants as issued by the Creek authorities.

The agent told Isparhechee to go home and secure the signature of those wishing the above, and send the list to him, and he would see what could be done. He allowed Isparhechee ten days to obtain this list.

Before this time two men, while traveling to Eufaula after some money, were chased by another, who claimed to be a captain of the Light Horse, but who had *not* been *lawfully* appointed as such, and who wished to disarm them. He was informed by them that he had no authority to take away their pistols, as they were allowed by law to be armed while traveling, and they were violating no law.

After their return one of these men went with Isparhechee to make his report to the United States Indian agent, and, after having a talk with the United States agent, they all returned home, agreeing to meet as early as possible at Isparhechee's place. Therefore, they met at said place, a number of Creek citizens in council getting up the petition to be signed and sent to United States Indian Agent Tufts, as he had told them to do. While so doing some of the Light Horse rode down and took away from the people some of their arms, and also arrested this man, who had returned as mentioned above.

This, with the other grievances mentioned, caused these people to think that they were imposed on by the Checote party, as the Light Horse were officers appointed by that party.

These Light Horsemen consisted of a so-called captain, by name Jim Kanard, who made the arrest and turned the prisoner over to so-called Captain Sam Scott, who had no right to act as such, because he was not lawfully an officer of the Creek Government, and a private named Joe Barnett.

These men were asked to release the prisoner they had taken, as he had violated no laws of the Creek Government and committed no crimes.

This so-called Captain Scott, with a pistol in each haud, told the people assembled that he had "heard they intended to release the prisoner, and that he did not want to hear such talk"; then fired both pistols at the crowd and hit one on the cartridge which was in his pistol belt, throwing him from his horse.

This caused such an excitement that others present commenced firing, during which the said Captain Scott was killed.

His assistant, Private Joe Barnett, was told not to fire, that he would not be interfered with, and all that was desired was the releasing of the prisoner, as he had committed no crime; but he commenced firing and was killed.

This man, Joe Barnett, was a desperate character, and had run away to the West, after killing a Cherokee Indian, and was afterwards made a light-horseman, instead of being turned over to the Cherokee authorities as requested. He was neither capable nor fit to hold any office whatever.

After the killing of these light-horsemen, the Checotee party called on people and raised an army. We were told that it was for the purpose of killing some 100 or more of us. Therefore we sent notice to the United States Indian agent. We were further informed that Checotee's men were at Okmulgee, and would march on Isparhechee's in the morning. Isparhechee determined to go and see the agent, and started that night, reaching Muskogee next morning. He found the agent, and was told by him that we should go to our homes, and that the only ones Checotee wanted were those men who had killed the two members of the light-horse. We did not think that this army was necessary for that purpose, as the light-horse were capable of arresting those parties. Nevertheless, we went to our homes, but did not receive any protection. On the contrary, many of us were driven from home by parties of Checotee's men.

David McQueen went home, and was informed by reliable authority that some fifty men were armed and after him. He, afraid of being murdered, slept in the brush and hid himself, until finally he went to the Seminole Nation, where he remained for many months.

Robert Grayson, with about from fifteen to twenty others, were arrested and taken before Judge Reed, accused of *violating the* law, but no *act* or *crimes* specified. The judge picked a jury of twelve Checotee men, and finally sentenced ten of these prison-

ers to receive one hundred (100) lashes each. The remainder were promised that they would be left off if they appeared as witnesses, which they did.

Grayson does not yet know for what act or crime he received this punishment, and states that he committed none.

This great violation of law was committed in but one district. In others men were arrested, but again released. Those who thus suffered were nearly all colored citizens of the Creek Nation.

At a settlement known as Greenleaf some 200 of Checotee's men committed many outrages, viz: A young man with two others, while looking for some ponies belonging to him, were struck with pistols and shot at by this crowd, some 50 or 60 shots being fired, one striking this young man in the foot, causing him to fall down, this was stopped by some one in Checotee's party telling them that they had no law for acting thus. About 2 miles further on this same party shot an Indian through the back without any cause or provocation whatever.

Again, this party approached another man's house, firing in and around it, causing the owner to run away from home and hide in the brush. This party then chased several young men into the brush and fields, firing upon them while they ran. One young man, in self-defense, fired while lying down, and killed one of Checotee's party. He was then killed by Checotee's men. After this these Checotee men collected all the clothing of men and women, also bed-clothing, which they could get and take with them. They also disarmed the people and carried away their arms.

These armed parties were found in all parts of the nation, and were allowed by authorities of the judges of the different districts who had formed some agreements with each other for the purpose of allowing this to go on. All this was approved by Chicotee.

Complaints were made to Chicotee about the taking of arms, and he referred the parties to these judges.

Hotulkee Fixico, a resident of Greenleaf, Creek Nation, finding matters as just described, visited Isparhechee's house and found some 50 men guarding his place, but succeeded in seeing Isparhechee. He then went to Muskogee to find United States Indian Agent Tufts, but who was absent at Fort Smith. He then visited Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and called on the commanding officer, desiring him to give them protection in their homes. Finding that the commanding officer had no authority, he found Agent Tufts, to whom he explained matters, as related above, but received no satisfaction.

He then started for Washington, but only reached Saint Louis, when he became suddenly ill and unable to proceed farther. From here he wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who informed him his agent would attend to the matter and stop all outrages. This letter was dated September 14, 1882. While in Saint Louis he learned that two men were taken prisoners and compelled to take the oath of allegiance, and on September 4, 1882, while so doing were shot down.

He then went to Greenleaf, Creek Nation, and wrote to Agent Tufts, September 21, 1882, and received from him an answer dated October 20, 1882, informing him of an act of Creek council pardoning all who had taken part in certain troubles and further advising him to go home. He with the rest of his people in Cherokee Nation, considered this act of council a trap for the purpose of capturing the loyal men, as they in reality had caused no trouble, all the trouble being caused by Checotee's men riding the country in armed bands, frightening the people from their homes, some 200 going to Seminole Nation, 200 to 300 to Cherokee Nation, others to the Chicksaw country, and still others to the States.

These people had been so maltreated and abused that they feared further treachery on the part of the Checotee party, and did not return to their homes, as Checotee still had these armed bodies throughout the country. Those in the Cherokee and Seminole Nations finally agreed to go to Okmulgee and there attempt to have amicable settlement with Checotee and the leading men of his party. Those from Seminole Nation, while on road to Okmulgee, were attacked by some 400 men in arms, and a fight took place which lasted about one-half hour, after which these people again returned to the Seminole Nation.

This conflict took place on December 24, 1882. This was the first time during the year 1882 that the loyal party had made any resistance in a body against Checotee's men, and then they were forced to defend themselves as best they knew how, the Checotee men being the attacking party and firing the first shot.

On December 25, 1882, Agent Tufts arrived at the camps of these people, who had gone to the Sac and Fox Reservations, and they understood from him that he had been waiting for a fight to take place and then he would settle the difficulty, and inquired if they wished the United States Government to settle it, and they informed him that they wished to settle it according to their old custom of calling in the chiefs, from other nations to act as arbitrators between the two factions. This he seemed to be fully satisfied with. He then told them to go home and lay down their arms and he would have Checotee's men do the same. They attemped to act on this advice, but learned that Checotee's men had not been disarmed, and they were afraid to go to their homes and be separated from each other. On December 23, 1882, the party in the

Cherokee Nation left Greenleaf, and while crossing the Arkansas River they received a letter from the second chief of the Cherokee Nation wishing them to stop until he arrived. This they did. He and Sleeping Rabbit had a talk, and he told Sleeping Rabbit that he was going to take the matter in hand, and was going to Checotee to try and get him to lay down their arms, and if Checotee would not do this, he would take his men and go over and settle it.

The agent then wrote for these people to come and see him at his office, which they did. He then told them he had seen their people out west, and said Quekeebachchee, Haijo and his men had made an agreement of selecting 5 men and that these with 5 of Checotee's men were to come to some agreement, and asked Sleeping Rabbit if he was willing to do the same. Sleeping Rabbit informed him that he wished his party to get together to consult their wishes.

Agent Tufts then told them they could meet at New Yorker Square and go into council with the others and select these five men to represent them. They said all they wanted was to be let alone, that they would harm no one while going to this place. Agent Tufts said that was all right, and that Checotee's men had laid down their arms and gone home. They then asked that an Indian policeman be sent with them for protection, but were denied this request until Captain Childers volunteered to go with them.

Agent Tufts also informed them that Checotee's men had acted scandalously, that they had shot down cattle, burned down houses and cribs filled with corn. He told them when they arrived at New Yorker Square that they should pick five men and also send men to estimate the amount of damages done, and when this was done to send the five men with the list of damages to his office.

When about 8 miles from the agency (Muskogee) they learned that 40 men had been picked in each district and were ordered to assemble at Okmulgee in one large body. They then sent back to Agent Tufts and he told them to go on; he then went to Okmulgee himself.

While assembled at New Yorker Square waiting for the loyal party from the west, they were visited by Agent Tufts and requested them to come to Okmulgee to get their share of the orphan claims which he was then paying out. They went to Okmulgee and while there, Isparhechee with Hotul Fixico had a talk with Checotee and Hotulkee Emarthla about their troubles. They found they could not agree on any point. They also learned that the agent intended that the chiefs of the four remaining civilized Indian nations were to settle the matter; as these chiefs were half-breeds they had great doubts as to receiving justice from them.

Agent Tufts had told them to take their time in selecting these five men and in obtaining the amount of damages done by the other party, but after Creek orphan payment he told them that they had had plenty of time, and if the party from the west would not come in, for them to select five men and make peace for themselves, and that the others would probably be arrested by the United States Government and turned over to Checotee's party. This appeared to us as acting in a treacherous manner towards some of our party and we were not able to decide what to do.

Then Agent Tufts made a speech to the Checotee party and they immediately commenced collecting and forming an army.

We, not wishing to cause bloodshed, ran away to Sac and Fox country and then to the Wichita country. While there we learned that Checotee had armed bodies of men guarding the western boundary of Creek country, and we were told that the United States soldiers were coming after us, and that we were to be delivered to Checotee's party by them. Seeing the same published in a newspaper we became afraid, and when the soldiers arrived we feared that we were to be dealt with treacherously, and made the resistance we did on this account. One of our principal reasons for not wishing to remain associated with the Checotee party, is that one of our principal men, known as Sleeping Rabbit, was with a number of other Creeks taken prisoner at Muskogee and confined at Okmulgee. About February, 1883, while here as a prisoner, Sleeping Rabbit was induced to leave the building in which he was confined, by Dave Sizemore, a member of the Creek council. This man, after inducing Sleeping Rabbit from the sentinel placed in charge of the prisoners, deliberately murdered him, about March 3, 1883, and has not yet been arrested or tried for this grave offense, that of taking a prisoner from a sentinel and then shooting him.

Lochar Harjo was elected principal chief of the Creek Nation in 1875. He was driven from office by means of a fraud, called a trial by impeachment, some trivial charge being brought against him.

This was done by the half-breeds, who had a majority in council, and who by this trick placed their representative in power

We feel that our rights and choice at elections are not respected. When we have a majority we are counted out on account of some quibble in the election laws; so that elections are mere farces, and we have little or no representation in our national council.

From this fact, we think that we may be treated as treacherously as Sleeping Rabbit, who was known as a peaceable, inoffensive man.

THE WISHES OF THE LOYAL PEOPLE.

We desire to be separated from the Checotee party, by dividing our land by a line running east and west, they to be on the south side of the line and we on the north side, and we to have our own chief and our own laws and regulations. Also we desire to have an agent of our own similar to the agent of the Sac and Fox and other tribes, in order that we can live in peace and have justice. Our annuities also to be divided or be set aside for us loyal people respectively.

In the above statement we have attempted to state our side of the affair and to show why we acted in the manner we have.

Besides the outrages committed on us as stated above, which we can prove by witnesses when called upon, we also claim, as shown above, that some of our people have been deliberately murdered in cold blood, others punished without committing any crime, others were forced from their homes, also our cattle have been driven away and killed, our homes burned down and farms destroyed during our absence. In addition, we think that the Checotee party while in power have not appropriated our moneys wisely and have not given us what is due us. We have not been allowed to assemble together in peaceable bodies even after getting the permission of the United States Indian agent to do so. We also claim that agent Tufts has not treated all alike fairly and just. He made no attempts to protect us in our homes, after being applied to for protection.

Finally, he did not act towards us as he promised, namely, in giving us the time necessary to select five men.

The Checotee party ran on some of Isparhechee's party, about seven men, on Pecan Creek, at Hunter Graysons, and fired on them, right there in the yard among the women and children, and there they had a little fight, between them, but finding that they was about to be surrounded they broke and run, and they killed a young man by the name of Sam Easy, who was perfectly innocent, and they killed his horse, also killed a dog that was following, besides, shot a horse which was on the prairie. This was about the 22d day December, 1882, in the morning. It was about 30 of Checotee's men came up first, also opened up the first fire, and after the fighting took place they was still coming. We guess it was about 150, and it was reported that it was that number, under command of Jim Larny and Willie Lerblanch, in company with Judge Henry Reed.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *August* 8, 1883.

About 1870, Cart-cho-shee and Samuel Checotee ran for chief. Cart-cho-chee gained the majority in voting on the part of the loyal people, but the Checotee party, casting out a great many votes of the loyal Creeks, gave the election to Checotee by the aid of Major Lyons, United States Indian agent, who was acting as chairman during that time. Then they raised a dispute between the two parties, and to scare them out of it the Checotee party raised armies with about one thousand men and the loyal Creeks removed down here at the Creek Agency, and the Checotee party followed on down, but it was prevented before they reached the camp of the loyal people, by the loyal people applying to (General Grierson) the commanding officer at Fort Gibson, and he met Checotee and his party on the way and told them to not fight till an investigation could be made, therefore there was men sent from Washington to investigate the matters, namely, Superintendent Hoag and a Superintendent Canol. This was in the year 1872, and Superintendent Hoag said that we had gained the votes but we was defrauded out of it, and therefore he told us to hold on to our friends till next election and he said that, he was satisfied that the Government will see that we have a fair election; therefore when the time was drawing near Major Ingals issued papers that it must be a fair election, therefore we ran Lochar Harjo, and he gained the votes and served one year; at the end of that time he was impeached, but the cause of his impeachment (or the charges) never was known up to this time.

ESEPA-HEO-EU-MEKON.
ESETE-CKA-SAPO-JAUR.
TUK-KEE-BACH-CHEE-HARJO, his X mark, *Second Chief.*
HOTUL-K-FEKSKO.
GABREL JIMMISON, his X mark.
DAVID MCQUEEN, his X mark.
CA T. DANIEL CHILDERS, his X mark.
COR-WARS-SAR-DIE FIXICO, his X mark.
TUL-MO-CHUS HARGO, his X mark.
CON-CHART-TY MICCO, his X mark.
THLAR-THLO FIXICO, his X mark.
WM. MCINTOSH, his X mark.
CHO-WARS-TI-YEE FIXICO, his X mark.
FAR-E. MAR-THLAR, his X mark.
MICCO NUPPER, his X mark.
GAS-HO-YER-ET.
JOHN A. MYERS.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LOYAL CREEKS.

CREEK NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY,
July 16, 1883.

A national Delegate Convention of the loyal Creeks and Freedmen of the Muskogee Nation, in convention assembled, do adopt the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we respectfully ask the Government of the United States to maintain Army occupation and Army laws over the Muskogee Nation.

2. *Resolved*, That we respectfully ask the Congress of the United States to divide the Muskogee Nation by a line running east and west, that the contending parties may have each their own land, and manage their own affairs.

3. *Resolved*, That we, the Northern Creeks, have elected our chiefs and organized our form of government, and wish to remain under the laws and regulations of the Army.

4. *Resolved*, That we take no action nor part in the conventions called at Okmulgee, to be held at Okmulgee July 26 and 27, 1883, as those conventions are for the Southern Creeks, and our party will not be interested in it.

5. *Resolved*, That after our land is set apart to us, and a full settlement made of the affairs of the Creek Nation between the two parties, that we then govern ourselves to strict conformity with Creek treaties between the United States and other nations, that we may have peace and prosperity.

The leading men of each town:

FUS-HUT-CHEE-CHUP-KO, of Tokkebachee.
ES-POK-KEE, of Corseata.
CHO-WARSTIE FIXICO, of Arbeak.
WATK FIXICO, of Assalarnaba.
TUL-MAR-CHUS HARGO, of Thlarthlagulgar.
WALK FIXICO, of Kiligee.
YOR-TEAKER, of Thle-war-lee.
CONCHARTIE MICCO, of New Yorker.
COR-BIT-CHAR MICCO, of Tulsca.
TUL-MAR-CHUS MICCO, of Arkfuskee.
THLARTHLO YOHOLA, of Arbekkochee.
AR-CHO-LARK HARGO, of Wewaka.
OK-LESER HARGO, of Tuskekee.
NO-KAS FIXICO, of Tul-war-thlosko.
CHO-WARSTIE EMARTLE, of Alabama.
FIXSEKO HARGO, of Tul-lor-deakee.
MICCO NUPPO, of Cowans-sardie.
GEORGE HICREK, of Tokporfkee.
ISOM JIMISON, of Arkansas.
ROBERT GRAYSON, of Northfork.
MANUEL WORRER, of Cur-nadian.
TUL WAR MICCOCHEE, of Ocheyar-pofer.
HO-TAL-KEE FIXICO, *Chairman of the Convention.*
ISPARHECHEE, *Chief of the Loyal Creeks.*
TAK-KE-BACHEE HARGO, *Second Chief.*

JOHN A. MYERS, *Clerk.*

To the honorable Commission:

We, the Northern Creeks, wish to file before the honorable Commission a brief of charges and complaints.

1. We complain of having several hundred of our people exiled in other nations since the late war, because they supported the United States Government.

2. We charge the so-called Creek Government with embezzlement and misappropriations of our moneys.

3. We charge them with unlawfully flooding a ruinous debt upon the nation.

4. The murdering of our people by assassination, and driving our women and children from their homes in the dead of winter to perish with the cold.

5. Burning our corn-cribs of corn, and our houses, and driving off our cattle, taking our horses, and killing our hogs, robbing our women of their money, and the destroying of all we had.

6. We also complain of United States Agent Tufts, for misadvice given us and for not investigating the existing troubles when he was called on for that purpose; he promised us protection, which promise he would not keep, but issued his order of extermination by ordering his Indian police to prevent any arms from coming to us, and at the same time aiding and abetting our enemies in getting the best guns, so they could kill us without any danger to themselves.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Cherokee Nation, hereby certify that we have known "Sleeping Rabbit," deceased, by character for a number of years; that he

was regarded by the community in which he lived, and so far as he was known by his dealings, with great respect by all classes of residents and citizens as a sensible, perfectly honest, and honorable full-blood Indian of what is termed "the old time."

Though uneducated in the ordinary meaning, he was considered an expert in certain diseases difficult to cure, and did perform unexpected cures of cases considered desperate, which fact made him noted and attracted general attention and remark to and concerning him, in his favor. While leading or acting chief of the Creeks living in the neighborhood, his influence, as well as example, was known and confided in, to be exercised for the good of them and the friends they had chosen to live with, according to the customs they had been educated by their fathers to observe.

In witness whereof we hereunto set our names, or authorize our names to be written, in this the month of June, A. D. 1883.

J. L. SPRINGSTON.
W. P. BOUDINOT.
DAN'L H. ROSS.
E. C. BOUDINOT, JR.
WM. T. EVREL.
LACY HAWKINS.
RABBIT BUNCH.

Some time in February, 1883, we drove in nine head of cows of Tulmarsee, of Artersee Town, and killed them for beeves; two steers of Dick Bruner; four head of barrows, but the owner was not known who they was belong to. Got two load of corn out of Jim Larney's field; two beeves from F. B. Sevas, which his wife gave us herself for a accommodation.

Submitted by Spaidra, as schedule of supplies taken by him from certain Creeks in February, 1883.

ISPARHECHEE presented a printed copy of resolutions, which were read by General Fisk and filed as a part of their statement.

Objection was made by Wm. McIntosh to that part—resolution 1st—which relates to the occupancy by military. They did not wish to be permanently under military control, but that the military should remain for their protection only while troubles lasted.

General FISK. It is right we should state right here, that there can be no mistake about it, that Congress will never agree to divide the Creek country. We will never recommend anything of the kind. It will never be done except at the request of the whole people. The treaty of 1866 forbids it; it cannot be done. The law is against military occupation of an Indian country like this. The Army is simply here temporarily to keep you people from cutting each other's throats. Under the treaties, under the laws it would be impossible to set apart your land as you ask in this last resolution. It cannot be done, and of course things that cannot be done it is not worth while for us to discuss for a moment. The Army is here under the article of the treaty, which I will read, to protect the Creeks from domestic strife and to keep the peace, that is all.

ISPARHECHEE. I believe that is all true according to the treaty, but we have tried this thing for some time. We see we cannot save our lives and raise our children as they should be raised, so we are obliged to do something to try to raise our children as they ought to be raised. (Here Isparhechee called upon Hodge to interpret for him.) The statement you made about the treaty is correct. We have tried to live under this treaty, but have never been safe nor our women and children. There has always been turmoil and confusion; we must have something else. According to treaty the land belongs to all the people, but some of them go to work and sell some of the land. We think the Government was wrong to buy it without our consent. That is why we ask a division of the land, so it may not be sold from us. After Oktar-hars Harjo made the last treaty with the Government, in 1866, is there in any treaty any place where the Government can buy any more land after that was bought? It seems to us like this: Here is a woman who has two children in one house; if they all the time fight and make trouble she will bump their heads together and make them behave.

General FISK. The mother never puts one of the children clear out of the house; she spanks it and makes them live together.

ISPARHECHEE. Where there are two women in one house, both having children and they fight, they finally agree that one of them shall move out so that the other may live in peace.

General FISK. What land does he mean has been sold?

ISPARHECHEE. Lands the Government lately bought.

General FISK. Have the Creeks received pay for it.

ISPARHECHEE. Perhaps they have. They have had me running about so I could not find out.

Isparhechee presents a letter from the Indian Office to W. W. Wilshire, which is read aloud by General Fisk and returned to Isparhechee.

At General Fisks request, Mr. Hodge states that the Creeks received $175,000 in payment for Seminole lands, that a per capita payment was made with a portion of it and the remainder used in paying debts and building schools.

WILLIAM McINTOSH. The trouble is that our party claims that the Creek Nation owes no debt. The debts were made by following us with arms. The traders were paid, but none of our party were paid.

General FISK. The Creek Government must be sustained so far as the Government has any power. The United States has to stand by the Government. If this Government is oppressive, the United States is a good mother, the President is a good father and inquires into this. They would not recognize any rebellion. We as a commission cannot recognize you as a loyal Creek party; all we can do is to hear if you have been oppressed. We want all these people to understand just exactly what we say. We tell you nothing except what the laws provide for and what is right to do. Therefore the suggestions we made that the committee from your side meet with the committee from the other people, we to sit with them; you, Mr. Low, as their interpreter, Grayson as interpreter for the others, Hodge as our interpreter, and between all we can understand. It is so much better to settle all this between yourselves, then people may see the Indians can arrange it for themselves. We shall settle it if you do not. Now you, Spahecha, come back after dinner bringing Tak-ka-bachee, Harjo, Hotulkee, Fixico, Conchartie, Mekko, and David McQueen, and I will notify chief Checotee to bring four of his men and see what comes out of it. I shall keep you all good natured. We know that wrongs have been committed on both sides, very serious ones, we need no proof of that. Does the suggestion please you?

ISPARHECHEE. Put this man (William McIntosh) on.

General FISK. Yes, put him on too.

ISPARHECHEE. I want my attorney too.

General FISK. We shall allow no attorney to the other party. They have one here, but we shall not allow him to come. This will be simply a talk.

Isparhechee presents letter signed by Cherokees in regard to character of Sleeping Rabbit.

General Fisk. We have heard that Sleeping Rabbit was one of your best men; we feel very badly about his death; Colonel Checotee tells me he feels badly too. This is one of those things we all regret.

ISPARHECHEE. The first resolution in our printed statement is too broad. It would seem to call for permanent military occupation of our country. That we did not intend; we only meant to say we wanted the Army to remain here until the cessation of the troubles.

A paper was here presented by Isparhechee; read by General Fisk.

The statement presented by Chief Checotee and his committee was read by General Fisk and interpreted by Mr. Hodge.

WILLIAM McINTOSH. They must have had a lawyer in preparing that.

General FISK. It was prepared by their own men. They had a lawyer, but he did not help.

Commission met at 1 o'clock. At half past one Chief Checote, Postoak Taylor, Leegus Perryman, Koweta Mekko, G. W. Grayson, and P. Porter.

General Fisk read the communication from Isparhechee and his men arraigning the Creek Government. It was interpreted by D. M. Hodge. Also, the complaint sent up to the War Department.

General FISK. Gentlemen, you all understand the need of this meeting. It has been assented to by both parties that you select a committee and sit down and kindly talk over the difficulties out of which have grown these great troubles. This Commission, General Whittlesey and myself, sitting as a peace commission, are sent by the President of the United States and Secretary of the Interior to help you settle this, so that hereafter you may remain in peace among yourselves and have no further trouble. We shall be very glad to telegraph the President that the Creeks were able to adjust their own difficulties, and that we had little to do, but kindly advised and helped both parties to come together. Now, then, we desire to be useful to both these parties as far as possible; we want you to talk about these troubles in the kindest possible manner, not as enemies, but friends and members of the Creek Nation, and desirous of doing all you can to prevent further trouble. Talk in your own language, or as you please, calling upon us for any help at any time. We all think it is proper that, in view of the chief's relations to his people, he should open the conference by saying whatever he thinks is proper to his people.

KOWETA MEKKO. We are very glad for the privilege of meeting our brothers again. We have not before met them for quite a while, and have come here to talk for peace; not to quarrel, but to talk for peace. We have come together to arrive, if possible, at

some condition of peace; that being the case, it is hardly possible we cannot come to words of peace.

General FISK. It is eminently proper all that feeling should be kept down. Let us get the best thoughts only in our minds, and try to do what is right in the sight of God.

The two committees then continued to discuss matters between themselves in their own language until nearly 6 o'clock, when the Commission adjourned to meet again at 9 o'clock Friday morning.

FRIDAY, *August* 10.—Commission met a 9 o'clock, and awaited the coming of the two committees. The representatives of the Creek Government were present, but, Isparhechee and the members of his committee not appearing, the Commission adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock.

Commission met at 1 o'clock, the two committees both being present; also William P. Ross, attorney for Isparhechee's party.

Isparhechee presented a written statement of the terms upon which he and his followers would make peace. This statement was read by Mr. Ross, and interpreted by Mr. Hodge, after which Chief Checote and his committee withdrew to consider the terms therein proposed. After some time spent in consultation, the chief and his committee returned and presented in writing their acceptance of a portion and rejection of the remainder of the terms submitted by Isparhechee.

Both statements were then read, clause by clause, and discussed by members of the two committees. Where an agreement seemed improbable, suggestions were made by the Commission, which were in each case favorably received and adopted. At half past five, an agreement having been concurred in by both committees, the Commission adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock in the Methodist church.

Commission met at 8 o'clock, a large audience being present. Rev. Mr. Brewer opened the meeting with prayer. In order that all might be satisfied that the three copies of the agreement corresponded exactly, General Fisk read aloud from one copy, William P. Ross examining the second on behalf of Isparhechee, and L. C. Perryman the third on behalf of Checote. The copies corresponded perfectly. The agreement was then read by General Fisk, and interpreted by Mr. Hodge, in order that all present might thoroughly understand it before signatures should be affixed. It was then signed by all the members of both complete committees except one of Spahecha's men, Gabriel Jimmison, a colored man, who was reported to have gone home. After being duly witnessed the agreement was approved by the Commission:

Conditions upon which the difficulties growing out of the late disturbances in the Creek Nation shall be adjusted, it being understood and agreed upon by the parties hereto that they will personally and officially use their best endeavor to secure such legislation by the National Council as is recommended in the following proposition:

1. We recognize the binding force of existing treaties between the United States and the Creek Nation, and declare our earnest desire to preserve the integrity of the Creek Nation, and to re-establish and maintain harmony among the Creek people.

2. We recognize the constitution of the Creek Nation, but desire that the council which shall meet after the pending election, and composed of the members then chosen, shall so amend it by reducing the present representation and other measures of reform as shall reduce to a reasonable sum the expense of the Government of the Creek Nation.

3. We agree that a full and unconditional amnesty and pardon shall be granted for all alleged criminal offenses, political or otherwise, committed prior to the present date, as provided by the act of the National Council of October 16, 1882, it being understood and agreed upon that should there be any dispute as to whether any offense charged against any person is such an one as has grown out of the late trouble in the Nation, then in such case the facts shall be submitted to the Indian agent, whose decision shall be final.

4. It is recommended that the Creek authorities provide, either to abolish or for a careful reorganization of the Light Horse, by dismissal of officers and privates who have used oppressive violence in executing the law, and that vacancies be filled by good men who will firmly but cautiously exercise their authority.

5. That the Creek National Council should appoint a commission of able, faithful, and impartial men, representing both parties, to whom shall be referred, with power to audit and recommend payment thereof, the claims of parties whose property has been unlawfully seized and destroyed during the late disturbance.

6. That all parties participate in the approaching election, and use every effort to secure a full, free vote and a fair count, and then accept cheerfully the result and submit to the will of the majority.

7. That the United States troops within the Creek country be stationed in one camp at Okmulgee to maintain peace and assist the civil officers in the enforcement of law and order during such period as the colonel commanding and the Indian agent may deem such military occupancy necessary.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals this tenth day of August, 1883.

SAML. CHECOTE.
P. O. TAYLOR, his × mark.
CONETA FUSTENNGGE, his × mark.
CONETA MEICO.
SILAS JEFFERSON, his × mark.
G. W. STEDHAM.
H. C. REED.
THOMAS ADAMS.
L. C. BENJIMAN.
J. W. PERRYMAN.
SAML. W. BROWN.
PLEASANT PORTER.
G. W. GRAYSON.
JAMES LARNEY.
ESEPO HEO.
TUCKA VATCHE HARJO, his × mark.
HOTOLK F K SKO.
DAVID MCQUEEN, his + mark.
CAPT. DANIEL CHILDERS, his × mark.
CONARSARTIE FIXICO, his × mark.
TALEMO COSDA CO.
CONCHARTY MEPPO, his × mark.
THLARTHLO FIXICO, his × mark.
WM. MCINTOSH, his × mark.
CHOWARSTI YEE FIXICO, his × mark.
EZA EMASHLA, his × mark.
MEKKO OVIUPPO, his × mark.
EAS HE YERRU.
JOHN A. MYERS.

Witnesses:
N. B. MOORE.
T. W. PERRYMAN.
WILL. P. ROSS.
R. B. HARRIS.

SAMUEL H. LOWE.
D. M. HODGE,
Interpreters.

We hereby approve the foregoing agreement and recommendations.

CLINTON B. FISK,
E. WHITTLESEY,
United States Commissioners.

The meeting was addressed by William P. Ross, as follows:

MY FRIENDS: If the paper just signed is complied with in good faith on the part of those who signed it, I have no doubt it will mark a new era of peace and prosperity to the Creek people, and will illustrate the wisdom and patriotism of those citizens and officers of the Creek Nation whose names are affixed to it. If, on the other hand, its spirit is not complied with, it will show a want of faith, a want of wisdom on the part of those who sign it, and it may lead to serious complications, and the ultimate ruin of the Creek Nation. From my earliest recollection I have known the Creek people. When a boy, perhaps no less than fifty years ago, I stood by the roadside to watch one of the first detachments of Creeks that emigrated to this country from beyond the Mississippi River, and for forty years past I have lived immediately on your border, and known more or less of your people. I have known nearly all of your prominent and distinguished men, and this acquaintance has naturally begotten an interest and kindly feeling on my part toward the Creek people. So, this morning, when I went to talk to our friends, Spahecha and his party, I very gladly said to him that they could not afford to break up the Creek country. I told him that the history of the Creek Nation, extending for more than one hundred and fifty years back, would not allow of such a policy. I further remarked to him that your interest in this country, beyond estimate as far as dollars and cents are concerned, would not allow this country to be broken up. Your own and the welfare of your posterity and the present generation would not allow such a course to be pursued, and it is nothing more than proper that I should add that they cheerfully and readily responded to that sentiment, and I think that the spirit which they have manifested to-day in arriving at a conclusion of the difficulties shows they appreciate that sentiment and are determined to live up to it.

I think that there is but one thing lacking among the Creek people to secure peace and harmony, and that is a want of mutual confidence in the sincerity and honesty of one another. Now, if I may be permitted to do so, I would ask you individually to lay aside every sentiment of that character, and I would entreat you, for your own interests and for the interest of the people of this territory, to unite heartily in keeping peace among yourselves. Your existence as a people requires this to be done; the maintenance of your government requires it; the interests of your children require it; and the general welfare of the people of the whole Territory requires it. You are not only keepers of your own interests, your own territory, but to a large extent must share the interests of the whole Territory. I do not for a moment doubt the sincerity and honest purpose of the men who have signed here to-night; but, as I said a while

ago, if you will support each other in maintaining order, you will have an era of prosperity you have never experienced before. That such may be the case, I have no doubt every Cherokee, and you know the Cherokees are regarded as the elder brother of all the Indians, will sincerely hope; and to accomplish this end it is only necessary, in the first place, that you as individuals render obedience to and properly support the laws of the country, and, in the next place, that you use your influence to get your friends, neighbors, and acquaintances to do the same thing. I hope that a future of prosperity awaits the Creek people, and that coming years may add to the number of great men who have been members of this ancient tribe of Indians. That is all I have to say.

General FISK. I am sure you will all be glad to hear a few words from my associate, General Whittlesey, who for ten years has been at work for all your people of every country from the Pacific slope to the east.

General WHITTLESEY. My friends, I have long felt a deep interest in the Creek people. In my boyhood I read about them in the land where they lived before they came west of the Mississippi, and I have kept up my knowledge of the progress you have made in education and civilization from that time to this. We have been accustomed to think of the Creeks and their neighbors, the Cherokees, as the most advanced of all the Indians in the country. On this account our hearts have been greatly grieved by the sad disturbances and differences that have taken place among you during the last few years. We have had great fears that you were going to break up as a people, and lose in that way the advantages you had gained; and now we have come here with no other purpose or motive but to try to use our influence to settle these difficulties. We came here expecting no reward, except, perhaps, a little of that blessedness which is promised by our Lord to the peacemakers.

Anxious as you all have been, and troubled, we have been equally anxious during the week now drawing to a close to do what we could to better your condition; but now our hearts this evening are glad; we rejoice with you. We have seen you come together in a noble spirit of conciliation and good will, and while each was striving to maintain his own cause and his own party, yet willing to acknowledge that the other party had rights too; and we shall be proud to tell when we go back to Washington and New England, and any where we go, of the good spirit prevailing among you and the good sense you have displayed. We have found among you on both sides able and thinking men who could look at the matter and the questions at issue between you with clearness and look forward to what would bring peace, and what yet might cause disturbances, and these men on both sides have taken off from us a large part of the burden that rested upon us when we came. You have settled the troubles yourselves, and we believe that you mean it to be a final settlement. After asking the blessing of God, at the beginning of this meeting, you have all, in the presence of this assembly as witnesses, signed this paper, which is to go back to Washington as a proof of your intention hereafter to live at peace. Now, I believe that, as my friend Colonel Ross has said, you have done this intelligently and in good faith, and as we go away we shall leave behind us at peace a country that a few months ago was distracted with war and confusion. You all know what your duties are, and we need not now at this late hour take time in giving advice. We hope you will all go quietly home and go to work cultivating your farms and engaging in industrious pursuits; that you will educate your children, build up your schools, make them better and better from year to year, and do your part toward making this country we all love the most prosperous one on the earth.

Now, as you are all wishing to hear my colleague, General Fisk, the chairman of our commission, I will close by wishing you the blessing of Heaven and perpetual peace and prosperity.

General FISK. I would like to have Chief Checote take four or five minutes of my time to speak you.

CHECOTE. It is the will of the Almighty that we are here assembled together this evening. It affords me much pleasure to see so many of our people in this house of worship sitting here listening to the very excellent words of those who have just spoken. It is a great thing that has taken place this evening—to see that our people have come together and accomplished the great work of making peace. It is my hope that we will all bury forever all feeling regarding the troubles of the past, and that hereafter, in the place of such feelings, we will adopt those of affection for one another, and that they may last forever. It will be well for all the Creek people if they will hereafter endeavor on all occasions, under all circumstances, to have their affections placed upon each other's good. That alone will bring happiness and prosperity. Our Great Father, the President of the United States, heard there was much trouble existing among the Creek people—that there was sad warfare here—and he called his Commissioners and sent them to make peace between us. That great result has been accomplished this evening. The President of the United States has no desire whatever that any of his red children of the West should have trouble among themselves or perish. These good men, these Commissioners sent to help us, have not only

used their own judgment; more than that, they look up to the Giver of all things; they invoke His blessing upon you, upon all of us, in bringing about this great good, so that we should hereafter remember this meeting. We should never forget the lesson learned here, but remember what we have done on this occasion in bringing about the peace we have desired. We have once more made a great agreement. We have agreed to be united. We have united. Now let us remain united; let us be united in all the future. We have all come together here and we have signed these papers. We have adopted this agreement and promised to be united, just like a man taking an oath in the name of God. We must keep this paper as though we had signed an oath, and live at peace in the sight of God. When we return to our homes and meet our people, our friends and our neighbors, we should all cheerfully tell them that we met United States officers, we signed our names to this paper, made peace, united, and now we want all you young men to hear what we say, to live a united people again so that all your young men will take your advice, and hereafter whenever you meet each other you will shake hands together as these do to-night.

My friends, we should advise all our people at home to look well to their farms and herds of cattle, to be industrious, to be good farmers, and attend well to their business; then alone can they expect happiness and prosperity. Above all, advise all the people to look well to the welfare of your children; send them to school; keep them there; use your best efforts to have them educated; and when we have passed away they will take our places and care for the necessities of our people. So in the future when the Commissioners at Washington, our friends at Washington, shall hear from you that all our men are living up to this agreement, carrying it out in good faith, it will be well with us among our friends in the States. It will also be a source of pleasure to the President of the United States to hear that his red sons among the Creek people are a people ready to live up to their agreement. See that you do, that the President of the United States will hear that you live up to it, and our country is at peace again. Above all things, let us all look up to our Father in heaven for help to keep this agreement. If we look up to Him for help in all things it will be well with us.

General FISK. Now let Isparhechee heartily say "Amen" to all Checote has said.

General FISK. Isparhechee says "Amen" to all that Chief Checote has said; and now that we are approaching the end of this most satisfactory meeting, I have but a word to say: It will give General Whittlesey and myself much satisfaction to report that the Creeks have in all sincerity and good faith signed this agreement; that henceforth there shall be peace forever among you. Peace is so much better than war. I had rather see regiments of corn growing in the fields than to see regiments of men ready for a fight, and instead of columns of men standing in line of battle with uplifted guns and painted faces; I should prefer to see the corn-stalks lift their spears to the sun and shake their tassels in the winds that play over the plains of the Muskogees. We hope to hear that you are all in your homes with restored industries and doing that that will bring prosperity to your nation. Let us forget the things of the past, and look forward with hope. Let us not talk so much about how loyal a man was to the United States Government twenty years ago, but how loyal each man can be to the Creek Government—to his own nation. Let the school-houses be erected and the children placed therein, and it will bring you greater joy, greater prosperity than if you were in camps concocting schemes against each other. And now, in bidding you good-by, I can express for you no better wish than that after serving as the best citizens in this country you may all have citizenship in that better country which is an heavenly one.

The Rev. T. W. Perryman led in a closing prayer, the doxology was sung, and Chief Checote pronounced the benediction; after which there was an informal but almost general interchange of friendly greeting between the late opponents, and the assembly broke up in universal rejoicing and mutual congratulation.

D.

VISIT TO DAKOTA.—REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS SMILEY AND WHITTLESEY.

WASHINGTON, *July* 30, 1883.

SIR: Pursuant to your request and instructions, we have visited the Santee Indian Agency, Nebraska, and several of the agencies in Dakota. We met at Chicago, May 29th, and proceeded via the Chicago and Saint Paul Railway to Springfield, Dakota, where we crossed the Missouri River and arrived at the Santee Agency.

June 1.—Our first morning was spent in the well-known Mission Industrial School under the charge of Rev. Alfred L. Riggs. The present number of scholars is 90—47

boys and 43 girls. Seventy-four are boarding scholars, 40 of whom belong to the Santee tribe, the remainder being from several Dakota tribes. The school is under good discipline and excellent instruction. We were much pleased by the appearance of the scholars in their class-rooms and in their general public exercises. The text-books used are partly Dakota. We believe that better results would have been reached, and that the scholars would have been better fitted for the life before them had they been taught English only from the beginning. But we are not disposed to criticise the methods of one whose long experience and successful work entitle him to so much respect. The Santee school has been built up by Mr. Riggs and supported chiefly by the American Board many years. It has now been transferred to the American Missionary Association, which proposes to enlarge its industrial department either on the same ground or at some other suitable location. The good influence of Mr. Riggs and his assistants is seen, not only in the school, but also in the condition of the Santee people, who have become industrious, frugal, and self-supporting. We should regret the removal of his school from the reservation; but some advantages might be secured outside. A sure title to property could be gained, and the influence of surrounding white settlements would be a help. Besides the transportation of materials and supplies across the Missouri by a difficult, and sometimes dangerous, ferry could be avoided.

We next inspected the agency buildings. The mill is a two-story frame building, 45 by 34 feet, well built, with good machinery for making flour and sawing lumber. There is also a carpenter's shop, 20 by 60, a school-house 87 by 44, two stories with a boarding house 50 by 24, five dwelling houses, and three stables, besides the trader's store and the government warehouse. All the buildings and grounds are kept in good condition by Agent Lightner. The same afternoon we were invited to the Saint Mary's Industrial Boarding School, under the care of Bishop Hare. The principal is Miss Ives, and Miss Francis is the teacher. They have a large and comfortable building with 35 scholars, all girls. Their recitations and exercises showed excellent teaching. The girls all appear bright and happy. They are taught all kinds of domestic art, as sewing, knitting, mending, cooking, care of rooms, &c. They exhibited with pride many specimens of their handiwork.

In the evening, at the house of Mr. Riggs, a long conference was held, attended by Drs. Stricby and Ward, of New York, Rev. C. C. Painter, of Boston, Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, Bishop Hare, Rev. W. W. Fowler, Rev. Mr. Riggs, Rev. J. P. Williamson, Agent Lightner, Commissioners Smiley and Whittlesey, and some others. The discussion related chiefly to the "Sioux treaty" of 1882. All agreed that the terms of the treaty were unjust to the Indians, and evidence was given that undue pressure was used, and even threats to induce the Lower Brulé and Cheyenne River Indians to sign it. But it was also the opinion of all present that the time has come for extinguishing the Indian title to a large part of the Dakota reservation, and for giving to each tribe its separate tract of land. In doing this the rights of those who have received allotments and have improved them should be rigidly guarded, and a fair compensation should be given for lands ceded to the United States. A committee was appointed with Bishop Hare as chairman, to prepare a paper expressing the views of the conference on this subject. This was done, and at a second session, on June 2, the Bishop read a paper, which, after full discussion, was adopted, as follows:

IN REGARD TO THE PENDING SIOUX TREATY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.,
June 2, 1883.

A proposition having been submitted to the Sioux Indians for the cession of a portion of their lands, the undersigned missionaries among these Indians feel called upon to make the following statement, for the enlightenment of the Indians who look to them for counsel, and for the information of their white friends, neighbors, and fellow citizens.

The undersigned advocate the division, in any just way, of the Great Sioux Reservation into a number of separate reserves for the several tribes, and the cession, on equitable terms, of a portion of the present reservation to the United States for settlement by the whites. The reservation in its present shape and size is, in their opinion, a serious hindrance to the prosperity and welfare of the whites, and a great impediment to the civilization of the Indians But, while holding this opinion, they think that the method of division provided for in the proposed agreement is not just, and that the consideration offered is not equitable. The method of division is not just in that, while the Government has for years been assuring the Indians that the taking of land in severalty and going to farming was the sure mode of making the possession of their land certain and permanent, this agreement contains no *comprehensive* provision for accomplishing this very thing, but will, if carried into effect, dispossess many worthy Indians of their farms and homes.

The undersigned think that the terms of cession proposed in this agreement are not equitable:

First. Because a promise of working oxen and cows, which was part of the inducement held out for a cession of land, made years ago, under the treaty of 1868, a promise which has never been completely fulfilled, would seem to appear in this agreement (see article 5) as consideration for a fresh and further cession.

Second. Because the balance of the consideration offered is entirely inadequate. This balance consists, first, of 26,000 head of stock cattle, and, second, the providing of employés for agencies, over and above those guaranteed under the treaty of 1868, these to be continued ten years. As to the stock cattle, it is not stated whether they are to be first or second grade, young or old, American or Texan. These cattle would hardly be worth more than $670,000. The employé force promised would cost about $30,000 a year, or for ten years $300,000. Altogether, $670,000 + $300,000 = $970,000. Or, if the promise of work oxen and cows above animadverted upon be additional to those promised in the treaty of 1868, then, taking these to be worth $1,500,000, the whole would amount to $1,500,000 + $670,000 + $300,000 = $2,470,000. This is the consideration. Now what is the amount of the cession? The land to be ceded amounts to about 11,000,000 acres. Supposing half this land to be worthless (bad lands, alkali plains, &c.), nearly 5,500,000 acres of good land still remains, worth, at $1.25 per acre, $6,875,000. It seems hardly fair for the United States to ask the Indians to sell lands worth $6,875,000 for $970,000, or, at the best, for $2,470,000.

The consideration is not equitable because—

Third. The agreement contains no provision for the creation of a specific education and civilization fund. For the civilization and education of the Indians the United States is responsible, and, were a fair price paid the Indians for their lands, a capital sum could be invested for their benefit, and, out of the interest on this, incalculable advantages in the line of education, and civilization could be made to accrue to the Indians.

The consideration offered is not equitable—

Fourth. Because the agreement contains no provision for securing to the various bodies of Christians a title to the lands and buildings which they now occupy for missionary and educational purposes. These lands would be thrown open to settlement, might be filed upon by any citizen and thus wrested from the missionary societies, which, at the urgent request of the Government, have entered upon the enterprise of pacifying and enlightening the Indians, and have expended in the erection of buildings and the prosecution of their work large sums of money.

The undersigned believe that our people need only to have the above-described defects in the proposed agreement brought to their attention, and they will feel warmly that the agreement which has been urged upon the acceptance of the Indians is hardly that which they would have on record as exhibiting the manner in which a powerful and enlightened nation deals with its weak and ignorant neighbors. The undersigned deeply regret that they may seem to their fellow citizens to play the part of "obstructives." In fact, they desire most earnestly that opening up of the country which the popular voice calls for. They believe that the defects in the proposed agreement put this consummation in peril. They would cordially use their influence among the Indians in favor of an equitable proposition, and they believe that such a proposition could be promptly carried to a successful issue.

W. H. HARE,
Missionary Bishop.
J. P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary, Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.
A. L. RIGGS,
Missionary, American Missionary Association, and Principal Santee Normal Training School.
THOMAS L. RIGGS,
Missionary, American Missionary Association.
W. W. FOWLER,
Missionary, Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions.

The morning of June 2nd we spent in the agent's office and in the Government boarding school. The most important office work in which Agent Lightner is now engaged is the preparation of applications for homesteads in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 1, 1883. Already 48 applications have been filed in the Land Office, and patents will be granted with the provision that the United States Government shall hold the lands described in trust for the persons named for a period of 25 years. Other applications are in preparation, and soon every Santee family will be settled upon its own homestead. We visited many of their homes and farms in a drive of 15 or 20 miles with Mr. Hill, the efficient agency superintendent. The Indian farms have excellent land and from 10 to 40 acres each laid down in wheat and corn. They have oxen and cows, and good tools, furnished by the Government. They have

comfortable frame houses, 30 having been recently built, and 20 more soon will be completed, out of their annuities. These people are now nearly self-supporting, and very soon ought to depend entirely upon themselves. They should begin to pay for the repairing of their farming implements, and for other work done for them at the agency shops, and thus shake off the degrading sense of dependence. They now purchase their own clothing and other supplies. They will soon be recognized as citizens of the State and will learn to do their part in supporting the Government that protects them.

The agency school has 44 boarding scholars. The school rooms and dormitories are clean and comfortable. The industrial building adjoining contains a sewing room, laundry, and store rooms. Cooking is taught in the kitchens. All the scholars work one-half the day, and attend school one-half. We heard classes in geography, reading and arithmetic; some have advanced as far as fractions and work rapidly upon the blackboard. Probably no other agency is so abundantly supplied with facilities for education as this; there being three boarding schools with large, commodious buildings. About all the Santee children of school age are attending school, and about 60 are drawn here from other Sioux tribes.

Sunday, June 3.—We attended Sunday schools at the Riggs Chapel and the agency school-house; heard a sermon in Dakota, by the Indian pastor, and another in English, by Dr. Stricby; attended a conference at 4 p. m. at which addresses were made by Dr. Ward and other guests, and evening service in the four homes of the Riggs school. One of these, the "Birds' Nest," with 16 young girls, was very interesting. All these houses were in good order; the scholars have no common dormitory, but occupy several different rooms, two or three in each. This gives to them a home life, and all, both boys and girls, take care of their own rooms.

June 4.—After an interview with Dr. Ira, and hearing from him a good report of the sanitary condition of the Indians, we left at 11 a. m., and, procuring a team at Springfield, we drove about 40 miles to the Yankton Agency, which we reached at 10 a. m.

June 5.—Having spent the night at Choteau Creek, on the southeastern border of the Yankton Reservation, we proceeded at once to the Government boarding school, under the charge of J. F. Compton, superintendent, with two assistant teachers. The house is a new frame building 48 by 76 feet and three stories high. On the first floor are school rooms and offices; on the second, the teachers' rooms and girls' dormitories, two rooms 24 by 48 each. Immediately over these are the boys' dormitories of the same size, both accessible by one narrow stairway, a very faulty and dangerous plan. We recommended that another stairway be constructed at once. The school has 75 scholars, 45 boys and 30 girls, and is in good condition. Miss Stephenson impressed us as an excellent teacher. The recitations and singing were well done. Details are made weekly to assist the cook, seamstress, and for work in the laundry, dormitories, and dining room. At dinner we saw that sufficient and wholesome food was supplied. After dinner we inspected the saw and grist mill, with a 35 horse-power engine; the tin shop, in which two Indian apprentices were at work; the carpenter shop, with an Indian foreman in charge; and the blacksmith's shop, where two Indians were at work. The same evening we attended the daily evening service at the agency school, and an exhibition at Saint Paul's boarding school under the care of Bishop Hare. At both the exercises were very interesting. The scholars at Saint Paul s school are all boys. We were much impressed by their bright and cheerful and manly bearing. Their recitations and speeches were given without hesitation in clear and distinct English. They have overcome the timidity and reserve which is very common among Indian scholars. Their boarding house and school room are commodious and tasteful, and their teacher, Mr. Dawes, is well qualified for his position.

While at this agency we had interviews with Rev. John P. Williamson, who has lived many years with the Dakotas, with Rev. Joseph Cook, an Episcopal missionary, with Strike the Ree, a very old chief, with William T. Selwin, a young, well-educated Indian teacher of a Government day school, and several others, in relation to the general condition of these Indians and the management of the agency. We found quite a division of opinion respecting the competency of the agent, Redpath. Troubles between him and the trader have given rise to two parties, the old chiefs led by Strike the Ree being hostile to the agent, and the young and progressive men defending him. The best advisers, like Dr. Williamson, expressed the opinion that some mistakes had been made, some injudicious removals of old employés, but that a change of agents would not be wise. We were sorry that both agent and trader were absent at the time of our visit.

The Yankton Indians have a very fine reservation. Some have selected allotments and are cultivating them. All should be located on their future homesteads and very soon brought to a condition of self-support.

We left Yankton Agency at 11 a. m., reached Springfield at 6 p. m., and taking the night train arrived at Chamberlain at 9 a. m., June 7. Procuring a boat, we went down and across the Missouri and arrived at the Lower Brulé Agency at noon. The office and

the houses for employés, the carpenter's and blacksmith's shops, are good buildings and in good condition. There is also a large school house, in which there was no school, it having been broken up last March by disaffected Indians. A mission is kept up by Rev. Luke Walker, a native preacher. But few of these Indians are engaged in farming. Mr. Donnelly, the farmer, informed us that about 25 families have gone out this spring to open farms. They have with some help built houses, and have 800 acres of land broken.

The chief matter of interest here at the time of our visit was the late Sioux treaty. Agent Parkhurst, who that day was turning over his work to the new agent, Gasman, gave us a full account of the operations of the Commission, and at our request he has reduced his statement to writing, which we have transmitted to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

Rev. Luke Walker, a native preacher, also informed us that he was present when the commissiontreated with the Indians. About 60 of the chiefs and headmen were present. The commission proposed to remove all the Lower Brulé Indians below the White River, and promised a new house for each family and pay for the improvements they would leave. In his opinion, the country below White River is not good for the Indians. This land where they now are is good for wheat, oats, and potatoes. It is becoming more valuable since the railroad has been built. Not one of the Indians signed the treaty. They could hardly be induced to attend the council, though the Commission threatened to stop their rations if they did not come in. One day at five o'clock some began to go home. Mr. Teller went to the door to lock it; an Indian pushed him away. The commission told them that whether they signed or not they would have to go; that more than three-fourths of the Dakotas had already signed; that they were going to break up this agency this summer; that if necessary troops would make them go, and unless they agreed to what was proposed they would get nothing. We heard from others similar testimony, and found all the Indians bitterly opposed to removing from their homes.

June 8.—We returned to Chamberlain and went by rail to Mitchell, arriving at 11.30 p. m. Leaving the next morning at 6, we drove 60 miles to Huron, on the Northwestern Railroad, and went thence to Pierre, arriving at 8 p. m.

June 10.—Sunday we proposed to spend with Rev. Thomas Riggs, at Peoria Bottom, a few miles from Pierre. But on our arrival we were sorry to hear that Mr. Riggs was absent. We however attended the Indian service in the chapel, and met Miss Collins and Miss Irvine, the teachers, and Yellow Hawk, the Indian preacher. This settlement consists of families who have taken homesteads under the law of 1875. Like the Flandreau Indians, they have broken away from the tribal chains, and have become independent like the white settlers about them. Having occupied their claims 4 years, next year they will get their patents. They have a good school, and a church of 23 members.

June 11.—We went on to the Cheyenne River Agency, calling on our way at Fort Sully, where we met Colonel Dodge and Chaplain Crocker. At this agency, under the charge of Major Swan, a vigorous business man, we saw but few Indians, they being scattered over a large reservation, some 80 miles distant. We found in operation a small but well-conducted boarding-school, taught by Miss Cavalier. The scholars number 19, all boys. They have attended school only 15 months, and their progress has been remarkable. They read well in the third reader, and work rapidly on the blackboard examples in arithmetic. The order of the school is excellent, and the children take pride in their personal appearance. Some were quite ashamed to be found by us without their coats; and at our second visit all were dressed in their best suits. The dormitories and kitchen were clean and comfortable, though very small. A new building to accommodate 50 or 60 scholars is nearly completed. It is not well built, and we recommended some changes to improve it.

The boarding school for girls, under the charge of Bishop Hare, with Mr. Kinney as superintendent, was not in service. There were in attendance last term 36 girls. The building is partly owned by the Government, and partly by the mission. Though the school was not in service and the matron absent, Mr. Kinney called in three Indian girls who prepared supper for us without assistance. The food was well cooked, and the table was neatly set and served.

We visited with Agent Swan the shops and warehouse. Our attention was called to the quality of the flour delivered under last year's contract. We found a few sacks of very poor flour with the brand "Elk Point" and stamped by D. A. Magee, inspector, and A. W. Sheaffe, contractor. Rations are issued to all the Cheyenne River Indians, only a few having begun farming.

As at Lower Brulé, the matter of chief interest here is the Sioux treaty. We heard the testimony of Agent Swan, Dr. Smith, the agency physician, Narcisse Narcilli, the interpreter, Mr. Kinney, the teacher, and Lieutenant Bennett, U. S. A., who were all present at the Council last winter. They assured us that the Indians were very reluctant to give up their homes and move north of the Cheyenne; that the few who at last signed the treaty did it under threats that they would be scattered and their

tribe broken up. Lieutenant Bennett said that he told the commission that the terms offered were not fair. In his opinion the tract of land ceded is worth at least $10,000,000. He was well acquainted with the whole country, and thought good land could be found north of the Cheyenne, and that the Indians could be persuaded to move if they could get fair compensation for what they would cede.

We returned from Cheyenne River to Pierre, and the next morning, June 13, took the train eastward. Mr. Smiley having been summoned home, we parted at Huron. Everywhere in Dakota we saw evidences of rapid growth. New farms opened, new towns built, and new settlers moving in. It is very clear that the Dakota Indians cannot long hold the vast reservation which they now claim.

Respectfully,

ALBERT K. SMILEY.
E. WHITTLESEY.

Mr. Smiley having left me, I went on alone to Aberdeen, arriving at 11 p. m., and thence, at 4 a. m. on the 14th, to the Sisseton Agency, where I arrived at 4 p. m. In company with Agent Crissey I drove over the southern part of the reservation, and visited the mission school, taught by Mr. Renville—a boarding school of nine girls. They have a comfortable home and are trained in the household industry. In this drive I saw many Indians at work upon their farms. Thirteen have received patents to their homesteads under the treaty which imposes the severe conditions that 50 acres must first be fenced and cultivated. Many others are now working for the same end, and the ambition to get titles for their homes has become general. Agent Crissey has helped to build for these Indians 25 good frame houses, and has roofed and floored 30 log houses. All his people are self-supporting; no rations are issued except to the schools and to the sick. Some have bought their own reaping and mowing machines and wagons. But all repairing is done free, which encourages carelessness in the use of their tools and machinery. The Sisseton is the best reservation I have seen in Dakota. It is well supplied with wood and good water. The land is excellent and the wheat crops of the Indians were looking quite as well as those of their white neighbors.

The next day, June 15, I inspected the agency buildings—office and store-room, carpenter and blacksmith shops, flour and saw mill, all in good condition. The agency school is taught by Mr. Haskell, superintendent, and Misses Lawrence and Grant, assistants. They have 73 scholars, who attend school one-half of each day and work one-half. In the industrial department six were at work in the tailor shop, and six in the harness and shoe shops. The school is under good discipline; recitations in arithmetic, geography, and reading were prompt and distinct, and the singing specially good. The Presbyterian mission school had 33 scholars present; all are boarders in three separate families. The agency school building is too small, about 40 boys being stowed away at night in the attic—a room with only one window. A new building is to be constructed this year. The mission school also needs a better dormitory for boys.

The condition of this agency, and the advanced state of these Indians, proves the advantage of keeping a good agent as long as possible in the service. Some of the more intelligent of the people, like Rev. J. P. Renville and wife, and Gabriel Renville, think that the Sisseton people are very nearly ready to go alone. Their treaty should be modified so that they can all have secure titles to homesteads on easier conditions than those now imposed.

June 16.—I left Sisseton and, with a short delay at Chicago, returned directly to Washington.

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY.

Hon. C. B. FISK,
Chairman.

E.

REPORT OF WILLIAM H. LYON ON THE CROW INDIAN AGENCY, MONTANA.

SIR: I have the following report to make of my visit to the Crow Indian Agency, Montana, in compliance with instructions received from the chairman and secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

I arrived at the agency August 8, which is located fifteen miles southerly from Stillwater, Mont., a station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and about one thousand miles west from Saint Paul. I found the agency in charge of Maj. H. J. Armstrong.

as Indian agent, with a clerk, physician, teacher, matron, seamstress, carpenter, blacksmith, miller, butcher, farmer, two laborers, six policemen, and a captain of police. The agency buildings on this reservation, although not ten years old, seemed to be in a dilapidated condition, not well planned, and, from appearances, poorly built.

The agency boarding-school was small; only fifteen scholars present at the time of my visit, mostly girls, none of whom could read, except very simple lessons.

The teacher acted as local preacher and missionary. Two Catholic priests had recently arrived for the purpose of establishing missions on the reservation.

I saw very few Indians wearing citizens' dress, and only a few doing any kind of work. I was greatly disappointed in finding so little being done in the line of farming, or stock-raising, except in raising ponies. I was informed that there were about 12,000 ponies on the reservation owned by Indians, and, from the barking and howling, I should judge nearly as many dogs. The agency field or farm, containing about 65 acres, was cultivated by Indians mostly, or by Indian women.

Small parcels of about one acre were allotted to those who desired to raise corn, potatoes, turnips, &c. Two acres were cultivated by the school children, and twelve acres by the agency employés.

No crops can be raised without irrigation. The potatoes and turnips seemed to be doing well, but the corn very poorly. It is greatly to be regretted that so few of these Indians are engaged in agricultural pursuits, as in my judgment this is the most direct road for an Indian to reach civilization and self-support. I think, however, that but very little progress will be made by the Crow Indians in industrial education and civilization, until they are removed to the new location—where the soil is much better for farming purposes—which has been selected for them in the Little and Big Horn Valleys, and then land should be allotted to them in severalty, inalienable, and not subject to taxation for twenty-five years, with suitable agricultural implements, and an experienced farmer for every fifty families, to instruct them in the use and care of these implements.

There are probably from five to six hundred families on the reservation, and it would be impossible for one farmer to give proper instruction in farming, in the proper season for the work to be done, as in all probability they would cover a distance of fifty miles or more.

Agent Armstrong expected that the new agency buildings would be erected during the summer so that the Indians could be moved to their new location before winter, but there was but one proposal received for building, and that being so high it was rejected. He thinks that as soon as the Indians are permanently located on good land, and have a home that they can positively consider their own, they will then improve rapidly, and soon become self-supporting.

WILLIAM H. LYON.

Hon. CLINTON B. FISK,
Chairman.

F.

ADDRESS OF THE LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

A number of gentlemen, at the invitation of Mr. Albert K. Smiley, met at Lake Mohonk, New York, on the morning of October 10, for a free discussion of Indian Affairs. Nearly all of them had given close personal attention to the subject about to be considered, while some, during a period of ten, fifteen, and even twenty years, had sought to become familiar with its various phases. The members of the conference chose as their chairman General Clinton B. Fisk, and as secretary Herbert Welsh. After a short preliminary statment from various members present regarding the principal topics for discussion, a committee to prepare a programme was appointed by the chair. The members of this committee were as follows: Dr. James E. Rhodes, Professor C. C. Painter, Rev. Addison P. Foster, and Herbert Welsh. After due consideration, the committee reported to the conference a programme of topics for discussion, which was unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the provisions of this programme adopted, the conference took into consideration the topics hereafter mentioned, in the order named:

I.—THE SIOUX AGREEMENT.

For the information of the general reader it is desirable to state concisely the history and purpose of this measure. During the summer of 1882 a commission was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under authority of Congress, for the purpose of conferring with the Sioux Indians. The duty of this commission was to secure

such modification of existing treaties as would provide for the cession of about eleven million acres of land from the great Sioux Reserve, the divisions of the Sioux Nation into separate and independent tribes, and the assignment to each of these tribes of a separate reservation. The commission reported that they had made an agreement with the Sioux to that effect, and recommended its adoption. This agreement was laid before Congress at its last session for ratification, together with commendatory letters from the President and Secretary of the Interior. Certain objections were urged by friends of the Indians against some of the terms of the agreement as so presented, and it was shown by them that the commission had failed to comply with a provision in the treaty of 1868 requiring the consent of three-fourths of the adult male Indians before any modification of that treaty could be made. Upon these representations Congress refused to pass the bill, and appointed a committee of the Senate to investigate the work of the Sioux commission and to render a report during the coming winter. It may be here stated that five members of this conference also informed themselves regarding the nature and details of this work by personal visits during the past summer to the various agencies at which it had been effected. It was this proposed agreement which came before the conference for discussion.

After due discussion of the measure in question a unanimous opinion was expressed by the conference regarding it, to the effect that it was both expedient and necessary for each of the several tribes of Sioux to have its separate reserve, and that a cession of territory should be effected, by which a portion of the lands comprised within the limits of the Great Sioux Reserve might be thrown open to white settlement, and railroads be constructed to points west of the reservation. Such action, it was admitted, if wisely and justly carried out, would be beneficial not only to white men but to Indians. But to the Sioux agreement, as at present framed, objections were formulated by the conference under two heads, as follows:

1.—Objections as to the terms of the agreement.

2.—Objections as to the method by which the consent of the Indians was obtained to the agreement.

1.—OBJECTIONS AS TO TERMS.

(*a.*) The consideration is deemed inadequate.

(*b.*) The agreement does not make it plain whether part of the consideration offered is not a repetition of considerations offered for former cession of land in the treaty of 1868—a compensation which has not yet been fully paid to the Indians.

(*c.*) The agreement makes no provision by which Indians resident at Lower Brulé and Cheyenne River Agencies may, as individuals, take claims on the land which they have already cultivated, and so secure, in certain cases, farms and houses which they have already built, before white settlers shall be admitted upon the tract of land to be ceded.

(*d.*) The agreement neither protects the religious bodies in the possession of their buildings and improvements occupied and made for missionary purposes, nor provides adequate compensation should they be taken from them. Without some definite provision to that effect, upon the opening of the reservation, claims might be filed by any citizen to the very ground now occupied for missionary purposes.

(*e.*) No adequate and available provision has been made for an education fund.

2.—OBJECTIONS AS TO THE METHOD.

(*a.*) Not all of the Indians who signed the agreement were aware when they did so that a provision for a cession of land was included among its terms.

(*b.*) At some of the agencies the pressure of unjustifiable threats was used to secure signatures to the agreement, the Indians being led to suppose that a refusal upon their part to sign the agreement would result in the loss of their land and other property, without compensation by the Government.

(*c.*) At one of the agencies, upon the return of the commissioners under instructions from Congress to obtain the signatures of three-fourths of the adult male Indians to the agreement, the official interpreter of the commission took the signatures of boys to the agreement, and (*d*) promised as a consideration to the Indians a strip of land in Nebraska in addition to their present reservation. This action upon the part of the interpreter was unwarrantable.

Such, briefly stated, are the objections to the terms and methods of the Sioux agreement as entertained by the conference. The conference further drew up a plan for the consideration of Congress, by which the principal objects aimed at in the agreement might be accomplished. This plan may be stated as follows:

Resolved, That this conference approves of the subdivision of the Sioux Nation into its various tribes, and of the designation of distinct and separate reservations for them as proposed by the Sioux commission in their present agreement.

That it is desirable that the land contemplated by the agreement for cession to the

United States be ceded by the Indians, with the exception of land lying between the White and Niobrara Rivers. It is believed that such a cession would be for the advantage of both whites and Indians.

That the specified tract of land to be ceded be sold by the United States Land Office as other lands are sold to actual settlers, the net proceeds to be invested as a fund for the support and civilization of said Sioux Indians, especial care being taken to secure their education in industry and letters.

That proper reserves be set apart for the Lower Brulé and Cheyenne River Indians, to which any of said Indians may remove if they so elect; that due provision be made for their removal to and settlement upon the reserves so assigned them; and that just compensation be made them for any improvements they may be obliged to abandon in case of removal to said reserves.

That a sufficient body of land, on which buildings in use for religious and educational purposes are now standing, be granted to the religious bodies owning such buildings where such lands shall be within the limits of that division of territory of which the cession to the United States is contemplated in the agreement.

II.—Law for Indians.

The conference recommends:

(1.) That the laws of any State or Territory relating to crime, marriage, and inheritance be extended over the Indians on reservations within the limits of such State or Territory, except in the case of the Indians in the State of New York and in the Indian Territory; the said laws of the State of Kansas to be extended over the Indians in the Indian Territory, exclusive of the five civilized tribes.

(2.) That the Indians be admitted to United States citizenship so soon, and only so soon, as they are fitted for its responsibilities.

(3.) That all Indians who are ready and anxious to receive titles to separate homesteads, and are capable of taking care of property, should be empowered to do so by proper legislation, which shall, at the same time, secure the lands so allotted from alienation and incumbrance for a period of twenty-five years, or such time after this period as shall be determined by the President and Secretary of the Interior. In legislation upon this subject, however, regard must be paid to the fact that in stock-raising districts legal access to streams and springs for cattle is an essential, and must be provided for.

III.—Lands for Indians.

It was agreed to by the conference that the leasing of Indian grazing lands in the Indian Territory is inexpedient; but that these lands should not remain unoccupied. Instead, therefore, of leasing them to white herders, appropriations should be made by Congress for the purchase of herds of cattle for the Indians, these herds to be held for a term of years so as to render the Indians ultimately self-supporting and independent of Government aid.

IV.—Education.

(1.) The conference views with great satisfaction the largely increased appropriations made by Congress of late years for Indian education, and the union of industrial training with school instruction.

(2.) In the opinion of the conference, reservation boarding-schools should be increased in number and efficiency. But, inasmuch as the scattered condition of Indians on many reservations renders the collection of all the children into boarding-schools impracticable, the number of day schools within reservation limits should be multiplied. When practicable, the children attending these schools should be furnished with a midday meal, in order to render attendance fuller and more regular. The good influence of all Indian schools depends so largely upon the personal efficiency of the teachers that in securing the latter great care should be taken to engage persons of professional skill and high moral character. To obtain proper teachers liberal remuneration is essential.

(3.) *Industrial schools beyond reservation limits.*—The practical results attained by the industrial schools at Hampton, Carlisle, and Forest Grove in the education of Indian youth in letters and mechanical arts command our warmest praise. The happy influence of these schools upon public opinion has been scarcely less valuable than the actual results of their teaching to the children placed under their care. To the seven industrial schools of this class, already provided for by Congress, there should, in the opinion of the conference, be another added. This should be established in the Gila Valley. Public opinion should give hearty support to Congress in making bountiful grants to these industrial schools, which have already proved themselves to be such

important factors in the civilization of the Indians. The sum of $167 a year will not permit thorough instruction to be given Indian children in trades. This allowance should be increased to $200, so that thorough instruction in mechanical pursuits may be secured.

(4.) From testimony brought before the conference it appears that, besides the instruction of Indian youth, there is an immediate necessity for an increase of assistant farmers at several of the larger agencies. This remark applies with much force to agencies included within the Sioux Reserve and to those agencies in New Mexico, Arizona, and Montana where irrigation must be largely relied upon for success in agriculture.

(5.) The preservation and right use of the streams and springs in New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of the Indian Territory is vital to the welfare of the Indians, and demands immediate and careful attention.

(6.) Recognizing with gratitude the large appropriations already made by Congress in behalf of Indian education in its various forms, we would urge an increase in these appropriations to at least twice the present amount for the coming year.

V.—Indian agents.

The conference cordially adopts the opinions of Commissioner Price concerning agents, both as to their qualifications and the advisability of increasing their salaries, made in his report for 1882, where he speaks as follows:

"The Indian agents furnish the precept and example to which we must look more than to any other cause or influence as a means of changing the habits, manners, and customs of the Indians. If the agent is an honest, industrious, and intelligent Christian man, with the physical ability and disposition to endure hardships and courageously encounter difficulty and disappointment, or, in other words, if he is morally, mentally, and physically above the average of what are considered good men, he will work wonders among these wards of the nation. And I but state what every thinking man must know, that, as a rule, this class of men cannot be procured to cut themselves off from civilization, and deprive themselves and families of the comforts and advantages of civilized society for the pittance now paid to Indian agents. * * * Paying a man as Indian agent $1,200 or $1,500, and expecting them to perform $3,000 or $4,000 worth of labor, is not economy, and in a large number of cases has proven to be the worst kind of extravagance. The wholesale sweeping charge of dishonesty sometimes made against Indian agents is not true. Some of them are good and true men, doing the very best they can under the embarrassing circumstances by which they are surrounded."

All visits of inspection to Indian agencies have led to the conclusion that the advance of Indians toward civilization is directly in proportion to the efficiency of the agent. These visits also reveal the fact that there is in the service a greater number of able and successful agents than had been supposed. The salaries of agents, especially of those having charge of the larger bodies of Indians, are quite inadequate and should be increased.

The arrangement by which an agent's salary is increased upon the completion of a term of service is invaluable. When an agent has proved his efficiency and integrity it is of great importance that he should be supported in his position, as experience in the difficult duties of his office is essential for securing the permanent welfare of the Indians placed under his care.

VI.—Employés at Indian agencies.

The law which restricts the sum devoted to the salaries of Government employés at an agency to $10,000, irrespective of the size and needs of the agency, should be repealed, and the proportion of the amount appropriated for the employé force of each agency should be subject to the discretion of the Indian Department.

VII.—Traders on Indian reservations.

(1.) There should be no monopoly in traderships, so that wholesome competition may exist at each agency.

(2.) Indians who are fit for it should be licensed to trade.

VIII.—Rations issued to Indians.

The gradual withdrawal of the issue of rations to Indians as rapidly as other means of support may be supplied is earnestly recommended by the conference. A steady

continuance of the ration system and a neglect of earnest effort to train Indians in self-support tend only toward demoralization and ultimate pauperism.

The sum of $10,000 is necessarily absorbed at any large agency by the demands of schools alone, and nothing is left for the payment of farmers or their assistants, whose services are of the highest value in directing the adult Indians in mechanical employments.

Under some circumstances, the issue of rations of tea, coffee, and sugar may be temporarily withheld in order to stimulate Indians to labor.

IX.—Religious instruction to indians.

The conference cordially adopts the statement of Commissioner Price in his annual report for 1882, where he speaks as follows: "Extended observation proves that the influence of christian teaching and training has been one of the most influential factors in whatever has thus far been gained in Indian civilization."

The conference would respectfully encourage the Christian churches to be very careful in the selection of persons to be sent as teachers and missionaries to the Indian field and to be liberal as to the support furnished them. To persons so sent practical acquaintance with affairs, common sense, and sincere piety are the most important requisites.

X.—The administration of indian affairs.

The administration of Indian affairs at Washington should be more concentrated under one head. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs should have equal powers with the Commissioner of Education and of Agriculture. In the opinion of the conference his salary should be increased.

The foregoing address is made by the Mohonk Conference to the people of the United States, in the hope that it may to some degree be instrumental in calling attention to those practical reforms in our national dealing with the Indian which are necessary before a solution of the problem be possible; and that it may also help to awaken that popular sentiment which must always precede any effectual appeal to the national legislature.

The address of the Mohonk Conference is presented to the public by the following gentlemen:

CLINTON B. FISK,
President Board of Indian Commissioners (New York).
E. WHITTLESEY,
Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners (Washington).
ALBERT K. SMILEY,
Board of Indian Commissioners (New Paltz, N. Y.).
W. H. LYON,
Board of Indian Commissioners (New York).
DR. JAMES E. RHOADS,
Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia.
GEN. S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Principal Hampton Normal School, Hampton, Va.
REV. ADDISON P. FOSTER,
Jersey City, N. J.
REV. CHARLES C. PAINTER,
Massachusetts.
JAMES TALCOTT,
New York.
JOHN B. TALCOTT,
New Britain, Conn.
BENJAMIN P. SMITH,
Missouri.
HERBERT WELSH,
Secretary

G.

REPORTS OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The amounts expended during the last year by the several religious societies for education and missions, so far as reported are as follows:

Baptist Home Missionary Society	$7,488 00
Southern Baptist	6,100 00
Congregational Foreign Mission Board	4,939 31
Congregational American Missionary Association	23,459 00
Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board	31,359 60
Presbyterian Home Mission Board	58,978 44
Southern Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board	4,430 00
Protestant Episcopal Mission Board	38,575 00
Friends	14,899 00
Roman Catholic	19,512 00
Mennonites	11,520 00
Methodist Episcopal	3,450 00
Methodist Episcopal, South	1,265 00
Miscellaneous donations of churches and individuals to Indian schools	39,946 00
	265,921 35

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

STATISTICS OF WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.

Agents	3
Missionaries	12
Teachers	25
Native Pastors	1
Native Teachers	12
Churches	5
Church Members	271
Schools	9
Pupils	356
Sunday-school Scholars	584

SKOKOMISH AGENCY.

Rev. Myron Eells writes:

"The past year has in some respects been one of the darkest of the nine I have been here, yet during no year have I received so many Indians to the church on profession of faith—thirteen. The church here now numbers 34; the average attendance at public worship is 70; at Sabbath-school 51; the amount contributed by the church as a body for benevolent purposes, $77.15; amount contributed for benevolent purposes from church members as individuals, as far as I can report it, $554.81; families under pastoral care, 50. At Dungeness the church numbers 15; the average attendance at public worship is 45; at Sunday-school 35; families under pastoral care 30. Dan Brown, a half-breed, but virtually an Indian, having been brought up with the Indians and always having lived with them, is superintendent of the Sunday school.

"I made two trips to Dungeness, continuing one of them to Clallam Bay, to preach to the Indians; one trip to Steelacoom to assist in the ordination of Mr. A. T. Burnell, who for a year and a half was school teacher on this reservation; one trip to Forest Grove, Oregon, where is the Indian Industrial Training School for this coast, and one trib to Walla Walla, to attend the annual meeting of our Association, traveling in all, including a few shorter trips mainly for preaching, more than 2,000 miles.

"The schools at Skokomish and Dungeness are supported entirely by the Government. The agent writes that the schools have suffered severely on account of the reduction of salaries, he having been obliged to replace the teachers who left by those less capable, yet the schools have been kept up during the year with a larger attendance than ever before, and the Indians have taken more interest in the education of their children than in former years, as they appreciate the benefits arising therefrom."

DAKOTA MISSION—SANTEE AGENCY.

Here are two preaching places at which regular Sabbath services are maintained by the natives, and two houses of worship, one of them the normal school, one native pastor with eight catechists or lay preachers. The pilgrim church numbers 173-62

men and 111 women. During the year 13 have been added by profession and 6 by letter. The contributions of the church for pastoral support have been $106.60; for missions among the wild Indians, $55.58; for care of sick and incidental expenses, $66.15; by the womens' and childrens' societies for missionary purposes, $66.67; making in all $295.

FORT SULLY STATION.

From Rev. T. L. Riggs:

"Our work at Standing Rock promises well. A school has been kept up during the winter and has been well attended. Mr. Edwin Phelps, a native from Sisseton Agency, with his family, is doing good and efficient work. There should be a second station established at once on Grand River, a few miles distant, and we should be ready to occupy other points as opportunity may offer. The valley of the Grand River is likely to be taken up by Indians of Standing Rock Agency as they are ready to settle on individual farms. Sitting Bull is to be located on this stream a few miles east of our present station. He will have more or less of a following.

"Of the work in connection with the Cheyenne River Agency the newest is that on Cherry Creek, where some 800 Indians, wholly wild as yet, are gathered and live after their Indian custom in tents that can be struck and moved away at a moment's notice. Since the 1st of May I have had regular work done at this point. A large tent was made and found place in the camp as school tent. Two native workers have spent the summer there. This is School Cheyenne River No. 3. Everything is in a state of wildness, and only by keeping no roll of names could the children be induced to return from day to day even for a short time. This is a field of great promise and should be attended to at once. I had hoped before this to hear of some action of the executive committee enabling me to build at this point and others on the Cheyenne River.

"The work at the Cheyenne River No. 1 is supported by the native missionary society. Rev. Isaac Renville, their missionary, has been on the field over three years. The Indians there are farming and stock raising on a moderate scale. His school work has good satisfaction.

"Cheyenne River No, 2 is comparatively a new effort, and has not met with very great success; last winter I bought an old log house and put a native helper to work in the Two Kettle village.

"Chautier Bottom Station has been occupied for several years past, but the greater number of Indians formerly here have moved away and the house remains. Work here was done by David Lee for three months.

"The work at Peoria Bottom has been carried on quietly during the year. The schools have been small, but attendance improving in regularity. As a missionary station for evangelistic effort the work here is so advanced as to be able to provide largely for itself. Our Indians have the missionary spirit and in their turn now carry the Gospel to others. Still, careful oversight of the work here is very needful. Many of the original homestead takers have relinquished their claims to white men—perhaps not more than half the original twenty-five still hold to their land. Those who do remain have done very well, and will be able to make final proof and receive from the Government there patents this fall. I would urge the establishment of a boarding-school here as speedily as possible. A school such as this would afford the guidance and help needed by the native Christian here, and be a grand point of collection from the out-stations, meeting a very pressing need. No place I know of can offer so many advantages as this for such a school. I am not speaking in antagonism to the Santee school. The work there is very different, and more advanced in many lines. Both are needed. The membership of the Shiloh Church is 29, 8 having being added during the year. The contributions have amounted to $199.24."

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

Rev. C. L. Hall, the missionary, writes:

"During all the year the Sabbath meetings were kept up morning and afternoon and most of the time in the evening. On Wednesday afternoon I visited the sick and did house to house preaching in the Indian village, and from November to April taught a few young men who came each evening to school. The Sabbath exercises were in three or four different languages each Sabbath, first preaching and worship for the Gros Ventres and Mandans in the Gros Ventre language, which both understand, at eleven an English Bible class, in the afternoon a few Rees received instruction in the Ree tongue, and then in the evening any English, Gros Ventres, or Rees who could be got out again listened to singing and the word of God. Sometimes traveling Sioux or Dakotas would be present and hear something in their tongue. There have been no additions to the church during the year, but there is a manifest increase of respect and friendship for us, and the people, especially the men, are more industrious than ever before. One of the chiefs has of his own accord sometimes 'cried the village' in the Indian style to call the people to Christian worship and the children to school.

Having just returned from a visit to the Crows, who are cousins to this people, and the band of 200 Gros Ventres at Fort Buford, who have not yet had any instruction, I appreciate the great advance the Berthold Indians have made in civilized pursuits and manners. During the whole year, except the vacation months of June and July, Miss E. L. Ward kept up a school each forenoon, and taught sewing and knitting and bread making, or visited the people. At other agencies scholars have been induced to attend school by giving them Government rations, but here no such inducement has been offered, so that only those who were anxious to learn for the sake of the good they could see in it have attended. During the year I made two trips to Devil's Lake to aid and encourage the native missionary there and his people. The native society have become so much interested in that field that they support the effort there entirely themselves, and the people there are helping to support their own work. Observation and experience confirm my belief that the preaching of the gospel simply and clearly in the heart-language of a tribe is a force which makes all other efforts valuable, but without which only small and slow progress can be made."

SISSETON AGENCY.

The Good Will Mission school reports 35 boarding pupils and a few day scholars. As a general thing the scholars made fair progress. The girls excelled the boys because they heard English while engaged in sewing and house work, whereas, the boys had not this advantage, having only an Indian woman to care for them in their boarding hall. We found excellent homes for three of our pupils, two girls and one boy, all of whom are doing well. One of these came home on a visit recently and had evidently made marked improvement in every respect. The other girl through her letters shows great advancement in ideas. The boy is said to be learning English rapidly. A number of others were sent to the training school at Santee Agency. We consider the plan of placing the pupils, after some knowledge of English has been obtained and other training received, in good white families a most excellent thing, and we think the Government should make provision for a large number to be cared for in this way. In the school-room two teachers were engaged with the scholars, having a morning and a short afternoon session. One class, composed of pupils in school for the first time, completed first reader, could add and subtract simple numbers.

A class in history, composed of pupils having some knowledge of the English language, were taught the important dates in the history of the United States from the discovery of America to the beginning of the Revolutionary war. The class in language were required to write exercises from dictation, thus learning the correct expression of ideas and the uses of capital letters and punctuation marks.

The matron writes that of the twelve girls under her care nine learned to make very good light bread, considering that the flour was sometimes quite poor. Four of them made pies and other good things. All received instruction in other branches of housework, as also in sewing, and most of them made creditable improvement. On the last day of school a table was shown bearing their various handiwork—bread, pies, cookies, as also garments of various kinds and mittens the girls had knitted. All were marked with the name of the makers. The exercises on that day were very interesting and showed the patient drill that had been given the pupils.

The girls had special instruction given them in the Bible on the Sabbath besides what they received in the Sunday-school, and all were trained to daily praise the Lord with song and prayer and reading of the word.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

THE INDIANS.

The number of missionaries among the Indians has been nine—three whites and six Indians. These have labored among the Cherokees, the Ottawas, Peorias and Miamis, the Sac and Fox tribes in the Indian Territory, and to some extent among the pagan Pintes of Nevada. In the latter tribe, on the Pyramid Lake Reservation, during the last year, the old Chief Winnemucca, afflicted with a fatal malady, directed that his young squaw be stoned to death, for bewitching him with his sickness. The horrible sentence was executed.

The great thing first to be accomplished, is to provide the necessary buildings for the Indian University, on the new site near Muskogee, Indian Territory, for occupation in the fall of 1883. For this, $10,000 are needed. A generous pledge of $5,000 has been made by a friend of this work, on condition that $5,000 more be secured by

August of this year. The Board appeal to all to forward their pledges at once, whether small or great, so that this project shall not fail.

Our Indian missions have suffered greatly for lack of properly trained native missionaries and pastors. Our hope of better things rests in this institution, located where it is accessible to the whole Territory, and open to students from all the nations and tribes. During the last year nearly 100 students have been enrolled, several of the number having the ministry in view.

The amount expended for missionary and educational work among the Indians, is $4,763.69.

Rev. Daniel Rogers, general missionary, gives the following summary of Baptists in the Indian Territory:

Cherokees (exclusive of Delawares), 998; Delawares, 206; colored 596. Total in Cherokee Nation, 1,800. Creeks, 2,500. Choctaws and Chickasaws, 1,600. Seminoles, 242; and colored, 125—total, 367. At Wichita Agency, 65; Ottawas, 45; Peorias and Miamis, 25; Sac and Fox, 19. Total in the Territory, 6,419.

The committee on work among the Indians reported, through Rev. T. A. K. Gessler, N. Y., as follows:

"If resolutions and memorials could have saved the American Indian, he would long ago have been lifted into blessedness. But, unfortunately, reports of committees, and expressions of favor from benevolent societies are but a poor substitute for either manly justice or Christian beneficence.

"The Indians may and probably do need the advantages of citizenship and the protection of wise laws, but we need to realize that the ills with which they are afflicted are of a more radical kind than can be cured by the touch of legislation.

"Let us squarely face the fact that no political expedient will serve as a compensation for their injuries or introduce them into a condition that is either safe or satisfactory.

"Our manifest duty is to give them the gospel. We must seek to Christianize them by efforts so enthusiastic and efficient that our zeal shall make atonement, as far as atonement is possible, for the neglect and the wrongs from which they have suffered. If as Christians we are debtors to the heathen beyond the sea, surely our obligation is incalculable toward these pagans who dwell in our own land, their possessions despoiled by the white man's rapacity and their faith destroyed by his perfidy.

"Education adds permanence and power to Christian influences. Hence we have wisely sought to associate with our work of evangelization an attempt to educate. But what we have accomplished in this direction, while exceedingly satisfactory, should be regarded rather as a prophecy than a fulfillment. We call attention to the very favorable opportunity offered to us for controlling the educational future of all the tribes in the Indian Territory by the proposed removal of the Indian University to the lands donated by the Creek Nation for this purpose.

"It is painful to realize that of the Pah Utes, a people numbering about thirty-five hundred souls, a great number are, in spite of our best efforts, shut out from the probability of ever hearing the gospel. The older people among them cannot understand our missionary, and the Indian interpreters seem to be unable either to grasp the Gospel idea or in their meager language to communicate it to others. Here are men dying of thirst and unable to see the cup that is held to their very lips. While our missionary hopes in time to overcome these obstacles by a more familiar knowledge of the dialect, it is none the less a reproachful fact that we have so long neglected our manifest duty to these wilder tribes.

"From the country of Alaska comes a cry for help as pitiful and as hopeless as any that ever startled Christian ears from the lands beyond the sea. What answer will our great denomination make to this repeated appeal?

"Your committee recommend:

"1. That increased effort be made to acquaint our churches with the needs and encouragements of our evangelical work among the Indians, in the hope of securing enlarged contributions for its more vigorous prosecution.

"2. That all possible diligence be employed in obtaining the funds necessary for removing the Indian University from Tahlequah to Muskogee, and for increasing its educational facilities in a degree commensurate with the enlarged opportunities thus to be presented.

"3. We repeat the recommendation made to the society a year ago, that missionaries be sent as soon as practicable to the Indians of Alaska.

"4. In view of the fact that the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his annual report to Congress mentions as an especially difficult feature of the work of civilization the condition of Indian women, we desire to express our gratification that the Woman's Home Mission Society promises to aid in the solution of the problem by its labors among this class."

After addresses by Mrs. A. M. Quinton, Pa., and Rev. Ira A. Cain, Kans., the report was adopted.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

[Eleventh Annual Report of the Missionary Bishop of Niobrara.]

NATIVE CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The people among whom the mission is placed, the Dakotas, are a people of superior character and intelligence as compared with many other Indians. They have long held a dominant position as the consequence of their many successful wars with the Crows, Arickarees, and Poncas, and possess the personal dignity, gallantry, and hospitality which naturally result from such triumphs. They are not given to stealing, except in war from their enemies. The relations of the sexes are far from what they ought to be, but are not as bad as might have been expected; and, notwithstanding there is a dark side to their life, they are, on the whole, a people pleasant to be with, and the manners and habits of their children when we take them into the boarding-schools indicate that their parents are far from the degradation which characterizes some savage tribes.

Rev. H. Swift, who has had rather extraordinary opportunities of viewing it, writes thus of their condition when he began his work among them:

"They were heathen in what belief they had, utterly ignorant of the God of revelation and of spiritual truths, while they had many dances and ceremonies which tended to keep them fixed in their heathenism. The camp where I lived seemed to be the center of these things, and the sound of the dance or the conjuror's drum was hardly ever unheard day or night, while strange fantastic processions and incantations such as I have seen nowhere else were matters of common occurence. I soon ascertained what their feelings toward missionaries were. On one side was a party which would have nought to do with us, because they feared our work would destroy their old traditional customs and dances. The conjurors and dancing chiefs represented this faction.

"There was a party which looked with suspicion on us—confounded us with the Government. They said 'let the Government fulfill its promises to us, and then it will be time to talk of schools and churches. As yet we want to have nothing to do with you.' This faction was represented by many good and intelligent men.

"Then a third party, not very numerous nor very strong, favored us; but I soon saw that their professions were hollow. There was no hunger of spirit, but rather hunger of body; they looked upon the Church as a grand store-house to draw from, or as a means to secure greater favors from the agent. In fact, the only value that could be attached to their asking us to come and help them was that it enabled us to come among them with their free and cordial consent, and that we had in them a kind of protection against the other factions.

"We soon picked up some children and began a day and boarding-school. It was very hard to have any day-school. One Indian would be jealous of another, and if one child came another would be taken away. I did my best to overcome this wretched spirit, but for a long time in vain. Sometimes I would have a large school, and perhaps the next day it would dwindle down to two or three. Then again an upward rise, but perhaps another set of children. We were overrun, too, by Indians; no room was too private for them to force their way in. It was useless to try to lock any doors, for they stole every key we had in a very short time. It must be remembered that these poor people were thoroughly heathen; that many were hostile, and semi-hostile, and their whole desire was to torment us as much as possible. We were much oppressed by begging, and the people were so wretchedly poor that it was hard to shut our hearts to them, and consequently we went through the experience of nearly every missionary: while we helped many deserving cases, we were much imposed on by unworthy ones. The parents and relations of our boarding children were a great source of annoyance to us. They considered the fact of our having their children living with us as sufficient claim on us for indefinite supplies of clothing and food; and a refusal to accede to their exorbitant demands was followed usually by the carrying off of one of the children and a troublesome chase after him. We were much harassed by hostiles who invaded us all hours of the day and night, though never offering to do any violence, and by the officious kindness of friendly Indians, who, considering us in great peril, paraded around the house through the night and often kept us up late in the evening, sitting with conspicuously loaded rifles on their knees and entertaining us with prophecies of possible catastrophes.

"Now a word about our Indian services. I used to drill the people, teaching them hymns and responses, and having just as much service as they could follow. They soon began to improve, the people learned to stand, and some of them, though sheepishly, to kneel. I had baptized only a very few as yet. In fact the people were all of them so wretchedly ignorant that I did not care to do so until I had instructed them for a long time."

WORK IN THE VERNACULAR.

Most of the clergy have with admirable zeal and patience acquired the language of the Indians, a pre-requisite to successful missionary and pastoral work among them, and through their labors the people now enjoy the prayer book, a hymn book, the Kings' Highway, and the Calvary Catechism in their own tongue, as, through the labors of others, they possess the Bible in the vernacular.

No words can express too emphatically the blessing these versions have been. I suppose that it is admitted, on all hands, that the gospel must always be carried to the heathen in their own tongue. The notion that all that is necessary to the conversion of the Indians is that an English speaking, well-meaning white man should, for a year or two, take up his residence among them and preach the gospel, however often such enterprises may be called missionary work, is, of course, absurd. The secret of any success the missionaries in Niobrara have had lies largely in the fact that they have taken up their homes among the people, and made them hear in their own tongues wherein they were born the wonderful works of GOD.

God bless them for all the vexation of spirit and the toil of mind and tongue which they have cheerfully endured to accomplish this end!

NOT AN END, BUT A MEANS.

And yet it has seemed to me of the first importance to regard this vernacular work as provisional; as not an end, but a means to an end; indeed, to look upon everthing as provisional which, if permanently maintained, would tend to make Indian life something separate from the common life of our country; a solid foreign mass indigestible by our common civilization. Just because it has been an indigestible mass has our civilization been all these years constantly trying to vomit it and so get rid of a cause of discomfort.

Ordinary laws must have their way. All reservations, whether the reserving of land from the ordinary laws of settlement or the reserving of the Indian nationality from absorption in ours, or the reserving of old tribal superstitions and notions and habits from the natural process of decadence, or the reserving of the Indian language from extinction, I have regarded as necessary evils or as but temporary expedients. The only safety for 250,000 people divided up into over a hundred different tribes speaking as many different languages, scattered on about seventy different reservations among 50,000,000 of English-speaking people lies in flowing with the current of their life and ways, not in trying to hold its own against it or obstructing it. And I have thought our missions to be not what it would be if the Indians were to be an insulated people like some of the islanders of the South Sea, that of building up a national Indian Church with a national liturgy in the Indian tongue, but rather that of resolving the Indian structure and preparing its parts for being taken up into the great whole in church and state.

From the first, therefore, I have struggled against the notion that we were missionaries to Indians alone and not missionaries to all men; I have pressed the study of the English language and its conversational use in our schools, and however imperfect my efforts, the aim of them has been to break down "the middle wall of partition" between whites and Indians and to seek not the welfare of one class or race, but the common good. I should like to repeat here language used in my report for the year 1880:

"It is a mistake, then, to think of the Indians as a strange people. That way of thinking of them has been the source of a vast deal of our errors as a nation in dealing with them. From this it has resulted that they have not been brought under our laws or reconciled to our customs or mingled among our people. They remain, even in old settled communities, a distinct people, with a nationality, a religion and manners of their own, proud of being Indians not being Americans, and hence an obstruction, a gravel-stone in the machinery of our political and social life."

From the same mode of thought has resulted the segregation of the Indian upon reservations from which the white man is excluded, and this not as a temporary expedient, but as a permanent policy—shut up there in their own helplessness and ignorance, without the stimulation which good examples of agriculture, trade, and manufacture impart; barricaded out from the contagion of our warm, on rushing, common life. While many of the white men who have intermarried with the Indians are industrious and virtuous, and are valuable helpers of Indian civilization, and have nobly seconded missionary effort, the tendency of the reservation system has been to exclude such white men generally, while the vicious and lazy, who care not for law, have too often found in these reservations a refuge and home. These reservations lie in great squares of many miles in extent, like blocks of granite in the way of the progress of civilization, and shut off communication of settlers here with settlers there. They are thus an annoyance and vexation to the whites. The people who occupy them are looked upon with dislike as an alien, and though they are the aboriginal occupants, as an inter-

loping population, and therefore the legitimate subjects of degradation and oppression.

The sooner the Indian country can be divided up into separate farms, the sooner these farms can be secured to the Indians by a title adequately guarded; the sooner the remainder of the country can be sold to white settlers and the two races thus be intermingled; the sooner the Indians can be prepared for this change it seems to me the better.

SANTEE MISSION.

(Population, including Flandreau, 1,060.)

The mission was begun at Redwood, Minn., in 1860. Removed to present location on Santee Reserve, 1868. Rev. Mr. Fowler took charge April, 1878.

There is a central church and two dependent chapels on this reserve, the chapels being respectively 12 and 6 miles distant from the central church. Saint Mary's school is attached to the central mission building on the north. The Flandreau Mission is more than 100 miles distant; but as the people are Santees, the mission is combined for purposes of administration with the Santee Mission.

The work has come to be in a very healthy condition under the faithful labors of Mr. Fowler. As an illustration of this, I may mention that on a Saturday in July last I went over with the missionary for a visitation to the Chapel of the Redeemer, a little chapel situated among a scattered farming population. We staid at a house almost a mile distant from the church. A heavy rain was falling Sunday morning, and we doubted whether it were worth while so much as to go to the chapel. Seventy persons came together from their scattered houses notwithstanding, and thirty-six participated in the celebration of the Holy Communion.

YANKTON MISSION.

(Population, 2,000.)

This mission was begun in the year 1869 by Rev. Paul Mazakute. In 1870 the Rev. J. W. Cook took charge. He has seen the whole people pass from tent to log-house life, and has presented 293 persons for confirmation.

The mission consists of a central church, which serves as the bishop's church, and two chapels, each 15 miles distant from it. Saint Paul's school is within a few hundred feet of the central church, and Emmanuel House is not farther off.

An excellent work has been carried on among the women in connection with Emmanuel House by Mrs. Fox. She has been faithfully assisted by Angelique Gayton, a graduate of Saint Mary's school. The women have cordially responded to Mrs. Fox's suggestions towards self-help and helping others, and have raised $49.75 by their gifts and by the sale of their work for benevolent objects. Kind friends at the East have done much to further the work and to enable me to make the House more comfortable and better fitted for its uses.

YANKTONNAIS (CROW CREEK) MISSION.

(Population, 988.)

This mission was begun in the year 1873 by Rev. H. Burt, who after erving at several other points, again resumed the charge of it in 1881.

The mission consists of a central church and two chapels, distant severally 6 and 7 miles from it. The population has shifted so much since the church and chapels were erected, that the large church (Christ Church) is now being removed bodily to the agency, the chief and central point, and the little chapel (Saint Thomas'), now at the agency, will be removed hereafter to the midst of a farming settlement.

LOWER BRULÉ MISSION.

(Population, 1,550.)

This mission consists of the central church and one station about 6 miles from it. The people are on the west side of the Missouri River, and in frequent communication with the wilder Sioux. The better disposed find it hard to hold their ground. There is a flourishing congregation at the central church, however. The out-station is very weak and work is suspended there for the present.

After having been assured for years, both by their religious teachers and by the officers of the Government, that those Indians who began farm life would thereby secure the permanent possession of their land and homes, this people have been astounded and almost driven to fury by the discovery during the past year that a plan had been

nearly consummated without their consent or even knowledge, by which they were to be deprived of both houses and land and removed to another locality.

CHEYENNE AGENCY MISSION.

(Population, 3,188.)

This mission consists of a central church and two chapels, respectively 65 and 40 miles distant from it. Forts Bennett and Sully, several miles more distant still, are also frequently visited by the faithful missionary.

Saint John's boarding-school is located within a few hundred yards of Saint John's chapel.

The mission was begun by Rev. Henry Swift in the year 1873. The circumstances are referred to in his narrative quoted in the paragraph entitled, "Native character and condition of the people." The progress of many of the people has been remarkable. The settlement made by the Indians, who under Mr. Swift's lead have taken claims near Saint Stephen's Church, is a model.

UPPER BRULÉ (ROSEBUD) MISSION.

(Population, 7,762.)

This mission consists of the central church and of Saint Luke's station, 25 miles distant.

As this mission and the Ogallala (next in order in this narrative) are in quite a distinct part of Dakota from the other missions, and as they are placed among two of the largest bodies of the wildest Indians in the country, it may be well to rehearse here some of the events which have attended the first years of the effort.

These missions grew out of a visit suddenly made in 1874 to the Upper Brulés and Ogallalas, to discover the cause of a threatened outbreak and pacify the malcontents.

The Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies were then the resort during the winter of multitudes of Northern Indians (Minneconjous, Sans Arcs, Oncpapas, &c.), variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 in number, who ranged over districts far removed from civilization and the power of the Government, and who, when driven in from their roving life upon the plains farther north by the rigors of the winter, came to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, attracted by the rations which the Government dispensed there.

The wilder spirits among the Ogallalas and Upper Brulés found in these sojourners congenial company. Combined they constituted a turbulent party, which for the time ruled the agencies with a high hand. The better-disposed Indians had not yet reached strength enough, either in number or character, to resist these impetuous hordes from the north and their abettors. Those who sincerely desired to learn a better way *dared not* raise their heads, and those who favored progress in quiet times, because it seemed the winning side, were politic enough to float with the tide when its tumultuous waters ran the other way. War parties were moving in every direction. Turbulence reigned surpeme.

Unpropitious field in which to sow the seed of the word. Yet a cleft was found in the hard rock in which to drop it. Many or the half-breeds and some of the better-disposed Indians were accessible. Better still, brave, faithful men and women were found to sow the word. An appeal which I made was responded to from within the mission, and the Rev. W. J. Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and Miss Leigh and Sister Sophie C. Pendleton, appeared on the scene in June, 1875, and began the work. Over a hundred persons have since then been presented for confirmation in this mission.

Some of the hindrances to the extension of the Rosebud Mission, to which I have referred in former years, have, I am glad to say, been removed, and a promising opening for the work of the church having been presented in Good Voice's Camp, a station named Saint Luke's was begun there about Saint Luke's day last fall. Salos Walker was put in charge as catechist, and the whole settlement have identified themselves with the mission. Mr. Cleveland has baptized there within the year seventeen infants and fifteen adults, and the chief and three others were confirmed on my visitation in June. There are indications that other like opportunities will soon open to us.

OGALLALA, OR PINE RIDGE MISSION.

(Population, 8,117.)

The mission consists of the central church and of three stations which are respectively 30 miles, 25 miles, and 20 miles distant from the central church. The whole mission is for the present attached to the care of the Rev. W. J. Cleveland, who resides

at Rosebud Agency, 100 miles (three days' journey) distant. He visits it three times a year.

The first steps toward beginning the mission were taken under the conditions described in presenting the Rosebud Mission. The disturbed condition of the people and the prospect that the agency would be removed, however, rendered delay advisable for a time, but early in September, 1877, the Revs. Luke C. Walker and John Robinson left the Missouri River with instructions to begin school and mission work without delay. Mr. Walker later withdrew to undertake the work among the Lower Brulés. In my report that year I wrote, "All that they can do at present among the 6,000 restless, untutored beings who are gathered on the boundless plains which surround the Red Cloud Agency will be but as 'a handful of corn upon the mountains.' But, please God, by hard work and many prayers the fruit of their effort shall yet 'shake like Libanus.'" The prohecy seems in a fair way of being fulfilled.

In the illustrated copy of this report will be seen a view of the neat church which now stands at the center of the mission. It is overcrowded generally with worshippers, and preparations are being made for its enlargement. There are three out-stations, and during the past year 101 adults and 81 infants have been baptized and 24 persons confirmed.

Wounded Knee Creek, on which the Rev. Amos Ross's stations are located, is pretty well settled up already, and seems to offer more eligible places for settlement than any other part of the reserve, and I am expecting to be able to erect a chapel at a central point on it which will serve as a place of worship for all the settlements which are strung along it. A tried friend of the mission, Mrs. J. J. Astor, has placed in my hands funds for the chapel, and from another friend I have received $250 of the $500 needed to get the native deacon, Rev. Amos Ross, under roof. I am in hope that the balance will be forthcoming. The Government building which he has been occupying will no longer be at his disposal, and I have been forced to undertake the erection of a house for him in advance of the receipt of sufficient funds.

BLACK HILLS MISSION.

The mission consists of the central church and two stations, 10 and 25 miles distant from it, where services are held in private houses.

The Sissetons petitioned for the services of the church very early in my episcopate, and more than once sent deputations ten days' journey to press their claim. Insuperable obstacles, however, prevented our beginning a mission. Good work was done, meanwhile, among many of them by the Presbyterians, but the petitioners still pressed their application for a mission of the Episcopal Church, and in June, 1881, Rev. Edward Ashley, who had served successively as teacher, catechist, and deacon in other parts of Niobrara, having received priest's orders, settled among the Sissetons and a successful mission is now established.

SPRINGFIELD MISSION.

(Population, 500.)

The town of Springfield lies just outside my district and within that of Bishop Clarkson, but by mutual agreement the work there was begun by me is under my charge. Hope School is located in this town. An interesting Sunday-school has been conducted under the superintendence of Mrs. Knapp, principal of Hope School. The services have been maintained as best we could by Rev. Mr. Fowler and myself, and recently I have been able to place Mr. W. J. Wicks, a candidate for holy orders, in charge as resident lay reader and catechist.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

In our boarding-school work I have been led to follow the plan of having small schools (none exceeds thirty-six scholars), that family life, as contrasted with that of an institution, may be preserved, and that the personal contact of the officers with each individual scholar may be frequent and familiar. And instead of grouping the boarding-schools together in one locality—a method which has some advantages—ours are scattered at four different points, that these centers of heat and light may be distributed as much as possible.

I believe the plan has, on the whole, worked well. Could we establish a school somewhere in the western part of the district more accessible to the children of the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies, who now in order to reach our church boarding-schools have to travel journeys which range from six to ten days in length, we should have supplied a great desideratum and rounded out the boarding-school work most satisfactorily.

Has the church done all that it can, or will, in behalf of the children of the Indian, or may I hope that this want will yet be supplied? It might be that some one who is able and likes to do great things for Christ would furnish the funds necessary to erect the requisite buildings (say $8,000), and that the current yearly expenses (say $3,000) could be secured.

Our mission boarding-schools are the following:

Saint Paul's boarding-school (36 young men and boys), Yankton Reserve.

Saint Mary's boarding-school (35 girls), Santee Reserve.

Our boarding-schools are plain and practical, and the officers are successful in making them neat and tasteful, a combination of excellences not to be achieved without constant, patient effort made ingenious and keen to excel by the stimulus of a high ideal.

We have not yet done our best in the working of these schools—so the devoted teachers would, I think, have me say—but we feel the glow of success and have been blessed with results enough to make us wish to do better. We will all unite in a tribute of praise to the children. They are of course *children*, with moods and fancies and with natures undisciplined and uninstructed, and the drain on the watchfulness and patience of the teachers is severe, but the tractableness of the scholars and their desire to please are on the whole wonderful. While each school has its own characteristics and peculiar excellence, the following language used by the principal of Saint John's School states, or by implication suggests, what is true of all the schools: "The health of the children during the whole year was remarkably good. Indeed we have been wonderfully blessed in that respect; not one child has been seriously ill during the four years we have had charge. The improvement in the girls has been very satisfactory. Their household duties have been done with much cheeriness and evident interest; while in school-room work there has been a steady advance over previous years, especially in speaking and understanding the English language. We have carried on the work without servants as usual, employing two of the older girls as assistants, alternating the forenoons of each month between them; afternoons they were pupils the same as the other girls. One of these girls has been employed for two years and has carefully saved her earnings until she has quite a little sum laid by besides purchasing herself a sewing-machine. The other girl has been employed one year and particularly distinguished herself by overcoming a great repugnance for kitchen work and made herself a stand-by in plain cooking. This vacation she has kept a little school for camp children, and up to this time has not lost a day. The agent has shown a friendly feeling, doing what he could to assist us. The Indians have given us no trouble whatever throughout the year, and have manifested interest and good will."

Six boys from the captive band of Sitting Bull have been in Saint Paul's School during the past year, an addition of three to the number who were there last year from that band. It sets one to thinking, the fact that there were no six boys in the school quicker to learn, more tractable or more ready to coalesce with the general life of the school than this group fresh from the wildest Indian life, which had spurned the control of the Government, and asked only the privilege of ceaseless hunting and roaming. How hard it is sometimes to square our theories with our facts.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE MISSION.

A general review of the mission reveals much that is cheering. Where once was seen only the fantastic gear of the savage, and the only assemblies were those for the hideous orgies of heathen dances, 25 congregations of decently-dressed worshippers, aggregating an *average* attendance of 1,160 Indians, gather every Sunday and offer in prayers and spiritual songs their homage to Almighty God, as revealed in His love and holiness in His beloved Son. Minds which once hardly raised themselves above the sphere of their bodily desires are now reaching after the highest things, and extending over their lower natures the lordly sway of the judgment and the conscience.

I find on making up my report for the general convention that during the three years last past the clergy have had the privilege of admitting by baptism 864 infants and 468 adults into the ranks of those whose names are written in heaven. During the ten years last past they have prepared and presented for confirmation nearly 900 persons. In our boarding-schools 132 children are growing in every acquirement that can contribute to their welfare. They are honest, truthful, obedient. They love us and are loved. Our native clergy are men of probity in private life and useful in their high calling. Our candidates for the ministry are sterling, manly fellows, and are in love with their prospective vocation. The supper of the Lord is not neglected, and when the King comes in to see His guests He finds 796 ready to sit down at His table.

Even the external world testifies that a new rule has been introduced, and that God has set up here His kingdom. Nature has responded, under the blessing of God, to the presence of intelligent, industrious men, and the wilderness and solitary place

are glad for them. The change for the better in the amount and in the distribution of the rainfall, and consequently in the productiveness and appearance of the country, has been only a little less than miraculous. Our surroundings are becoming attractive, and in some cases, even beautiful, and we have enjoyment now where once we existed only by sheer endurance. Neat churches and chapels, and side by side with them simple but comfortable parsonages, are dotting the once unbroken wild. Gardens rich in wholesome vegetables, and gardens adorned with flowers, like Elima, give delight where once arid desolation held almost undisputed sway. I find it hard to believe now that this is the country of which in earlier years I truthfully wrote and spoke as a hopeless desert.

Thanks be to God for all things.

Commending the mission to the continued love of the church and to the protecting care of the Divine King, I remain, the obedient servant of the Church,

WILLIAM H. HARE.

FRIENDS.

To the Board of Indian Commissioners:

RESPECTED FRIENDS: The Society of Friends report the result of their labors the past year as follows:

Our work has been principally confined to aiding the Indians at the combined Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agency in Nebraska.

We have long felt the necessity of securing to the Indians permanent titles to their homes in order that they might be encouraged in the arts of civilization and self-support, for which Friends and others have been laboring for many years.

The Santee-Sioux Indians in common with the entire Sioux nation, either residing on their reservation or elsewhere, were entitled under a treaty made with them in 1868 by the United States Government to patents to their lands so soon as they were able to comply with the articles of said treaty. They were required to occupy the land for three years previous, and to have made improvements thereon to the value of $200.

Over a year ago Agent Lightner made application in due form for a patent for one of the Santee Indians, but the application was refused. We investigated the matter and found that if the Indians took homesteads under the treaty of 1868, they thereby became actual citizens of the United States, and could at any time dispose of their lands, which of course would have been very disastrous to many of them.

With the assistance of the officers of the Department at Washington, we prepared the following bill, as a supplement to the treaty of 1868, which, after earnest efforts on our part (and the valuable aid of that lamented and true friend of the Indian, the Hon. Dudley C. Haskell), became a law:

"*Provided*, That the patents authorized to be issued to certain individual Indians by the concluding paragraph of Article Six of the treaty with the Sioux Indians, proclaimed the twenty-fourth day of Feburuary, 1869, shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted to them for the period of twenty-five years *in trust*, for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs, according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and at the expiration of said period, the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid in fee, discharged of said *trust* and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever.

"And no contract by any such Indian, creating any charge or incumbrance thereon, or liability of said land for payment thereof shall be valid."

Under this well-guarded act of Congress the Santee Indians are rapidly locating their permanent homes. Already a considerable part of the reservation has been resurveyed and allotments made to about one hundred persons, fifty of whom have filed their applications for patents.

This we consider one of the richest blessings Friends have achieved for those Indians, during our labors among them.

On behalf of Friends,

LEVI K. BROWN.
RICHARD T. BENTLEY.
CYRUS BLACKBURN.
JOS. J. JANNEY.
STEPHEN R. HICKS.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The usual statistics of the churches and schools are here given. They do not report large accessions, except in a few instances, but they show signs of spiritual life in most cases.

Churches.	Received on profession.	Whole number.
Seneca Mission:		
Cattaraugus	17	110
Allegany	7	65
Tonawanda	1	24
Tuscarora	1	24
Chippewa	6	79
Dakota:		
Yankton Agency	11	72
Hill Church	2	44
Flandreau	5	112
Omaha	3	61
Creek:		
Wealaka	1	72
North Fork	.....	39
Seminole	1	60
Nez Percé:		
Lapwai	8	200
Kamia	1	208
Wellpinit, Wash	1	67
Umatilla, Oreg	49	53

A few persons were received by letters, but the table only enumerates those who were received on profession of their faith—one hundred and fourteen. The Deep Creek Church was amicably transferred to the charge of a Congregational missionary but a part of its members living near the outstation of Wellpinit, united in the organization of a church there. The members of this church are mostly, if not all, Spokans. The other new church in connection with the Nez Percé mission is composed of Umatilla Indians. Both are favored with the services of native licentiate preachers from the Nez Percé Reserve. Their self-denial in going to these outposts, leaving their own people and their homes to live and labor among strangers, secured the warm approval of their missionary friends, and doubtless the blessing of Him in whose service they are engaged.

Schools.	Boarding.	Day.
Seneca:		
Upper Cattaraugus	.....	.....
Chippewa:		
Odanah and outstation	9	50
Dakota:		
At Yankton Agency and three places in its vicinity	.....	183
At Santee Agency	10	.....
At Poplar Creek and two places near	.....	192
Omaha:		
Near Omaha Agency	54	.....
Creek:		
Wealaka	100	.....
Eufaula	.....	
Seminole:		
Wewoka	60	4
Choctaw:		
Spencer	60	.....
Nez Percé:		
Kamia	.....	*21

* Last year's report.

In the boarding-schools, 100 are girls; in the day-schools, not separately classified, probably one-half are girls.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Of the Seneca mission the report speaks with great thankfulness of new interest at the chief station on the Cattaraugus Reserve. After a long time of declension, the year ended with revived earnestness in the church, and a cheering addition to its members. This was closely connected with a persistent effort by the missionaries and the members of the committee of missions of the presbytery to enlist the church in self-support. This effort was successful; the first step was taken after many years of neglect, and now all are grateful for this good beginning and for the spiritual blessings which have followed it. On the Allegany Reserve, seven members were received and the same number died, leaving the whole number unchanged. The practical supervision of the presbytery, through its committee, already referred to in one respect, is recognized as of general service.

The Chippewa Mission has occupied a substation at Ashland, a few miles from Odanah, where Miss MacLarry is now stationed, and where a small dwelling-house and chapel have been erected for the Woman's Board of the Northwest. The native minister at Odanah, through age and infirmity, has withdrawn from most of his active labors. The boarding-school had but a few scholars, and is not likely to have more, even if it be kept up, unless children from other reserves shall be brought to it. This could be done at a moderate cost, by the efforts of Government; but these seem not likely to be available. The day-school at Odanah is well attended, owing in part to a lunch given to the scholars at the expense of the Government. Much disappointment was felt in the turning aside to secular work of a native, whose services had been engaged as a missionary laborer. The out-station work on Lac Court d'Oreilles is continued, but not with marked success. The training of native laborers, and visits to some of the seven Lake Superior reserves, will probably occupy much of Mr. Baird's time hereafter; a work much needed, but of much difficulty among these 5,000 Indians, living in widely separated bands.

In the Omaha Mission the boarding-school suffered loss from the removal of so many of the scholars to one of the Government schools in the East, but others less advanced have taken their places. This school is supported in part by the Government grant of $100 per scholar. The church, after passing through some discouragements, seems to be now in a hopeful condition. The number of Omahas is about 1,200, in a semi-civilized state, mainly through the work of the mission.

The Winnebago Mission is still without large visible result, except a better attendance on public worship and the growing influence of the missionary. A dwelling-house will be completed in a few months, at an expense of $1,000 to the Board, which will not only give an indispensable home to the mission family, but will lead the Indians—1,500 in number—to regard the church as taking a permanent interest in their welfare. The ministers in both the Omaha and Winnebago tribes are no longer young men. Mr. Martin, in his report, urges the importance of soon securing such men, especially in the hope of their learning the vernacular in each case, as of great moment to their usefulness.

The Dakota Mission makes an encouraging report. The old work at Yankton Agency and vicinity is going forward with increased interest. The new work at Fort Peck, on the Upper Missouri, is steadily gaining influence. The Rev. M. E. Chapin and his wife expect to be settled in a short time in the same district. The Sioux, of various names, but all of one family, are supposed to be the largest body of unevangelized Indians on our North American continent. Probably no better door of access to them can be found than at Fort Peck and its vicinity. The mission there ought to receive energetic support, increased rather than lessened by the self-denial and discouragements which will mark its earlier stages. But already signs of promise begin to appear. Too much sympathy and commendation can hardly be given to the two single ladies for their part of the work, that seems to be so well begun. Mr. Wood is laying the foundations of future usefulness by acquiring a knowledge of the Indian tongue, besides holding services now through an interpreter.

The Iowa and Sac Mission affords little material for report. The missionary was absent from his post of labor at his own charges, for several months, on account of his wife's feeble health. When at home he was well received by the Indians. They are few in number, and a good deal unsettled by the question of their removal to the Indian Territory.

In the Creek Mission the boarding-school has been removed from Tullahassee to Wealaka. Thereby a larger and better building is occupied, in a place more within reach of the influential part of the tribe. In both places the property belongs not to the Board, but to the Creeks, who have shown great liberality towards their favorite school. Its being settled in a new building involved a large amount of labor. It is noteworthy that its superintendence has returned, unsought, to the excellent and able missionary who began the school at Tullahassee. In later years it was greatly indebted to the faithful labors of the late Rev. W. S. Robertson, whose memory will long be precious among the Creeks. The number of scholars is increased to 100 at

Wealaka, and nearly as many more applied for admission when the school was reopened, but could not be received. Soon after the reopening of the school, serious sickness prevailed for a while, adding greatly to the cares of the missionaries; but this passed away and the regular duties of the classes were steadily fulfilled until in March, when a case of scarlet fever led the teachers to send the scholars to their homes for a week or two. It is hoped that the spiritual results of this school will be manifest in the future as they have been heretofore.

At Tullahassee, in the early part of the mission year, the school of twenty-five boys was kept up with the consent, and in part at the expense, of the Indian school authorities. Mrs. Robertson, aided by Mrs. Craig and Miss Green, continued in the successful charge of this school until the end of the school year. The religious instruction imparted by the ladies was evidently attended with the divine blessing, and they had the happiness of seeing nine converts received as members of the church of Muscogee, seven miles distant, whose minister and elders had taken much interest in the meetings held at Tullahassee. The school property at this station, so long occupied by the Board, will hereafter be in the use of a school for colored scholars, by the direction of the Creek trustees. May its future course be as useful as its past!

Preaching services have been maintained at various places, particularly by Mr. Perryman, the native minister. He has also rendered some aid to Mrs. W. S. Robertson, in her work of translating the New Testament into the Muscogee or Creek language. In this she is now spending the evening of a life long and earnestly devoted to the welfare of these Indians. Mr. Loughridge is also engaged in translating the book of Psalms into the same language. The later months of the year among the Creeks witnessed serious trouble between hostile parties. These difficulties cannot be described here, and may soon be ended. If kept free from internal feuds, and unmolested by unprincipled white persons from the adjoining States, the Creeks and other tribes in the Indian Territory may hope, before many years, to enjoy the blessings of Christian citizenship in our country, taking rank among our best people. And, if so, they will surely bless the God of Christian missions for these agencies of their prosperity and the hope of eternal life, which a goodly number of them already possess.

In the Seminole Mission, rumors of trouble from lawless persons in the western parts of the adjoining district were, for a time, not a little alarming, but the year ended without disturbance. The boarding-school is doing a noble work here, and the Indians have the faithful services of some of their own sons as preachers of the gospel, themselves signal proofs of the blessing of God on this mission. The contrast in this tribe is great, since the Rev. R. M. Loughridge, now of the Creek Mission, found them on his visit, hastening to wreck and ruin, after having been defeated in a war with the white people, and gained their reluctant consent to his preaching to such as might choose to hear him, provided he remained only in a certain small place. They owe much to his labors and those of the brethren who took up the work and carried it on with the divine blessing, until now the Seminoles are becoming a Christian and civilized people. Among these successful laborers for many years has stood the faithful missionary still in charge of the mission.

The Choctaw Mission, now as formerly, is chiefly represented in the principal boarding-school of the tribe for boys, known as Spencer Academy. A new building has been erected by the council, for its use, in a much better place, and affording improved quarters for teachers and scholars. The arrangements for fitting up and furnishing the new building here, as for the Creek school at Wealaka, cost a great deal of labor and inconvenience to the missionaries, so far removed from towns and stores; but in both cases the Indian councils showed a praiseworthy liberality in defraying the expense. Spencer Academy was reopened in November, with a full attendance of scholars. Some of them had little previous training, and it was no easy matter to classify so many large boys according to their knowledge, and secure their study of the lessons; but the missionaries are well qualified for the work, and able to make a good report of its progress. Here, also, as at Wealaka, sickness invaded the school, causing great trouble for a time. In this school, as in all the Indian schools under the care of the Board, careful and earnest attention is given to the religious instruction of the scholars. The brethren have not been able to enter on preaching services at places yet within reach; the pressing work at Spencer did not permit them to be absent; but after the school is fully under way, it may be found practicable to enter on wider labors.

The Nez Percé Mission, under the efficient labors of the missionaries, has enlarged its borders without lessening its work at home. A new church was organized over the line, in Washington Territory, at Wellpinit, on the Spokan River, embracing some members of the Deep Creek church, and another church was formed on the Umatilla Reserve, Oregon. The returns of both churches are given in the table of statistics. In both, the labors of the Nez Percé minister and licentiate preachers, encouraged by Mr. Deffenbaugh, were of the greatest value; and they were hardly less useful to the two Nez Percé churches on their own reserve, leading them to prize more highly

the blessings of the gospel, and to enlarge their views of Christian duty toward the Spokans and the Umatillas. Besides his visits to more distant places, Mr. Deffenbaugh has kept up his work for the Nez Percés; and the two ladies, Miss Sue McBeth and Miss Kate McBeth, still conduct their very useful schools for the eduction and training for usefulness of men and women. The interest of the churches at Lapwai and Kamia has been well maintained. Few missions of the church have enjoyed greater proofs of the blessing of God than have been granted of late years to the work for the Nez Percé, Spokan, and Umatilla Indians.

In general, the work of the Board for the Indians must be regarded as healthful and hopeful. The preceding pages show that these missions are going on as well as in former years; and they are conducted at a moderate expense for such a large and varied work, among twelve tribes, amounting last year to but $31,359.60 from the funds of the Board. More men are needed in several fields, two or three at an early day to prepare for keeping up the work now conducted by aged men, and several to enter upon new stations, particularly in the region of the Upper Missouri River. Both men and pecuniary means are required for this enlarged work.

The statistics of the Indian work of the Board from 1867 to 1883 are here given. They will be regarded as decidedly encouraging. In order to see their force, it is needful to remember two things—that several extensive missions which had been broken up by the war in 1861 have been but partially resumed; and that the three missions received by transfer from the American Board in 1871 and 1872 included only 5 ministers, 1 native minister, 5 ladies, 379 communicants, and 151 scholars.

	1867.	1883.
Missions	4	10
Ministers	3	16
Native ministers	.....	9
Native licentiates	.....	17
American womem	9	35
Navive helpers	.....	15
Communicants	147	1,240
Scholars	108	710

As to the transfer proposed by one of the presbyteries of a part of the Indian missions from the charge of the Board, several of the missionaries have expressed earnest adverse convictions, regarding it as injurious to their work. None of them favor this measure, so far as is known; but no inquiry has been made as to their views of the subject.

In the nomination of persons for appointment as Indian agents, no report here seems to be called for. It is understood that the Government, through its Secretary of the Interior, no longer looks to the missionary boards for these nominations, though no formal notice of this change has been given to our Board. The recent removal of an upright and efficient agent, appointed some years ago on its nomination, and the alleged character of his successor, seem to show that the old policy of making these appointments is again in force. But the influence of the manner of making appointments, in use from 1870 to 1877, and less completely in use from 1877 to 1881, cannot but remain in the public mind. The missionary boards are relieved from a difficult and a delicate duty; and while mistakes have sometimes been made by them, particularly as to the efficiency of some of their nominees, it is yet true that there was a great improvement over the plans previously followed; and the attention of the country was turned to the importance of having good and able men in these agencies. The great abuses so common in former times are not likely to be generally tolerated hereafter.

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

The ministerial force now employed in the Indian country consists of nine ordained ministers and two licentiates, eleven in all. Of the nine ordained ministers, three are from the States and six are natives of the country. No changes have been made during the year in the distribution of these laborers. The reports that have been sent us from the different stations are very imperfect, so that the committee's report must be somewhat fragmentary. Mr. Turnbull reports of his two principal stations, at Good-Land and Good-Water, as being in a good spiritual condition. The two churches consist of 100 members. Seven persons have been added to the churches

on a profession of faith, one by letter, and several backsliders have been reclaimed. The Good-Land Church has lost by death two elders, both of them excellent Christian men. Mr. Lloyd, who has charge of four churches, has been disabled by sickness for active service during the greater part of the year. The mortality among his church members has been very great, and it is doubtful whether there has been any increase in the number of communicants. Rev. Allen Wright preaches at a large number of stations, having both Choctaws and Chickasaws under his care. At one of these places, Mount Pleasant, he received seven persons to membership with the church on a profession of faith, and one at a neighboring station. Most of the churches under his care contribute in small amounts to all of our schemes of benevolence. The report of J. J. Reid, which is herewith appended, will be read with interest:

REPORT OF REV. J. J. REID.

With annual reports coming in upon you from all parts of the mission field, no doubt you want them brief.

My appointments in all are eight, although I can supply only four of them regularly; the other four are supplied by special appointment, and only occasionally.

My congregations have been good, all things considered—the weather in winter and the want of houses of worship seriously interfering with my work.

The people have completed a commodious and comfortable house of worship at one point. At a second they have the walls of their building up, and hope to finish, ready for use, before the cold weather comes again. At the third and fourth points the people are feeling their need of a better shelter than their brush arbor affords, and have expressed their purpose to "arise and build."

Notwithstanding the hindrances referred to, my preaching to the people—Indians, whites, and blacks—has averaged between two and three times a week for the year.

Admissions into the church have been few, although several have been restored, and several children have been baptized, and, besides this, several are on the list of "anxious inquirers," whose immediate entrance into the church I have thought it prudent not to urge.

Collections for all the benevolent schemes of the church have been regularly taken up and forwarded to the proper church officers.

We labor under the disadvantage of having but little Sabbath-school or home instruction for the young. The people are scattered; there are almost no books in their language, no Sabbath-school papers or lesson papers, and hardly any one at all capable of conducting a Sabbath-school or teaching a class.

While a great deal has been done for this people in the past forty years, and whilst they are no longer a heathen, but (at least nominally) a Christian people, still much of our work is to teach them the "*first principles* of the oracles of God." This fact, together with their readiness to hear the gospel, and the further fact that God has gathered into his church from among them not a few whose "conversation is such as becometh the gospel of Christ," who adorn the doctrine of Christ in all things—many of whom have fallen asleep in Christ—all these things assure us that our work here is the Lord's work; and with this assurance and the assurance of His gracious favor and presence, we are happy in toiling on, endeavoring to "sow beside all waters," knowing that "in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

Nearly all of our churches have had accessions during the year, of which you will probably learn more particularly through the annual reports of the brethren in different parts of this mission field.

J. J. REID.

H.

JOURNAL OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSIONARY BOARDS.

WASHINGTON, *January* 22, 1884.

The conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners with the representatives of religious societies engaged in missionary work among Indians, and Indian Rights Associations, convened at 10 a. m., in the parlor of the Riggs House. There were present Commissioners Clinton B. Fisk, William H. Lyon, John K. Boies, William McMichael, Albert K. Smiley, E. Whittlesey, and Orange Judd, Richard T. Bentley, Stephen R Hicks, Levi K. Brown, Joseph J. Janney, and Cyrus Blackburn, of the Society of Friends; William Hayes Ward, of the American Missionary Association; J. A. Bland, editor of Council Fire; Rev. H. Kendall, secretary of Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; F. Burnham and Mrs. Burnham, of New Jersey; Rev. George L. Spining,

of Cleveland, Ohio; J. N. Craig, secretary of Home Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church; John J. Safely, of New York; J. C. Tiffany, of New Mexico; Sheldon Jackson, of Sitka, Alaska; Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. J. C. Tiffany, of New York; C. C. Painter, secretary of National Educational Association; Rev. Archie Lawyer, a Nez Percé Indian; Mrs. Senator Hawley and Mrs. E. Whittlesey, of Washington.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Clinton B. Fisk. Prayer was offered by Rev. Archie Lawyer.

Arrangements having been made for a call upon the President and the Secretary of the Interior, a recess was taken for that purpose. At 12 m. the conference reassembled at the Riggs House.

Mr. FISK. As has been the general custom of these meetings, we will give the time, now, to the friends of the Indians.

Mr. BENTLEY. We have prepared a report which is short, and in Mr. Janney's hands.

Mr. JANNEY presented a written report, and said he would make a few verbal statements. The proposed land bill purposes to fix the status of the Indian, but it does not give him any special right to the land; that is not included. Another thing is needed; if he could have his grievances referred to some other than the agent, it would aid. No redress can be had for the Indian, except by an appointing power that appoints the agent over him; it may be that the agent is at fault, but the Indian is in his power.

General FISK. This bill is in committee—we shall provide our usual committee to propose amendments.

Mr. JUDD. I congratulate the Friends upon their success. If I were to choose my place of residence, I should like to live with the Indians.

General FISK. The American Missionary Association has, since our last meeting, been put in charge of all the work formerly done by the American Board. Dr. Ward will represent their interests.

Dr. WARD. The work done by the Congregationalists has been through the American Board; but during the last year the American Missionary Association has taken that work. One of the first things that became necessary was for a committee to visit the missions to examine their condition. They went to Dakota, going through the Sioux missions, and north as far as Fort Berthold, and as a result of this visit the mission school work at Santee has been strengthened by enlargement of buildings, which include central building and dining hall, and the enlargement of rooms is to provide for a larger number of pupils. The work was found in excellent condition; two of the schools were in charge of the Episcopal Board in that vicinity. We went on north to Fort Sully—speaking of work at Santee, we were affected by the appeals of the Santee Indians. The Government has not fulfilled promises as to building schools; there was difficulty too, in connection with the limitation of territory, &c. We made a careful examination of the Fort Sully region, especially among the wilder tribes, During a few months past, there have been several new buildings put up by us, and plans are now in operation for teaching in the native language, in part by native teachers. Fort Berthold was a source of gratification to us in the progress made there in agriculture; in civilization the progress has been slight, and our mission has not reached them in that. The establishment of a school at Fort Stephenson will have a helpful effect—perhaps a combination of the Government and mission school, a unification, will have a better effect. Two or three tribes are thrown together, and remain one settlement until the Indians have their land allotted to them, as it must be, and it will be fruitful of good results. The American Missionary Association has been planning a work among the Crow Indians; visits have been made, but no definite work has been accomplished; it will, however, be taken hold of in earnest. Applications are coming to this association, and are coming with strong appeals, but it is hardly worth while to burden you with details.

General FISK. These meetings aregenerally as free and easy as regular class-meetings.

Dr. SPINING. It seems to me that the physical conditions in the agency at Fort Berthold have something to do in repressing the influence of the mission. The United States Indian agent draws a picture of the suffering of the Indians that ought to touch the heart of Congress. He says that the Government appropriation has been cut down so that they are starving, and there is no game to hunt, and he is fearful of an outbreak because they are in such a deplorable condition; all they have to live on is 1 pound of meat and 2 pounds flour a week. Should they seize provisions by force I would not blame them; we have something to do; it is a religious work to make a large appropriation.

Dr. WARD. It is true that during the last year or two the Indians have been increasing their growth of corn. At Fort Berthold we saw large wheat-fields, and they work hard; even on Sunday the women would come to church with hoes in hand. The Government should encourage them in work.

Dr. SPINING. The agents report that they would work in the fields if anything would grow, but they need irrigation.

Dr. WARD. The agent expressed great desire that some arrangements should be made looking to improvement in that line.

Colonel MCMICHAEL. I would like to make inquiry as to the land of the Indians, and if there is any difficulty in regard to the diminishing of tribal powers.

Dr. WARD. We do not hear that talked of, although we did not talk with the wilder Indians themselves. They all wish to break up tribal arrangements as soon as possible. I think some 19 years ago a white man told them they would be white men in 20 years, and they are getting ready.

Dr. KENDALL. As I have said before, our association arranges buildings, school work, and mission work combined. I have written to the Government to take what we cannot. At Wrangel we have a saw-mill to train the Indians to prepare lumber for sale and for their own use, also a boys' school for teaching them how to cure fish. We have one school with the Creeks. We are not doing very much with the Choctaws at present. At Albuquerque $16,700 has been used in buildings, &c. We have 143 pupils at our school. Government has let the contract to put up a $25,000 building for school purposes, and we shall need another as large. We have done a good deal for the Pimas of Arizona. We have one tribe in Washington Territory. We have a school-building in Dakota. In Wisconsin we have a self-supporting Indian mission. From San Diego we have appeals for help for the children. Our expenses have been $74,000 during the year, and it is not $74,000 thrown away.

General FISK. Dr. Kendall told us something of the San Carlos Agency last year, and we should like to hear how it is getting on now.

Dr. KENDALL. We have not got along any. We have lost our hold upon them, and we have been discouraged. Government recommended that we turn it over to the agents to run, and the Commissioner wanted us to start another mission. We cannot get ground; it is discouraging to put up buildings, as we have been doing among the Creeks, knowing that if there comes a change of administration they may be all swept away. In Alaska we can hold it because there is no government there, and we have the same right others have.

General FISK. How is it among the Creeks; do they own their ground?

Dr. KENDALL. The Creeks make a contract with us, but they can terminate it on three or six months' notice, and where are we? They learn many things of Congress that are not taught in the books.

Mr. ———. Have you any dealings with the Piutes?

Dr. KENDALL. We have no relations with the Piutes.

Dr. JACKSON. I would present the status of the Alaska question. There are bills in the Senate and House; and the Senate has under consideration a bill which gives a simple form of government, with commissioners, judges, &c.; it extends courts over the country also, but it withholds consideration of the land question, except to the people occupying certain portions, who will not be deprived of it, and it provides for the establishment of schools. It is a shame and disgrace that nothing has been done for that nation for sixteen years. Several parties have been petitioning for $25,000 for industrial schools, like Carlisle and others, where the boys shall be taught trades and the girls house-keeping, dress-making, &c. That bill is before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations; there is a great pressure being brought to bear upon them. If it passes the House it will probably pass the Senate. If it will be in order in this session, I would like to introduce a memorial to Congress——

General FISK. We will hear the paper.

Dr. JACKSON then read the following memorial, and remarked that he would have it signed and sent to the houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The friends of Indian civilization and education, in annual session at Washington, January 22, 1884, do hereby respectfully request that you make an appropriation of $25,000 for an industrial training school at Sitka, Alaska, in accordance with the request of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, transmitted to Congress in the estimate of the coming fiscal year, and also provide for the establishment of common schools at such points as may be designated.

General FISK. Having heard this resolution, are there any remarks? If not, we will vote upon its acceptance. It is accepted.

Mr. BLACKBURN. A band of Poncas are in the care of Agent Lightner. We have noticed a great necessity for a school there, and have been making efforts to get a school-house built. The cause of delay is they cannot get their land, and Government is not willing to give them a school building. The last account is that a missionary, Dr. Riggs, has made some efforts, and Government is stirring, but not giving them an education. The Commissioner says there is a strong idea that they will remain where they are; the treaty has not been ratified yet, but we are encouraged that they will remain there.

Dr. WARD. Dr. Riggs went with us to visit the Poncas in Nebraska.

Dr. SPINING. As to the subject of the Poncas in the Indian Territory, they have a school, but no religious instruction whatever.

General FISK. We should like to hear from Mrs. Senator Hawley as to the work done by their association.

Mrs. HAWLEY. I can only say that I am one of those who are working for the Indians. Our association is small here, and hopes to do more for the Indians than has been done. We have large branches in different States of the country.

General FISK. Will Professor Painter give us particulars as to the work of his association?

Professor PAINTER. I represent the Boston branch of the Indian Rights Association, and am here, in connection with my work as secretary of the National Education Committee, to look after Indian interests. But I wish to call your attention to a special phase of general interest, at this stage of your deliberations, which I deem of the utmost importance. At the request of several gentlemen, who met at my room for consultation a few evenings since, I have prepared some resolutions which embody my own views, and I believe also theirs. I was asked by General Armstrong, of Virginia, to represent him as a member of a committee appointed by the national council of the Congregational churches at its recent meeting to prepare a bill and urge its passage by Congress creating a bureau of Indian education. Dr. Ward, who is a member of this committee, asked me to act as secretary of the committee and call it together. I have asked it to meet at this time. As there were several of its members in this city, I took the liberty of asking them to meet with Dr. Jackson and Dr. Gregory at my room to discuss, preliminary to this gathering, and to the meeting of the committee at this time, the general subject of Indian education. After such discussion I was asked to prepare a series of resolutions covering the points discussed, and with your permission I will read and offer them for adoption by this meeting, believing it desirable that they shall have a broader indorsement than that simply of the committee appointed by the national council, if they shall be adopted by it.

General FISK. We shall be glad to hear your resolutions.

(Professor PAINTER read the first five resolutions found on page 68; the 6th, 7th, and 8th were added on motion of General Whittlesey and others.)

Professor PAINTER. Allow me to say that we were unanimous in our conclusion that we should not ask for a bureau of Indian education, but for a division of education in the Indian Bureau.

I have said that any success we have achieved in Indian education in the reservation schools must be a happy accident, not the outcome of a wise system, for there is none, wise or otherwise.

I found some most excellent schools in my recent visit to Dakota, but these were due to the happy accident of having a good agent. There should be a competent architect employed for wise and economical expenditure of money in the erection of school buildings. I saw some expensive school buildings, cunningly designed to defeat, so far as the building itself could do it, the object for which they were erected. I saw one large building for boys' and girls' boarding-school, in which the one single, narrow stairway for the whole school landed the boys, as they went to their rooms, at the girls' hall; and the foundations, newly finished, were crumbling back to dust, the brick being utterly worthless. I saw another, designed by some accountant, I suppose, in his leisure hours, the accepted plan of which called for more windows than the builder could get into it when he had crowded what he did put in against each other, and so was forced to leave some out to add onto the next one ordered. I saw another quite expensive one, not quite finished, located away from agency, Indians, and everything, on a windy bluff, with immensely long glass for the windows, which the wind had dashed in, and the whole thing so shaky that one feared to roam over it, apprehending that it would fall under his weight.

I think it important that we shall attempt to secure a wise system which will cover the many individual cases of wrong and inefficiency. We are too apt to scatter our strength, and waste it on wrongs and evils innumerable, while we leave the single tap-root which feeds them untouched. Most of these are due to the fact that we have no system. These three points are the vital ones, and if we can secure them, we will secure the correction of most of the evils we deplore, and the removal of many obstacles which hinder our work: land on which to build his home; law to protect him in his possession of it, and education which shall qualify him for his duties and rights as a citizen. These secured and the Indian will have a chance with others by whom he is surrounded.

Dr. WARD. They want unification in the system used. The Indian work should be a separate department. I would not think it worth while to attempt to get it.

Professor PAINTER. We had great hopes from the appointment of a superintendent of education, but he has not been able to do the work that we want done, and there must be some one else.

Colonel MCMICHAEL. I want to make an inquiry. How far was that contemplated

in the appointment of our inspector? I would not want to vote on anything that would seem to reflect on him or diminish his influence.

Professor PAINTER. He inspects, and is called inspector of schools, but there is no system for him to work, and no opportunity to work one.

Colonel MCMICHAEL. I am in favor of the spirit of Professor Painter's resolution.

Mr. LYON. Land in severalty and inalienable for twenty-five years I think that should be granted. Then give them agricultural implements and a good farmer to instruct them. It is as important to have instructors in agriculture as to have a school to educate. With this they will have a home. I would have them have a house and cooking utensils; also a matron to instruct in house-keeping. Now there is a farmer to about five hundred families; there should be a farmer for every fifty families. I hope this matter of furnishing farmers will be urged more than it has been.

Colonel MCMICHAEL. If it is the purpose of this conference to meet again, I would move that these matters be referred to a committee for the purpose of formulating the views of this body. Mr. Lyon has made practical suggestions that we might act upon.

Dr. SPINING. I found they had no knowledge how to build granaries; they have no idea how to preserve what they make. I went to see Chief Joseph, who was a heroic and gallant chief; he has been trying to learn farming; he raised last year 150 bushels of wheat (he and his squaw); 150 melons, about 50 chickens, and made $50 selling gloves and moccasins; but they have no way to make a steady living; they don't know how.

Dr. BLAND. In conducting the "Council Fire," we have correspondence from Indians from all parts of the country. They want to be sure that they will not be taken from their lands; they don't want their land divided. By nature the Indian is a communist; he recognizes land as belonging to the Great Spirit. They want papers that will tell them they own their land as a tribe, and they want some one to teach them. I have a letter from the Sioux, in which they say, "We have no one to teach us how to do." To sum it up, it is solved in three words, but a great deal of wisdom is necessary as to how those three words are to be used. Like Senator Coke's bill, it gives them the land in severalty when they want it; not before. They have a different civilization from us; they do not recognize land as property; they look at the land precisely as water that runs. But we must teach them our selfish ways, and to do that we must establish schools that will teach them practical habits in agriculture and mechanical arts. Set the ball rolling towards land in severalty, and have Congress pass laws that will fulfill the law in providing schools for them. They should have industrial schools; they should be required to pay for rations on their own land. How to solve the Indian problem is being so much exercised that Congress will be compelled to attend to the matter.

Mr. BOIKS. Talking of this idea that land in severalty to the Indians is devised as a great boon to the Indians, I have never heard whether it was intended that the Indian should be the owner of the land and have power over it as the white people do. What is to be the property right of the Indian? In our State (Michigan) they acquired land by patent. Men came around to buy them out, and the Indian got very little for it. It was not made inalienable.

Mr. BENTLEY. Proviso for the Santee Sioux is that the land be made inalienable.

Dr. WARD. In Dakota some twenty Indians took up land under United States laws; at present something like half hold the land, having resisted the efforts to get the property from them. They pre-empted the land.

Professor PAINTER. I referred to this bill without its features being generally known; but I should be glad that you should read this bill, which provides that the *title* shall be vested in the United States Government and held in trust for the Indians. I think the bill is a guard of Indian interests as a point of law. I think there can be no possible reflection on the inspector, but he has no system to work; the teacher is employed by the agent; if we take the employment out of the agent's hands it may reduce his salary, but it is best for the educational interest that it should not be subordinate to the personal interest the agent has in increasing his salary. The Indians are living too much at the agencies; they come once in every two weeks, and spend in coming and going in some cases six or seven days. We have made the manner of collecting his pay demoralizing to the Indians, but this will be helped by adopting some regular system.

General WHITTLESEY. As I suppose these resolutions will be acted upon by a committee reporting them at a subsequent meeting, I would suggest that this addition to those given by Professor Painter, go before the committee.

General FISK. We have been in the habit of referring these questions to a committee and at a subsequent meeting to adopt such papers. What is your pleasure as to meeting?

Mr. SMILEY. I would move that such a committee be appointed, and we adjourn this meeting to 4 o'clock.

General FISK [after putting the question]. It is so ordered, and we appoint as a committee Professor Painter, Colonel McMichael and Mr. Janney.

Mr. JUDD. In regard to "land in severalty." The Indian is very much like the white man, under a similar amount of education. The opposition comes from certain chiefs, who don't want to lose their power. I can illustrate: In the Ponca River Agency 800 Indians had an allotment of land for cultivation; there would have been more if there had been more instruments. These Indians had just such pride in their family portion—"*my land*"—as any white man. When you give the Indian "*my land*" you settle that question. When you come to matter of education, you have a set of agricultural schools for white men all over the country; they have a certain number of farmers for so many men. If you will give these Indians land, and have farmers to instruct them, you will find they can learn quite easily. If you do want to provide, come down to these practical matters.

Colonel TIFFANY. I had charge of those Apaches; according to report, they are the most graceless and contemptible of all. When I first went among them I found everything very primitive. I sent my son to teach them to plow. Next year they had cultivated three acres. Then they had 1,000 acres, and they went up to the town and bought their own clothes. I went up to the White Mountain, where they have 400 acres, and I found the grasshoppers had almost destroyed their crops, and they did not know how to live. I have no faith in the Government; "how *not* to do it" is their way. I have a letter from the Government declining to give flour to them until they had raised another crop! they cannot get an ax-handle unless they come with the broken ax to show they are honestly in need, no matter how many miles they may have to travel, and their work suffering through their absence. Because I gave these things I was called a scoundrel by Government. If the Government will honestly take this Indian Bureau and make a separate Department, putting it under the control of the commissioners we have here, that are honest in their love of their fellow-men, then they can get it into a condition that will solve this question within five years. Albuquerque school has been made such, because the agent has been able. Take one-third of the money spent for beef and put it into stock-raising. Land, law, and education should come in the way in which they are put. Give them land, give them law, give them education; they will obey law and till the land. If you want a law made to throw them into the hands of speculators, you can get it immediately. These things are infamous. Two bills are before Congress now relating to coal lands. The coal should be put to their benefit, and so much as is needed should be spent for their necessities. There is a bill to get the land off their hands and give them only $5,000, which the Secretary of the Interior says is worth $100,000. The Indians are treated badly, and there must be legislation to make them self-supporting.

General FISK. We will give these resolutions to the committee to be reported upon at 4 o'clock meeting.

Adjourned until 4 p. m.

The conference reassembled at 4 o'clock.

General FISK called the meeting to order, and called for the report of committee on the paper presented by Professor Painter, which report was submitted.

Professor PAINTER. In regard to the second resolution referring to the general severalty bill, two of the committee were not ready to approve of this bill, not knowing all its provisions, and so we will leave it out, and it can be brought up as a separate matter. I was in the Interior Department to-day, and after talking with Miss Cooke, we took this third resolution to the Commissioner. After talking with him I was disposed not to modify my language, because it cannot be understood as a reflection upon any person. I make this statement that you may know that he does not so regard it. We must have a superintendent of education who shall have the appointing power, and take away the power of appointing teachers from the agent.

General FISK. Miss Cook is the best man for Indian affairs in the Interior Department.

Professor PAINTER. The resolution of General Whittlesey's, the committee did not think best to report; but would leave it to be introduced as a separate one.

General FISK. What will the conference do with this report?

Mr. SMILEY. We have in theory a Commissioner at the head of Indian affairs, but he is in practice entirely subordinate to the Secretary, and even to the chief clerk of the Secretary. Inspectors report directly to the Secretary, and thus the Commissioner has no knowledge of important matters pertaining to the duties of his office. The Commissioner at the head of the Indian Bureau should have full control of his department.

General HOWARD. Of this word Department, the hesitancy shown by our friend who has just spoken, shows that we need a different word. The resolution says a "separate department." That does not designate a Cabinet office. I should say an "independent bureau." I understood the object of this is that it should be like the Agricultural Bureau. I certainly think it ought.

Dr. JACKSON. I think the Indian Department ought to be separate; same as Land

and Patent, &c. But I arose to speak of that division of education. If you should make it a Cabinet department, you would not have the commissioners chosen because they are fitted for it. I don't know whether the Secretary chooses his clerks because of their being able to do work, but it takes a trained person to do things in a right way. Contracts are made with the Department, but they are not kept, and it is because there is not an educational division connected with the Indian Department. A suitable person should be selected, and he should have power to make his own appointments.

General HOWARD. From my standpoint as an inspector, I can give some facts.

An agent had put in his nephew as teacher, because they understood his salary should be enlarged thereby; another had his niece as head of the school; his pay was only $1,500; another had his father-in-law in office because it would help increase the funds; so I might go on and illustrate what has been said in almost every agency I have visited during three years. Now, in regard to this matter of justice upon the Indian reservations, I regard it as the most vital thing we have touched yet. We ca nnot build without some machinery in regard to the reservation. I have seen three murderers at large on the reservation, and they had no way to get rid of them. I've heard of three murders since leaving, but there is no way to try the murderers. As to protection of life and property, there is no law and no court that would sustain the Indian under the existing state of things. One other point: I believe we can never make much progress until we give the Indians titles to their land and homes.

Mr. SMILEY. Are Indian reservations surveyed?

Professor PAINTER. They are not, as a rule.

General FISK. What do you propose to do with this paper as reported by your committee? In some way the action of this conference should be brought to the knowledge of legislators, and that this may be done, we should have a chairman and secretary. Believing the friends will think as I do, I would call for Dr. Ward as chairman and Dr. Jackson as secretary.

Dr. WARD [taking the chair]. Shall we take the resolutions up separately?

A VOICE. Yes.

Dr. WARD. Any discussion on the first?

General FISK. I think we shall be a unit on that.

Mr. SMILEY. Does it show that the Indians shall be amenable to law as well as have protection?

Dr. WARD. Having protection makes him amenable to laws, same as any other person residing where he does.

General HOWARD. If he break the laws, of his State, he is amenable to the laws, as well as he can claim protection under them.

Dr. WARD. It protects his whole home and rights.

Mr. SMILEY. That he shall receive protection and be amenable to a violation of it?

General FISK. The law that would protect his home and life would punish him.

Dr. WARD. An indisputable and inalienable right to land on which he places his home, would give him protection.

Mr. SMILEY. Are we to understand that it makes him a citizen?

Dr. WARD. No; I think not.

Colonel TIFFANY. Is there any guarantee that he will be protected?

Mr. BLAND. It seems to me he ought to be clothed with all the rights of suffrage.

General HOWARD. I am in favor of suffrage.

Mr. BLAND. There is not a Territory or State where the Indians are numerous where they can be protected. They have no protection from the courts; they can be punished for wrongs against white men. Therefore, I understood that if he be made a citizen, he may have the ballot.

Professor PAINTER. I contemplated that he would become a citizen, but I fear we may spread out all over creation and waste our strength; we must try to reach points such as these three in our report, and other things will come of necessity.

Dr. WARD put the first resolution to vote, and it was adopted. After reading the second, it was open for discussion.

Professor PAINTER. I did not report *that* resolution. I said the two gentlemen with me did not understand the bill, and we agreed to leave that resolution to be taken up separately.

Dr. WARD. What are the provisions of Senator Coke's bill?

Professor PAINTER. It does not force the Indian to take land, and it protects him if he does.

Colonel MCMICHAEL. I am in favor of the "land in severalty." He has his land, and he has a claim against the United States if the land is taken from him. Everyone here knows how the United States has respected treaty obligations with the Indians. We have treaties with them, and if we can give them what land they need, all right.

Dr. WARD. Would you not, where the land is not in use, have it sold?

Colonel McMICHAEL. No; I think they are better off with the land than proceeds—I would require the United States to fulfill its obligations.

Dr. WARD. When in Santee, the council in which the Sioux treaty came up agreed that it was extremely desirable that the territory should be open to settlement for the most part, the Indians being protected; desirable both for the Indians and white people.

Mr. SMILEY. General Whittlesey's resolution covers that point—that the proceeds be held in trust by the United States, and, if so held, the interest is to be used for their education. That is General Whittlesey's plan in regard to the Sioux.

Professor PAINTER. If we had kept inviolate all our absurd treaties with regard to reservations, we would scarce have a country to-day. For myself, I do not believe there will be a solution of the Indian question until there is a settlement of the land question; no sentimentalism is strong enough to serve as a barrier which can hurl back these waves of immigration. Whatever we may think about it, it is certain as fate that these reservations must go; for myself, I think the best interests of the Indians demand that they shall. The break-up must come, and ought to come; we will do the best thing possible when we do not attempt the impossible, but get the best we can out of an inevitable wreck.

General FISK. The Government does observe its integrity in matters of trust. It would be better for the country if we cut up the reservation and the proceeds be used for education.

General HOWARD. The Great Sioux Reservation will apply to all reservations. Where they have large roving ground, it is a bid for them to live an idle life. They don't like to settle down. Some things are inevitable. This reservation must be cut down, and the railroad must run over it. We must meet it.

Dr. WARD. Would it be wise to have such a provision for paragraph 6?

Mr. BURNHAM. The Government has certain treaties with these Indians. Is it well ascertained that the Indians are willing to give up the balance of their reservation? If not, Government will not think they have any right.

Mr. SMILEY. I would like the bill read.

(Dr. Ward then read the bill.)

Mr. BURNHAM. One thought strikes me in regard to that bill. The difficulty is this—the land held by these Indians is somewhat worthless, unless expense for irrigation is made. Persons who wished to get at these lands for personal reasons will somehow or other get them away, and there will be very little benefit. We all know what the drift has been between whites and Indians. If the money is to be held by the United States and the interest be given to them, I think the interest should be invested for their benefit.

Professor PAINTER. If within twenty-five years they cannot take care of their own money, I think it a hopeless case.

Colonel McMICHAEL. What provision is there in the bill to really protect him?

Mr. JANNEY. I declined to report that second resolution, for I have serious doubts about selling the Indians' land.

Professor PAINTER. According to present treaties we can take every foot of the Great Sioux Reservation, when by any methods, however peculiar, we secure the signatures of three-fourths of the males, and give or not give an old cow for it. This bill provides that when two-thirds of the male adults desire it, they shall secure their land by a personal title, and the remainder shall be sold for their benefit, and the proceeds held in trust. I think the protection offered in the bill is much greater than that now afforded by the treaty obligations. Congress does not always regard the latter, but I believe never has perverted trust funds.

General FISK. I would suggest we pass over the resolution.

Dr. Ward, after reading third resolution, asked for remarks.

Dr. WARD. It strikes me that this suggests another point: in regard to providing for the agent in the field. Can he not remain if he employs sons as farmers and daughters as teachers? I think an agent should be properly compensated.

General HOWARD. I suggest we pass this, and take up another time as supplemental.

Dr. WARD. If no further discussion, it is accepted. You have heard the fourth resolution.

Mr. SMILEY. I see some sense about that. It seems as if the whole money should be appropriated for use of the Indians. If this should be adopted by Congress, it would give large powers. I think the whole Indian Bureau and educational division should be in the hands of one man.

Professor PAINTER. The point in my mind was to make the Indian Bureau a separate one entirely, and this division should be part of that, and whoever was head of this should be an educated man; there are many interests which he must look after. I think it ought to be fixed by law that the head of this division shall be an eminent educator.

General HOWARD. It seems to me that everything should be subject to the head of

the division of education, and be subject to the approval of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. JUDD. Do agents supplement their salary by nominating teachers?

General HOWARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. JUDD. I hear complaints from many that they do not have that power.

Professor PAINTER. I visited an agency where a new agent appeared, and he brought his clerks and teachers, &c., and made a grand sweep of everything; even provided a new storekeeper.

Mr. JUDD. I don't understand that they have that power, or that they use it as a rule.

Miss COOKE. Teachers are appointed by the agents—it is a rule of the office.

General HOWARD. I ought to know about it, being inspector in the fields for three years.

Miss COOKE. I have known three cases within ten years in which the appointments were made here.

General FISK. Miss Cooke, what proportion of the teachers are taken from the agent's family?

Miss COOKE. I would say it is not general.

Mr. SMILEY. Are there not cases where the daughter and son teach and farm?

Miss COOKE. No, sir.

Mr. SMILEY. How at Fort Berthold?

Miss COOKE. The agent is discharged.

Professor PAINTER. What is the objection to putting them in if competent? Let all the members of his family be employed if they are really competent. My point is that he should not be forced or permitted to put in jeopardy this interest through his cupidity or because of his necessity.

Mr. SMILEY. The duties of the Commissioner have been absorbed; laws have been made of late years restricting him more and more, and laws added to put the work into the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. The first inspectors always reported to the Commissioner, but lately they do not.

Miss COOKE. It is simply a matter of office regulation; they interpret the law that all these inspectors shall report to them.

Dr. WARD [putting the question]. Those in favor will say aye; the ayes have it.

And the fifth resolution was accepted.

Dr. WARD. How shall the committee be appointed?

It was voted that the chair appoint, which he did as follows: Colonel McMichael, General Whittlesey, and Professor Painter.

Sixth resolution was read and open for discussion.

Dr. WARD. We now ask that the Indian Bureau be made an independent one. My own impression is that it ought to be passed over without action. If we are going to suggest that the principal part of the Secretary's work be taken away from him, it will be unwise.

General FISK. If we could make some expression that would lead to some modification of the affairs there, it will be well; I don't know how to do it.

Dr. WARD. Those employed in the Indian service should report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and he should report to the Secretary.

Mr. BURNHAM. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs ought to have more responsibility and more independence.

Dr. JACKSON. The Indian Bureau should be made of more importance than it has been before considered.

General HOWARD. We might use the words "like the Agricultural Department."

Dr. WARD. If there is no opposition, this is adopted. It is moved and seconded to adopt the second resolution. Are there any remarks?

Colonel MCMICHAEL. I don't intend to go over this matter, but this is a body supposed to be representing the cause of the Indians. I want to ask whether they think there are sufficient safeguards thrown around the Indian. When we come to take the responsibility to ally ourselves with a particular measure, whether we ought not to consider in giving our vote. I would want to ask these Indians whether they want to sell their land. I would like a preliminary committee to inquire and report to Congress.

Mr. JANNEY. I hope this conference will not take any vote on this bill.

Professor PAINTER. I think this bill does not propose to take away the land of the Indian. It is to give to them land by personal title. It requires two-thirds to consent to any surplus land being taken away. The President may give them individually the "land in severalty," as he may like. We have never before had thrown such protection about the Indians' lands. As I have said, under the treaty we can take it away for nothing if by any means we get the consent of three-fourths. With the consent of two-thirds, this bill would give them all personal titles, and sell the surplus for their benefit.

General HOWARD. There is a bill before Congress relating to San Carlos Indians which

will make them give up a portion of their land for $5,000—and it is worth $5,000,000. My point is in answer to friend McMichael. We have been ten years urging this matter.

Mr. LYON. Did the San Carlos Indians obtain this land by Executive order?

General HOWARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMILEY. General Howard's remarks are true. We must settle this question—we must approve this bill. I don't know that we could modify it so as to make it very much better. I think we should give our influence to a particular bill before Congress. If no such action is taken, this land will have to go, whether the Indians ever get a copper for it or not.

Colonel TIFFANY. The White Mountain Reservation was set apart, but Government did not observe the obligations entered into when the Indians went there. Thirty square miles north and thirty miles south are to be cut off because certain parties want it. The Indians are tired of being robbed of their rights, and the result is they go on the war-path.

Dr. JACKSON. I think the friends all agree that there are many good points in this bill. You have made a good committee and I move, that this bill be referred to that committee, with directions to recommend it after proper examination.

Dr. WARD. Are you ready for the final resolution?

Mr. BLAND. It seems to me that the resolution is out of order, and I move to lay it on the table.

Dr. WARD. There is a probability that this matter will be acted upon.

The conference did not vote to lay on table.

Professor PAINTER. The best way to divide that Sioux Reservation is to secure the passage of this bill. I was asked to go out to Dakota. I had a talk with many Indians there, and I have no doubt that a treaty could be made with them to break up their reservation without trouble. They cannot keep it; we will not fight against fate, but let us go in and get the best out of it. The best farmers were those who were farthest from the agencies; their best homes are near white men.

Dr. WARD. This resolution provides that those Indians shall not be driven off. It is moved and seconded that these resolutions be put into the hands of Senator Dawes, and Dr. Jackson will please do it.

The resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, I. That for the solution of the Indian problem three things are fundamental and immediately necessary, not simply as ends to be reached, but as means to the end we seek. (1) An indisputable but temporarily inalienable title to the land on which the Indian is asked to build his home. (2) The protection of that home and of all his rights as to person and property by the laws of the State or Territory in which he lives. (3) An education which shall qualify him to assert and maintain his rights, and to discharge his duties as a citizen of the United States.

Resolved, II. That we heartily approve the scope and chief features of the general land in severalty bill passed by the Senate last session, especially as amended and introduced in the House this session, and urge the immediate passage of some such bill for allotting lands in severalty and extending the laws of the States and Territories over the Indians, but praying that all possible safeguards may be provided for their interest in the surplus lands when opened up for settlement by the whites.

Resolved, III. That under present legislation any success in Indian education must be regarded as a fortunate accident; it cannot be the outcome of a wise system, for system, wise or otherwise, there is none. The employment of a teacher is one of the chief means by which a poorly-paid agent may eke out his inadequate salary, as he may give the position to a member of his family, thus subordinating the education of the Indian child to a compensation of the agent for his services. School-books, buildings, rations, all that under the present regimen usually affects the efficiency of the school is largely in the hands of persons who have not been appointed to such duties because of their aptitude, knowledge, or disposition to make most efficient these schools.

Resolved, IV. That there should be created by law a "Division of Education" in the Indian Bureau, at the head of which should be an eminent educator, with power to employ adequate assistance, whose business it should be to adopt and put in operation a school system for all Indians excepting the civilized tribes. He should engage the teachers, employ an architect to plan and superintend the erection of school buildings, purchase school furniture, books, charts, &c.; and should be held responsible by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whom he should report.

Resolved, V. That a committee be appointed by this conference to draft a bill providing for such a "Division of Education," and to urge its adoption by Congress.

Resolved, VI. That the Indian Bureau should be made an independent Bureau, with a single responsible head, the same as that of Agriculture.

Resolved, VII. That the Great Sioux Reservation of Dakota, should in the opinion of this conference, be soon opened up for settlement by whites; but the Indians of the several tribes resident therein ought, according to the provisions of the general land in severalty bill alluded to in Resolution II above, first to be allowed to select their

homesteads and sufficient land for grazing purposes; then the surplus lands should be appraised and sold to actual settlers, thus bringing civilization around the Indians in their homes; the proceeds of such sales should be expended for the benefit of the Indians in furnishing facilities for agriculture and education.

Resolved, VIII. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the two houses of the National Congress.

The conference then, at 6.30 p. m., adjourned.

At 8 p. m. a public meeting was held in the Congregational church, at which very interesting addresses were made by Senator Dawes, who presided, Commissioner Price, Captain Pratt, Representative Cutcheon, and three Indian boys from the Carlisle Training School. The Carlisle Indian Band furnished excellent music. These speeches were not reported except that of Senator Dawes, which was as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It gives me great pleasure to be present at this meeting even though I am obliged, in order to enjoy that pleasure, to occupy this place. I do not understand it to be the part or business of the president to make much of a speech. It is his business to see that *others* speak. I will say this, however: The Indian problem has always been with us. From our earliest history as a people and as a Government it has troubled us. There has been no time about which the historian has written of what we have done or what we have suffered, or what we have attempted, that the Indian has not borne a conspicuous part. We have struggled with that problem for two hundred and fifty years and without its solution. Until within a few years one would be obliged to say that it was just about where it was two hundred and fifty years ago. I suppose it to be true that the number of Indians in this country does not vary to-day very much from what it was when our fathers landed at Plymouth Rock—300,000, I think, or thereabouts—in a land in which more than 50,000,000 of people have sprung up speaking the English language, rejoicing in a civilization that otherwise was irresistible, ready to sacrifice life or any amount of treasure or enjoyment for the accomplishment of its purpose, and yet struggling with the question, What will you do with 300,000, Indians? and yet unable to answer it. Its history is the history of legal agreements, of spoliation, of wars, and of humiliation. We have tried every method to solve this problem, and while the problem itself has continued the same, the conditions that have surrounded it have been various, the attempts have been different, but all until lately have seemed to fail. When we were weak and he was strong we begun by deceiving him, and getting away from him by fraud or chicanery what we were unable to get by power. When we became strong and begun to push him back from his own heritage, that we claimed the right to possess, then we undertook to isolate him and draw a line making it a penitentiary offense for a white man or an Indian to cross it, but it did not make any difference; he continued to be just about what he was when we found him—a savage people speaking a strange jargon that we did not understand ignorant, and depending upon the game of the forest for his subsistence.

Then we made war on him. We thought we would exterminate him if we could not civilize him; and we spent millions of dollars in the vain attempt to exterminate the Indian in this country. It cost us well-nigh a million dollars for every Indian we have exterminated, and many white lives in the process, and yet he has increased in number. Then we thought we would drive him on a reservation, on land we did not want, and hem him round and keep him there. His game has been driven out of the reservation, and he is there with nothing to live on, and ignorant of any method or process by which to gain anything to live on; and we thought we would gather them all into that long Indian Territory, and for a while we were busy driving them out of the north, and, at the point of the bayonet, herding them together and pushing them into an unknown country and under a strange sun and into a malarial country, by themselves, and in spite of the fact that they died as if in an epidemic; yet, they still, as a whole, are more to-day than they were then. Latterly it has occurred to us that if he is to be like the poor in the gospel, "always with us," it were worth while to consider whether we could not make something out of him, and for the first time in the whole history of our dealings with the Indians, within a few years, we have attempted to make something out of him. The philosophy of the present policy is to treat him as an individual, and not as an insoluble substance that the civilization of this country has been unable, hitherto, to digest, but to take him as an individual, a human being, and treat him as you find him, according to the necessities of his case. If he be one who hitherto has been permitted to grow as a wild beast grows, without education, and thrown upon his instincts for his support, a savage, take him, though grown up and matured in body and mind, take him by the hand and set him upon his feet, and teach him to stand alone first, then to walk, then to dig, then to plant, then to hoe, then to gather, and then to *keep*. The last and the best agency of civilization is to teach a grown up Indian to *keep*. When he begins

to understand that he has something that is his exclusively to enjoy, he begins to understand that it is necessary for him to preserve and keep it, and it is not a great while before he learns that to keep it he must *keep the peace;* and so on, step by step, the individual is separated from the mass, set up upon the soil, made a citizen, and instead of a charge he is a positive good, a contribution to the wealth and strength and power of the nation. If a child in years, take him as you do other children, and teach him as you do other children, and bring him up as you do other children. This I am happy to believe is coming fast to be the settled policy of the Government. It is full of encouragement, and full of hope to the Indian and to the country.

To those who would do something in compensation for the wrongs that have been heaped upon him in the past by the greed and avarice and inhumanity of so-called civilization, it opens a way for co-operation; and to that large and abundant philanthropic spirit which is abroad in the land impatient to co-operate in every good work for the amelioration of the condition of the down-trodden and afflicted wherever situated, it opens the grandest field and promises the richest reward. We have here to-night those outside of the Government who have devoted much time, and expense, too, in contributing to bring about this result, and those who are to some extent the authors of this policy, among whom it originated and who have contributed so largely to its development; we have also officers of the Government here to-night who will tell you how gladly the Government will co-operate in this good work. This meeting is for the purpose of impressing upon the public at large that at last in the philosophy of human nature, and in the dictates of Christianity and philanthropy, there has been found a way to solve a problem which hitherto has been found to be insoluble by the ordinary methods of modern civilization, and soon I trust we will wipe out the disgrace of our past treatment, and lift him up into citizenship and manhood, and co-operation with us to the glory of the country.

List of officers, &c., connected with the Office of Indian Affairs, including agents, inspectors and special agents; also, addresses of members of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

[Corrected to December 1, 1883.]

HIRAM PRICE, *Commissioner* ..... 1320 Vermont avenue.
EZRA L. STEVENS, *Chief Clerk* ..... 224 Maryland avenue, N. E.

CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS.

Finance—EDMUND S. WOOG ..... 1819 Linden st., Le Droit Park.
Accounts—PALMER W. ROBERTS ..... 1442 S street, N. W.
Land—CHARLES A. MAXWELL ..... 612 Q street, N. W.
Civilization—M. TRIMBLE ..... 614 Thirteenth street, N. W.
Files—GEO. W. TERFLINGER ..... 338 First street, N. E.

INSPECTORS AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

Indian Inspectors.

ROBERT S. GARDNER ..... Clarksburg, W. Va.
CHAS. H. HOWARD ..... Glencoe, Ill.
SAMUEL S. BENEDICT ..... Guilford, Kans.
HENRY WARD ..... Leadville, Colo.
MATTHEW R. BARR ..... Erie, Pa.

Superintendent of Indian Schools.

JAMES M. HAWORTH ..... Olathe, Kans.

Special Indian Agents at Large.

EDDY B. TOWNSEND ..... Washington, D. C.
GEO. R. MILBURN ..... Washington, D. C.
CYRUS BEEDE ..... Oskaloosa, Iowa.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

CLINTON B. FISK, *Chairman*, 3 Broad street, New York City.
E. WHITTLESEY, *Secretary*, New York ave., cor. Fifteenth st., Washington, D. C.
ORANGE JUDD, 751 Broadway, New York City.
W. H. LYON, 483 Broadway, New York City.
ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Platz, N. Y.
WM. MCMICHAEL, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN K. BOIES, Hudson, Mich.
WM. T. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Santee, Nebraska, Otoe and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *Levi K Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.*

FRIENDS.—Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Osage, and Sac and Fox, in the Indian Territory. *James E. Rhoades*, 1316 *Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay and Quinaielt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church*, 805 *Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grand Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *Charles Ewing, Catholic Commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory, and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Temple Court, Beekman street, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church*, 23 *Centre street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association*, 56 *Reade street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. J. C. Kimber, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, 23 *Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Ouray Agency, in Utah. *Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association*, 7 *Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado, and Mission, in California. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	John W. Clark	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa, and Papago.	A. H. Jackson	Pima and Maricopa Agency, Ariz., via Casa Grande	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	Philip P. Wilcox	San Carlos, Agency, Ariz	San Carlos, Ariz., via Wilcox, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Capt. Charles Porter, U. S. A.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal	Arcata, Humboldt County, Cal.
Mission	John G. McCallum	San Bernardino, Cal	San Bernardino, Cal.
Round Valley	H. B. Sheldon	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Ukiah, Mendocino County, Cal.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal	Visalia, Tulare County, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	Warren Patten	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	William A. Swan	Cheyenne River Agency, Fort Bennett, Dak	Fort Sully, Dak.
Devil's Lake	John W. Cramsie	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak	Fort Totten, via Larimore, Dak.
Fort Berthold	Jacob Kauffmann	Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dak	Bismarck, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Jno. G. Gasmann	Crow Creek Agency, Dak., via Chamberlain	Crow Creek Agency, Dak., via Fort Hale.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud)	V. T. McGillycuddy	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail)	James G. Wright.	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Fort Niobrara, Nebr	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	Benj. W. Thompson	Sisseton, Agency, Dak., via Saint Paul, Minn	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates. Dak	Fort Yates, Dak.
Yankton	William M. Ridpath	Yankton, Agency, Greenwood, Dak	Yankton Agency, via Springfield, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	A. L. Cook	Ross Fork, Oneidia County, Idaho	Ross Fork, Idaho.
Lemhi	John Harries	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Red Rock Station, Mont.
Nez Percés	Charles E. Monteith	Nez Percés Agency, Idaho	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	D. B. Dyer	Darlington, Ind. T., via Caldwell, Kans	Dodge City, Kans.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	P. B. Hunt	Anadarko, Ind. T.	Dodge City, Kans.
Osage	Laban J. Miles	Pawhuska, Ind. T	Coffeyville, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe	John W. Scott	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.	Arkansas City, Kans.
Quapaw		Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.

Sac and Fox	I. A. Taylor	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T	Muscogee, Ind. T.
Union	John Q. Tufts	Muscogee, Ind. T	Do.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	George L. Davenport	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	H. C. Linn	Saint Mary's, Pottawatomie County, Kans	Saint Mary's, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac	Edw. P. Allen	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Mich	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth (consolidated).	Cyrus P. Luse	White Earth Agency, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	R. A. Allen	Blackfeet Agency, Piegan P. O., Choteau County, Mont.	Blackfeet Agency, Mont., via Fort Shaw, Mont.
Crow	Henry J. Armstrong	Crow Agency, Mont	Stillwater, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Ronán	Flathead Agency, Mont	Fort Missoula, Mont.
Fort Belknap	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Mont	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
Port Peck	S. E. Snider	Fort Peck Agency, Poplar Creek, Mont	Camp Poplar River, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	Geo. W. Wilkinson	Winnebago Agency, Dakota County, Nebr	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee and Flandreau	Isaiah Lightner	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	Joseph M. McMaster	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	John S. Mayhugh	Mountain City, Elko County, Nev	Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	William H. H. Llewellyn	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex	South Fork, Fort Staunton, N. Mex.
Navajo	D. M. Riordan	Navajo Agency, Manuelito Station, Valenica Co., N. Mex.	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Pueblo	Pedro Sanchez	Pueblo Agency, Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	Benj. G. Casler	Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y	Randolph, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee	S. B. Gibson	Nantahala, Swain County, N. C	

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oreg	Portland, Oreg.
Klamath	L. M. Nickerson	Klamath Agency, Lake County, Oreg	Ashland, Oreg.
Siletz	F. M. Wadsworth	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla	E. J. Sommerville	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg	Pendleton, Oreg., via Umatilla, Oreg.
Warm Springs	Alonzo Gesner	Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
TEXAS.			
Tonkawa Special Agency	Lieut. Elias Chandler, U. S. A.	Fort Griffin, Texas	Fort Griffin, Texas, via Denison, Texas.
UTAH.			
Ouray	Jas. F. Gardner	Ouray, via Green River City, Wyo	Green River City, Wyo., (thence by mail to agency.
Uintah Valley	E. W. Davis	Uintah Valley Agency, White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo.	Do.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.			
Colville	S. D. Waters	Fort Colville, Stevens County, Wash	Walla Walla, Wash.
Neah Bay	Oliver Wood	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash	Port Townsend, Wash.
Quinaielt	Chas. Willoughby	Peterson's Point, Chehalis County, Wash	Olympia, Wash.
Nisqually and S'Kokomish	Edwin Eells	New Tacoma, Wash	New Tacoma, Wash.
Tulalip	Patrick Buckley	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama	Robert H. Milroy	Fort Simcoe, Yakama County, Wash	The Dalles, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	D. P. Andrews	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Clintonville, Wis.
La Pointe	Wm. R. Durfee	Ashland, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	S. R. Martin	Shoshone Agency, Wyo	Via Fort Washakie.
INADIN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.			
Carlisle Training School	Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	S. C. Armstrong	Hampton, Va	Hampton, Va.
Forest Grove Training School.	H. J. Minthorn	Forest Grove, Oreg	Forest Grove, Oreg. (by mail to Cornelius, Oreg).
Genoa Industrial School	Samuel F. Tappan	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.
Chilocco Industrial School	Wm. J. Hadley		

INDEX.

A.

Page.

Absentee Shawnees at Sac and Fox Agency, number and status of 143
Accounts of Indian agents, manner of settling, wrong in principle and practice 6
Agency buildings, appropriation of $100,000 needed for 6
Agent for Navajos expected to combine entire employé and police force in himself 179
Pawnee Agency, Congress asked to provide 44
Agents, Indian, should be better paid and allowed more discretion 6, 203
ten different, at Rosebud Agency in eight years 101
Agreement with Moses and his friends, Congress should ratify 57, 58
Agriculture. (*See* Crops and Farming.)
Alabamas, Cushattas and Muskokees, statistics concerning 336
Allen, Edw. P., Mackinac Agency, Michigan, annual report of 152
Allotments in severalty, Absentee Shawnees much disturbed in regard to 143
and patents to Indians 11, 12
desired by Fond du Lacs 218
Oneidas of Green Bay Agency 215
difficulty in settling Crows upon their 156
made on Crow Creek Reserve, the cause of much complaint 86
to Indians from agency farm at Crow Creek 87
made to Yanktons, waiting approval of Department 111
most of the Puyallups have taken 208
much desired by Ottawas of Quapaw Agency 139
Pah-Utes of Nevada Agency 168
no, made as yet to Warm Springs Indians 193
on Tulalip, Swinomish, and Lummi Reserves, resurvey of boundaries of. 206
proper course to pursue in regard to 207
should be given to Peorias and Miamis of Quapaw Agency 139
made to Indians of Fort Hall Agency 112
since spring, eighty Pawnees taken 135
taken by many citizen Pottawatomies 144
upon "Cherokee outlet," authority asked to make 269
Alseas, statistics relating to 336
Ambulance for Colville Agency, recommended by Inspector Gardner 200
Andrews, D. P., Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin, annual report of 215
Annuities at Cheyenne River should not be issued later than 1st October 80
of Sacs and Foxes, Congress to be urged to make equitable division of 149
Annuity funds of Cheyennes and Arapahoes used at their request in purchase of beef and stock cattle 122
Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas used for purchase of beef 129
Sacs and Foxes of Iowa, $13,000, used to purchase addition to reservation 21, 148
goods and subsistence for Pawnees transported by Indian teamsters 135
supplies still issued in small quantities to "Chippewas of Lake Superior". 215
annual distribution of, the only benefit derived from agency by Fond du Lacs. 218
issue of, to Hoopa Indians regulated according to work done 73
to Hoopa Indians, demoralizing effect of present system of distributing 68
payment of $10,000 made to Sacs and Foxes of Iowa 21, 149
payments, Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi largely dependent upon 143
Apaches, at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, number of 128
statistics relating to 324, 330, 334, 344, 348, 354
Appraisal of part of Kickapoo Reservation, Kansas 150
Apprentice, Indian, in blacksmith shop, Western Shoshone Agency, learns faster than average white boy 170
one to be placed in shops at Siletz Agency 189
Apprentices, Indian, at Round Valley doing commendable work 75
100, instructed at Carlisle training school 220
making good progress at Klamath Agency 187
no, at Quinaielt Agency 204
two, at Devil's Lake Agency 83
Warm Springs Agency—blacksmith and sawyer 192
Ponca, in blacksmith shop, Santee Agency 167
Appropriation for beef for Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency very inadequate 129
expenses of prosecution of liquor dealers among Indians much needed 2
Forest Grove school, Oregon, economy necessary to keep within 26, 241
Southern Ute Agency smaller this year than last, which was totally inadequate 79
Tonkawas very small 194
made for Indians of Fort Belknap Agency inadequate 160
of only $1.10 per capita made by Congress for civilization of Papagos 65
$200 made for farming tools for Southern Utes too late for this season 78
$2,000 for survey and appraisal of Umatilla lands to be sold to town of Pendleton, Oreg 53
$3,000 again asked for settlement of Creek and Seminole boundary ..... [illegible]

Page.
Appropriation of $5,000 made to help rebuild Mennonite school at Cheyenne and Arapaho Ag'cy. 123
$10,000 asked for aid to Indians of Fort Berthold Agency in cultivating their lands 91
$10,000 made to continue work of Sioux Commission in Dakota 38
$15,000 for 13,700 Indians at Pima and Colorado River Agencies for present fiscal year 65
$100,000 for construction and repairs of agency buildings needed 6
should be made for schools at Rosebud Agency 97
Appropriations for Indian police, more liberal, needed 2
Department for fiscal year 1883 268-277
service, change much needed in present system of making 4
survey of out-boundaries of Indian reservations needed 2, 12, 13
Arapahoes, condition of 118, 371
statistics relating to 328, 340, 346, 350
Architect of United States Capitol, annual report of the 385
Botanic Garden, expenditures of 391
work in, &c 388
Capitol and grounds, lighting of, &c 390
extension, expenditures on, &c 389
grounds, expenditures on 389
improvements of, &c 387
improvements of, and work on, &c 385
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, wing added to 388
Court-house, District of Columbia, extension of, &c 388
expenditures on 390
elevators, &c., Senate wing, cost of, &c 389
Government Printing Office, extension of, &c 388
expenditures on 390
Arickarees of Fort Berthold Agencies, number of 89
statistics relating to 336, 346
Arizona, agriculture in, &c 509
artesian wells in, &c 515
branch mint in, establishment of, recommended 516
Chiricahua Indians of, turbulent character of, and recommendations respecting, &c. 513
"cowboys" and "rustlers" of, lawlessness and depredations of, &c 514
General Crook's Indian campaign in, &c 513
geological survey of, recommended 515, 516
governor of, annual report of the 505-516
Indian question in 511
Indians in, causes of dissatisfaction of, &c 512
comfortable living of the fighting, has a dangerous significance to the peaceable, living in want, &c 512
how best to control, manage, and civilize 512
number of 512
tribes of 512
wretched condition of some of 512
irrigation of lands of, by artesian process, &c 515
its present condition and future outlook, &c 505
land grant to, for "university purposes," &c 515
legislature of, inadequate pay of members of 516
mining in, &c 505, 506
peculiar situation of, and Sonora, Mexico, &c 514
population of 505
public buildings in, erection of, urged, &c 516
railroads in 510
resources and progress of, Hon. Patrick Hamilton's communication respecting, &c 505
school affairs in, &c 514, 515
school system of 510
stock-grazing and wool-growing, great natural facilities of, for, &c 505, 506, 507, 509
taxable property of 505
United States judge for, appointment of, recommended 516
wants of, &c 511
water in, procurement of, by artesian process, would stimulate private enterprise, &c 515
Arms and ammunition to Indians, law punishing sale of, needed 2
Armstrong, Gen. S. C., Hampton, Va., report of statement of 223
Henry J., Crow Agency, Montana, annual report of 156
Arrest of white man for murder of Quinaielt Indian 203
Arrests, only two, made at Western Shoshone Agency during year 172
Artesian wells, &c. (*See* Arizona, Government Hospital, and Montana.)
Arthur, Chester A., President of the United States, and suite, visit Yellowstone National Park, &c 491
Assinaboines at Fort Belknap Agency, number of 150
statistics relating to 332, 352

B.

Bad River Chippewas, La Pointe Agency, number and status of 216
Bannacks at Fort Hall Agency, status of 111
Bannacks, Sheepeaters, and Shoshones at Lemhi Agency, status of 113
statistics relating to 328, 346, 358
Beef cattle at Rosebud Agency, difficulty of keeping through winter 96
shrinkage in last winter very great at Cheyenne River Agency 80
Belknap, C. G., Tule River Agency, California, annual report of 76
Bell, G. W., Puyallup Reservation, Washington Territory, annual report of 207
Births and deaths among Indians, statistics of 267-342, 371

Page.
Blackfeet Agency, Montana, seventh annual report of Agent Young 154
at Cheyenne River Agency, condition of 80
Blood, and Piegan Indians in Montana, attention of Congress called to their deplorable condition 48
Bloods, and Piegans, location and status of 154
statistics relating to 332, 352
Indians should not be allowed to suffer hunger 156
Blacksmith at Forest Grove school, Arizona, report of 239
Blacksmithing very creditably done by the Pah-Utes of Nevada Agency 169
Bois Fort Chippewas, Executive order setting apart Deer Creek Reserve for 47, 218, 281
number and status of 216
receive annual payment of $14,000 (treaty 1866) 215
Board of Indian Commissioners, report of. (*See* Indian Commissioners.)
Visitors of Government Hospital for the Insane, annual report of the 407–426
Botanic Garden, expenditures of 391
work in, &c 388
Boundaries, disputed, cause much annoyance at Yakama Agency 213
of Lemhi Reserve should be definitely settled for protection of the Indians 113
southern and eastern, of White Earth reservation, should be defined 153
Boundary, appropriation of $3,000 again asked to settle Creek and Seminole 41
line (eastern) of Grand Ronde Reservation should be definitely settled 184
lines of allotments on Tulalip, Swinomish, and Lummi Reserves, resurvey made of. 206
Siletz Reservation should be defined 188
(*See* Survey.)
Breaking. (*See* Lands.)
Bridge and dam built by Pah-Utes of Nevada Agency 168
with span of 125 feet, built across Yamhill River, Oregon, by Grand Ronde Indians 185
Buckley, Patrick, Tulalip Agency, Washington Territory, annual report of Agent 209
Buffalo extinct on Fort Belknap Reserve 160
practically extinct in Montana 161
Building, school, at Lower Brulé, in need of extensive repairs 89
on Ponca Reserve, not large enough; capacity should be increased one-half 134
to be erected at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency when Congress reappropriates authorized funds 122
Buildings, agency, appropriation of $100,000 needed for 6
at Crow Creek in dilapidated condition 85
Lower Brulé in good condition; only slight repairs needed 88
Rosebud Agency, changes and improvements in 96
Santee Agency, number and condition of 166
Southern Ute Agency very poor and insufficient in number 79
Tulalip Agency in fair condition 209
$5,000 expended at Mescalero Agency in erection of 175
improvements and additions made at Lemhi 114
made at Nez Percé Agency 115
in deplorable condition at Siletz Agency 189
good condition at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency 123
much needed on Colville Reservation 200
now greatly needed at Devil's Lake Agency 84
no, at Devil's Lake Agency except small addition to grist-mill 84
three, now erected at Sisseton Agency 104
at Fort Stevenson, military post, turned over to Indian agent at Fort Berthold 90
Navajo Agency, all condemned fifteen years ago; no others provided 178
Ouray Agency, not fit to live in 196
Quapaw Agency, number and condition of 141
for canning salmon erected by trader at Quinaielt Agency 203
use of Poncas of Santee Agency 167
Government, no, at Colville Agency 199
mission, at Tulalip Agency, sadly neglected 209
erected at Rosebud Agency in 1875, at cost of $3,000 101
new agency, at Crow Agency, still unfinished 156
no, owned by Government at Tonkawa Agency 195
school, at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, improvements made in 121
Round Valley Agency burned in July last 76
new and more commodious, greatly needed at Colorado River Agency 62
three, at Forest Grove school, not convenient 238
Buildings. (*See* Indian schools, &c.)

C.

Caddoes at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, condition of 128
statistics relating to 336, 340
Calispels of Colville Agency, number and location of 199
statistics concerning 338, 356
Capitol and grounds, United States, lighting of, &c 390
extension, expenditures on, &c 389
grounds, expenditures on 389
improvement of, &c 387
improvements of, and work on, &c 385
Carlisle and other training schools, eighteen students sent to, from Arapaho school 124
twenty-two students sent from Cheyenne school, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency 125
graduates, suggestions in regard to return to agencies of 102
school, Pennsylvania, three boys sent from Crow Agency to 157
training school, Pennsylvania, fourth annual report of Capt. R. H. Pratt 219
twelve old and twenty-one new students go to, from Rosebud Agency 97
twenty-nine students from, return to Rosebud Agency 97
Carter, Jacob V., Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory, annual report of Agent 182

Page.
Casler, Benjamin G., New York Agency, New York, annual report of 182
Cattle and horses, a few owned by Quinaielt Indians 203
beef, difficult to keep through winter at Rosebud Agency 98
company lease "Cherokee strip," Indian Territory, for five years, for $100,000 147
horses, and ponies of Navajos should be exchanged for 180
large herds of, owned by Absentee Shawnees 143
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi 143
men on Creek unoccupied ceded lands should be taxed 147
of agency herd at Blackfeet Agency, killing of 155
Grand Ronde Indians suffer from effects of the long drought 184
Klamath Indians, many destroyed by "black-leg" 186
many owned by Indians of Santa Anna Pueblo 181
of Laguna Pueblos numerous and well cared for 181
Zia Pueblos, large number of 181
Zuñis, good stock of 181
should be issued to Indians of Fort Belknap Agency 169
trespassing, destroy grass upon Western Shoshone Reserve 171
herds of, cause annoyance and loss to Cheyennes and Arapahoes 119
work, much needed by Lower Butte Indians 88
should be issued to farming Indians at Crow Creek Agency 87
raising. (*See* Stock-breeding.)
Cayuses, statistics concerning 336, 356
Census of Eastern Cherokees, Mr. Hester should be reimbursed for expense making 53
Indians at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency 118
Colorado River Agency, none taken since 1880 62
Fort Belknap Agency 159
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, status of, &c 111
Jicarilla Subagency, New Mexico 176
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency 128
Klamath Agency 187
Ouray Agency 197
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Consolidated Agency 123
Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory 142
Siletz Agency, Oregon 190
Warm Springs Agency, Oregon 191
Yakama Agency 210
of Cheyenne River Agency 89
Colville Agency, Washington Territory 190
Fort Berthold Agency 89
Mission Agency, California 73
Neah Bay Agency 201
Quapaw Agency 137
Pine Ridge Agency 92
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency 150
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa 149
Southern Ute Agency 78
Standing Rock Agency 105
Tule River Agency 77
Union Agency, Indian Territory 145
North Carolina Cherokees, just completed 183
pupils at Carlisle Training School for fiscal year 1883 219
school children at Neah Bay Agency 201
Superintendent of, annual report of, showing the condition of the work of the 383
Central Pacific Railroad in Wyoming, building of, &c 601
Chandler, Elias, Tonkawa Special Agency, Texas, annual report of 194
Chasta Costas, statistics relating to 336
Chehalis and Gray's Harbor Indians, statistics concerning 338, 356, 358
"Cherokee outlet," authority asked to make allotments in severalty upon 41, 42
Cherokees at Union Agency, number and status of 145
of North Carolina, number, location, status, &c 183, 184
settlement of differences among 53
statistics relating to 330, 334, 348
Chetcos, statistics relating to 336
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory, twelfth annual report of Agent Miles 118
boys, ten, placed in farmers' families in Kansas 127
girls, fifteen, sent to industrial school at West Branch, Oreg 124
boys, two, sent to school at Fort Wayne, Ind 124
Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota, annual report of Agent Swan 79
removal of, recommended 79
Cheyennes at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, number and status of 118
statistics relating to 328, 340, 346, 350
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in Wyoming, &c 602
Chickasaws at Union Agency, number and status of 145
statistics relating to 330, 348, 350
Chimehueva Indian girl at Colorado River Agency shows talent for sculpture 61
Chimehuevas, condition of and statistics relating to 62, 324, 344
Chinese, &c. (*See* Montana.)
Chippewas of White Earth Agency, Minnesota, condition of 153
La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin, condition of 215
and Munsees of Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, status of 151
Ottawas of Mackinac Agency, distant the length of the State of Michigan from agency 152
statistics relating to 328, 332, 340, 350, 352
Chiricahua Apaches influence Apaches of San Carlos Agency against sending their children to Eastern schools 67
statistics relating to 334, 344
status and character of 67

Page.
Choctaws at Union Agency, number and status of 145
statistics relating to 330, 358
Church and State in Utah, union of, &c 629
at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Seminole missionary in charge of (Baptist). 130
Lower Brulé Agency, addition made by Indians (Episcopal) 89
Yankton Agency, daily service in Dakota language (Episcopal mission) 110
built at one of the lower settlements at Osage Agency 132
Warm Springs Agency by the agent 193
on Lac Court d'Oreilles Reserve by Roman Catholics 217
new, built at Grand Ronde Agency (Roman Catholic) 185
of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, an ordinance incorporating 631, 632
Presbyterian, on Nez Percé Reserve, Indian Territory, in charge of native preacher 137
Churches, Flandreau Indians have two (Episcopal) 167
eight, owned and mostly built by Indians of Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency 207
three, at Santee Agency (Episcopal) 166
have been built on Crow Creek Reserve (Episcopal) 87
two, at Santee Agency, belonging to American Missionary Association 166
Standing Rock Agency (Roman Catholic) 108
on Bad River Reserve (Protestant and Roman Catholic) 216
Citizen Pottawatomies at Sac and Fox Agency, number and status of 144
Citizens adopted into civilized tribes of Union Agency 145
dress insisted upon at Colorado River Agency, pants at least being *de rigueur* 62
worn by all Mission Indians 74
Santees 165
Western Shoshones 173
almost all the Indians of Warm Springs Agency 191
citizen Pottawatomies 144
most of the Indians at Crow Creek Agency 86
Pima and Maricopa Agency 63
only 23 Indians of Uintah Valley Agency 198
Quapaws 132
Flandreau Indians are recognized as United States 167
Citizenship, Bad River Indians are quite ready for 316
desired by many of Oneidas of Green Bay Agency 215
Indian, several thousand false claimants to, within Union Agency 43, 145
Indians the only Americans debarred from rights and privileges of 109
in five civilized tribes, disputes concerning 43
Red Cliff Indians should be admitted to 217
Santees will very soon be ready for 165
Civilization, advance of Lac du Flambeau Indians in vices of 217
by Indians of Klamath Agency, steady advance in 187
Grand Portage Chippewas, satisfactory progress in 218
Indians of Fort Berthold making commendable progress in 91
Lac Court d'Oreille Chippewas rapidly advancing in 217
of Indians, reasons for slow advance in 109
of Pima and Maricopa in advance of most other tribes 63
Southern Ute Agency, gradual advance in 79
would be facilitated by means of settled policy 210
Red Cliff Chippewas compares favorably with white inhabitants of Wisconsin. 217
Tule River Indians would be an accomplished fact but for liquor traffic 78
Oneidas further advanced than any other tribe of Green Bay Agency in 215
steady advance in, by Colville Agency Indians 201
Clackamas, statistics relating to 336, 354
Clark, John W., Colorado River Agency, Arizona, annual report of 59
Clerical work of Bureau of Indian Affairs, status of 12, 13
Cleveland, Rev. Wm. J., missionary at Rosebud Agency, report of 101
Coahuilas, Serranos, Diegueños, and San Luis Rey Indians comprised in Mission Agency 73
Coal lands on White Mountain Reserve, Arizona, system of leasing should be adopted 35, 36
Cœur d'Alênes of Colville Agency, on their reserve in Idaho, number, &c 199
statistics concerning 338, 356
Colorado River Agency, Arizona, annual report of Agent Clark 59
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying in Hospital, wing added to, &c 388
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, annual report of the president of 456–464
causes of instruction in 456
college faculty of 455
domestic department of, officers of 455
exercises of presentation day at 457
expenditures and receipts of 463
of the, estimates for, for next year. 464
faculty of primary department of 455
Garfield's bust in, unveiling of 462
Garfield memorial address of Mr. E. A. Hodgson. 458–460
Mr. Patterson 460–462
committee, report of the 457, 458
health of the 456
late President James A. Garfield, patron of, memorial of, &c 457
lectures in 456
Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield, letter of, to the gentlemen of the Garfield memorial committee 462
officers of the 455
progress of, &c 456
regulations of the 466
students and pupils in college of, catalogue of the 465
Columbia Reserve, Washington Territory, Executive order restoring, to public domain 56, 57, 282

Page.
Columbia River Indians, statistics concerning 336
visit Flathead Agency on a "gambling spree" and cause some trouble 159
Colville Agency Indians not living on reserve set apart for them 199
Washington Territory, eleventh annual report of Agent Simms 199
Colvilles, of Colville Agency, number and location of 199
statistics concerning 338, 356
Comanches at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, number of 123
statistics relating to 330, 340, 348
Commission appointed to investigate claims to citizenship in "Five Nations" of Union Agency 43, 147
Commission, Creek. *See* Creek.
Commission, Utah. *See* Utah.
Commissioner of Patents, annual report of the 377
Commissioner, United States, at Fort Pierre co-operates heartily with agent at Cheyenne River. 89
Concows, statistics relating to 324, 344
Conger, P. H., superintendent Yellowstone National Park, annual report of 487-494
Congress acts in bad faith towards Fort Berthold Indians in regard to grant to Northern Railroad Company 91
appropriates $1.10 per capita for civilization of Papagos 65
asked to confer power of United States marshals upon Indian police 214
fails to provide penalty for violation of law in regard to intrusion upon Indian lands. 147
should be urged to increase pay of Indian police 162
make laws to cover cases of murder among Indians 8, 9, 123
protect Indians from land swindlers 181
to be urged to make just division of Sac and Fox annuities 149
urged to adopt a common-sense policy for Indian agencies 95
confirm Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation to them 119
settle claims of Wichitas relative to reservation 128
Congressional action relative to education of Indian youth unworthy of the Government 28, 234
Consolidation of Neah Bay and Quinaielt Agencies, Washington Territory, September 17, 1882. 201
Nisqually, S'Kokomish, Tulalip, Puyallup, &c., Agencies, July, 1883 205
Uintahs and White River Utes of Uintah Valley Agency very desirable 198
Cook, A. L., Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, annual report of 111
Coos, statistics relating to 336
Umpquas, and Sinslaws, belonging to Siletz Agency, but off reservation 199
Coquills, statistics relating to 326
Councilmen, Omaha, appointed school inspectors 164
Council with Sitting Bull on his arrival at Standing Rock, results of 166
Court-house, District of Columbia, extension of, &c 288
expenditures on, &c 289
Court of Indian offenses at Neah Bay, difficult to find suitable Indians willing to serve 202
Quinaielt Agency, "Rule No. 6" an insuperable obstacle to its establishment 205
Sac and Fox Agency, opposed by all Indians except Pottawatomies. 144
difficult to induce Indians to act as judges 169
effort made to establish, at Devil's Lake Agency 85
established at Grand Ronde Agency, suggestions relative to 184
Umatilla Agency and working well 199
Yakama Agency, several of the rules inapplicable to that agency 211, 212
impracticable at Hoopa Valley Agency 71
in successful operation at Osage Agency 132
not yet fully organized at Warm Springs Agency 188
recently established at Santee Agency 166
organized at Colorado River Agency 62
with slight modification, might soon be working successfully at all Indian agencies 11
working well at White Earth Agency 154
Yakamas will not serve unless paid for services 211
Court, United States, at Fort Smith, Ark., too distant to have proper jurisdiction over Indian Territory 145
district, established at Wichita, Kans., to have jurisdiction over northern part of Indian Territory 123
Courts for adjustment of civil cases between Indians and whites at Union Agency 145
United States, have no jurisdiction over Indian murder cases 123
should be established in the Indian Territory 146
"Cowboys" and "Rustlers." (*See* Arizona.)
Cowlitz Indians, statistics concerning 336
Cows, milch, much desired by Lemhi Indians 113
purchased for Siletz Indians, selling of, stopped by agent 199
(*See* Cattle.)
Cramsie, John W., Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota, annual report of 83
Creek Commission, action and report of 39, 146
Indians, Spieche's band, visit Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency 130
murderer, escape of Johnson Foster, the 123
orphan fund, settlement of per capita payment of 20, 147
troubles at Union Agency, Indian Territory, settlement of 146
Creeks, statistics relating to 330, 348, 350
Crees of Canada make annoying raids into Blackfeet Reserve, Montana 156
Crime. (*See* Murder.)
Crime among Indians of Pima and Maricopa Agency rare—only two instances during year 62
and drunkenness, none among the Poncas 124
whisky unknown on Pine Ridge Reserve 94
in Indian Territory much more prevalent than if United States court were established there 146
much less at Flathead Agency than in most white communities 158
none committed by Indians on Ouray Reserve 196

Page.

Crimes and depredations, none among Indians of Devil's Lake Agency 84
none committed at Tonkawa Agency 195
very few serious ones committed by Indians of Warm Springs Agency 193
Crissey, Charles, Sisseton Agency, Dakota, annual report of 103
Crook's, General, Indian campaign, &c 513
Crop, hay, of Klamath Indians, not as large as usual, owing to drought 185
potato, of Klamath Indians, large yield 186
wheat, of North Carolina Cherokees double that of last year 184
Crops. (*See* Farming.)
Crops at Acoma Pueblo affected by drought 181
Cheyenne River Agency destroyed by floods 81
Cochiti Pueblo abundant 182
Colorado River Agency good 62
Colville Agency much affected by drought 200
Devil's Lake Agency, estimate of 82
Flathead Agency, much affected by floods and drought 157
Fort Belknap Agency a failure for want of irrigation 160
Fort Berthold Agency, much affected by drought 90
Fort Hall Agency, estimate of 112
Lembi Agency, first year's 113
New York Agency very good 182
Nez Percé Agency somewhat injured by drought 117
Osage Agency unusually good 132
Quinaielt Agency, estimate of 204
Sisseton Agency damaged by drought 103
Standing Rock Agency much affected by drought, proceeds of 106
Tulalip Agency much injured by drought 209
Uintah Valley Agency, estimate of 198
Union Agency very fine 148
Zuñi Pueblo very promising 181
injured by drought throughout section of Northern Dakota, bordering on Missouri River 106
of Laguna and Isleta Pueblo good 181
Missouri Indians good, considering the unfavorable season 74
Otoes and Missourias fair, considering quality of land 136
Pawnees at Ponca, &c., Agency, estimate of 135
Pimas and Maricopas unusually good, far superior to those of white settlers 64
Poncas somewhat affected by unfavorable season, except corn 134, 167
Sacs and Foxes of Iowa, estimate of 149
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri damaged by floods 151
San Domingo Pueblo very abundant 182
San Felipe Pueblo various and good 182
Santee Indians, estimate of 165
Siletz Agency, estimate of 188
Tule River Indians much affected by drought for two seasons past 77
Warm Springs Indians better than last year 193
Western Shoshones much injured by "tar weed" 170
Yakamas affected by drought 214
Crosby, John Schuyler, Governor of Montana, annual report of 541–550
Crow Agency, Montana, second annual report of Agent Armstrong 156
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota, first annual report of Agent Gasmann 85
Crows deprived of their means of living and thrown helpless upon the Government 156
of Montana, status of 49, 50
statistics relating to 332, 340, 352

D.

Dairy work creditably done by Indian women at West Shoshone Agency 170
Dakota, acts of Territorial legislature of 520
additional appropriations recommended for, &c 521
Agricultural College of, aid to the 523
agricultural resources of 517
an atrocious bill pressed upon and defeated before legislature of, &c 520, 521
Bismarck, new capitol building at 535
bonds of, at a premium, &c 520
climate of 519
constitutional convention of, governor's review of proceedings of 523–526
county organizations of, &c 536
education in 519
finances of, condition of 521, 522
fruit culture of 518
governor of, report of 517–539
health of 519
insane hospital erected in, &c 520
mineral resources of 518
normal schools of 522
seat of government of, act for removal of, &c 526–530
removal of, bill for, defended, &c 530–535
wheat belt of 518
Dam rebuilt by Pah-Utes of Nevada Agency 168
Dams and reservoirs at headwaters of the Mississippi, commission appointed to assess damages, &c 47
at Leech Lake, Minnesota Indians much troubled at non-settlement of damages for building 154
greatly needed on Navajo Reservation 179
Dance of Eastern Shawnees, description of 188

Page.

Dances, Indian, almost abandoned by Sioux of Cheyenne River Agency 80
slowly dying out at Rosebud Agency 101
losing ground among Indians of Pine Ridge Agency 92
prohibited by rules governing court of Indian offenses 11
Davenport, George L., Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, annual report of 148
Davis, Elisha W., Uintah Valley Agency, Utah, annual report of 197
Deaf and dumb, &c. (*See* Columbia Institution.)
Death of Bannack Indian boy at Fort Hall Agency—singular burial ceremonies 111
Pierre Gamaux, aged 92, at Fort Berthold Agency 51
Deaths among Chippewas at head of Mississippi River, 72, from small-pox 154
Pawnees from pulmonary diseases frequent 135
Siletz Indians, 29; births, 41 188
at Round Valley Agency, 5 school children 75
Standing Rock Agency far exceed the births—106 to 89, causes assigned 109
eight, among Tule River Indians, and six births during year 78
eleven, and four births among Tonkawas 135
exceed births at Round Valley Agency 74
forty-one, at Cheyenne River Agency, births eighty 81
only five, at Mescalero Agency 176
Ouray Agency 97
six, among Indian students at Carlisle, Pa 222
Western Shoshones 172
thirty, among Indians of Warm Springs Agency 182
at Pueblo of San Ildefonso from small-pox 182
thirty-seven, and births twenty at Pima and Maricopa Agency 65
three, at Forest Grove school, Oregon 239
twenty-four, and seven births at Southern Ute Agency during year 79
twenty-one, at Round Valley Agency 74
two, and twenty births among Sacs and Foxes of Iowa 149
(*See* Mortality.)
Deer Creek Reserve, Minnesota, Executive order establishing 47, 218, 281
Delawares at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, numbers of 128
statistics relating to 330, 340, 348
Depredations. (*See* Trespasses and Intrusions.)
and crimes by whites in Union Agency, Indian Territory 146
at Quapaw Agency fewer than last year 142
committed by a few renegade Mescaleros and Comanches in Lincoln County, New Mexico 175
Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota, second annual report of Agent Cramsie 82
Dieguenos, Serranos, Coahuilas, and San Luis Rey Indians comprised in Mission Agency 73
Disbursements from appropriations for fiscal year 1883, table of 266-277
Disease. (*See* Health.)
Disease among Chippewas of Minnesota, fatal epidemic of small-pox 154
Indians of Mescalero Agency, epidemic of roseola 176
at Rosebud Agency, consumption the prevailing 101
of Santa Anna, Taos, and San Ildefonso Pueblos, epidemic of small-pox 181, 182
prevalence of venereal 222
Poncas, malarial fever the principal 134
Diseases among Hoopa Indians prevalent, venereal 70
Indian students at Carlisle mostly simple—no epidemics 222
Indians of Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency chiefly chronic and malarious 123
Fort Peck Agency chiefly venereal 162
Klamath Agency chiefly chronic 187
Osage Agency, pneumonia and kindred ailments 132
Quinaielt Agency chiefly scrofulous 204
San Carlos Agency chiefly venereal 67
Sisseton Agency, no epidemic, except measles 104
Yankton Agency chiefly scrofulous and pulmonary 111
table showing 326-371
Otoes and Missourias chiefly malarial 136
Siletz Indians chiefly venereal 188
Tule River Indians during summer contagious 78
prevalent among Indians of Mackinac Agency, scrofula and consumption 152
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, whooping-cough and malarial fever 128
Indians of Sac and Fox Agency chiefly malarial and pulmonary 144
Pimas and Maricopas chiefly syphilitic 65
Ditch, irrigating, 8 miles constructed by Pah-Utes at Pyramid Lake, Nevada 168
Ditches, irrigating, repaired by Indians of Western Shoshone Agency 170
Drunkenness. (*See* Intemperance.)
Durfee, W. R., La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin, annual report of 215
D'Wamish and allied tribes, condition of, and statistics concerning 219, 338, 356
Eyer, D. B., Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, annual report of 137

E.

Eastern Shawnees at Quapaw Agency, number and status of 139
Education, &c. (*See* Arizona, Dakota, Indian Schools, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming.)
at Hoopa Valley Agency, discouraging results of attempt at 71
compulsory, recommended for Apaches of San Carlos Agency 66
highly appreciated by some of the Pueblos 181
missionary work, agriculture, not attempted among neglected Jicarillas 177
of Indian youth, reservation and training schools, &c 24-33
young married Indians at Hampton, Va 230
Educational advantages excellent among North Carolina Cherokees 183
work at Round Valley Agency interfered with by outside parties 76

Page.

Eells, Edwin, Nisqually and S'Kokomish consolidated Agency, Washington Territory, annual report of 205
Employé force at Colville Agency inadequate 201
Lembi Agency inadequate 114
Nez Percé Agency inadequate 116
Uintah Valley Agency very good 199
Umatilla Agency reduced to three 191
Employés and skilled labor, more, required on Indian reservations 95
at Omaha Agency, are many of them Indians 164
Pine Ridge Agency, faithful and efficient 96
Ponca, &c., Agency, very efficient 137
Quinaielt Agency, faithful and efficient 204
Rosebud Agency, attentive to duty 101
Round Valley Agency, only physician, clerk, and teachers paid by public funds 75
Santee Agency, mostly Indians 166
Warm Springs Agency, 5 white, the others all Indian 194
Western Shoshone Agency, salaries offered too small to secure good 174
four, engaged at Vermillion Lake Reserve 216
Indian, at Lower Brulé not willing to work for wages offered 89
Round Valley Agency, paid out of miscellaneous funds, Class II 75
more needed at Hoopa Valley Agency and should be better paid 72, 73
on Fond du Lac Reservation 218
Lac du Flambeau Reserve, La Pointe Agency 217
two white and one native for Flandreaux 168
white and Indian, at Siletz Agency doing good service 189
English language, 80 Indians of Warm Springs Agency can read and a number write the 191
learned rapidly by children of Blackfeet Agency 155
North Carolina Cherokees very anxious to learn 184
taught exclusively in Episcopal mission schools, Santee Agency 166
schools at Tulalip Agency 209
used exclusively in Santee Government industrial school 167
why Nez Percé children are slow in learning to use 115
learned and read by two Sioux boys at Cheyenne River Agency in less than three months 81
"Enoch Siliqnowya" and the North Pacific Railway Company 58
Euchres, statistics relating to 336
Executive orders establishing and defining existing Indian reservations 279–282
order of December 12, 1882, establishing Gila Band Reserve, Arizona, for Papagos. 279
December 16, 1882, establishing and defining Moqui Reserve, Arizona 279
December 21, 1882, establishing and defining Turtle Mountain Reserve, Dakota 280
January 4, 1883, defining Hualpai Reserve, Arizona 279
February 5, and June 19, 1883, relation to Missouri Indian Reserve, California 280
February 23, 1883, restoring Columbia Reserve, Washington Territory, to public domain 282
March 24, 1883, canceling order of May 19, 1882, and defining new reservation for Mescalero Apaches in New Mexico 281
May 1, 1883, amending order of March 16, 1877, defining boundaries of Zuni Reserve, New Mexico 282
May 21, 1883, restoring Malheur Reserve, Oregon to public domain 54, 55, 282
June 30, 1883, establishing Deer Creek Reserve, Minnesota, for Bois Forte Indians 47, 218, 281
July 6, 1883, establishing and defining Yuma Reserve, Arizona 279
July 13, 1883, restoring part of White Earth Reserve, Minnesota, to public domain 48, 281
August 15, 1883, establishing and defining Iowa Reserve, Indian Territory. 280
Kickapoo Reserve, Indian Territory 281

F.

Farm, agency, abandoned at Navajo Agency for want of implements 180
at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency rented to Indians 119
Devil's Lake, 20 acres sown to oats for public animals 82
Hoopa Valley moderately successful; more animals needed 72
Lower Brulé well cared for; good crops 88
Ouray a failure for want of irrigation 196
Pima and Maricopa Agency, 75 acres partially cleared for 63
of 30 acres at Tule River Agency; crop, twenty tons of hay 77
150 acres at Cheyenne River, cultivated by employés and Indians 81
improvements made by Western Shoshones 170
school, 15 acres, cultivated by boys of Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency 127
and agency inclosed with wire fence 136
at Nez Percé Agency well cultivated by Indian boys 116
Siletz Agency cultivated by boys under direction of farmer 188
White Earth Agency admirably worked by the boys 154
Yainax, 40 miles from Klamath Agency 186
of 14 acres attached to boarding school at Warm Springs Agency 192
20 acres under cultivation at Puyallup subagency 208
on Pawnee Reserve worked by teacher and boys 135
Ponca Reserve of 15 acres cultivated by teacher and boys 134
Farmer at Forest Grove training school, original report of 230
practical, should be sent to assist and instruct Fond du Lac Indians 218
Farmers in a small way, most of the Puyallups are 208
Massachusetts, 15 Indian boys sent from Hampton to 233
Iowas as good as the average white 151
Kansas Pottawatomies are good 150

Page.

Farmers, Omahas generally are individual 162
Peorias and Miamis of Quapaw Agency well to do 139
Sacs and Foxes of Iowa employed by white 149
there should be five, at least, at Pine Ridge Agency 95
Farming. (*See* Agriculture and Crops.)
and stock-raising by Arapahoes of Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency very successful .. 118
attempted by Jicarillas with a few old shovels 177
at Southern Ute Agency impossible without irrigation 78
by Bois Fort Indians, increasing interest in 216
Indian school-boys of Quinaielt Agency 204
Indians at Hoopa Valley chiefly done by squaws 69
of Blackfeet Agency, beginning made in, and impediments to successful. 154, 155
Colorado River, Arizona, very successful this year 62
Crow Agency interfered with by expected removal 156
Creek Agency very successful 86
Fort Belknap Agency impracticable without irrigation 159
Berthold Agency, commendable efforts made 80
Hall Agency, steady improvement in 112
Peck Agency a failure for want of irrigation 161
Grand Ronde not as successful as usual, owing to frosts and drought .. 184
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency very successful 129
Klamath Agency, irrigation greatly needed to insure successful 186
Lemhi Agency, creditable results of 113
Lower Brulé Agency quite general 88
Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, rapid progress in 174
Michigan, good crops 152
Navajo Agency on small plots of ground 189
Osage Agency quite general 132
Ouray Agency unsuccessful for want of water 196
Rosebud Agency commendable, considering the difficulties 98
Round Valley Agency, estimated crops 75
San Carlos Agency, commendable efforts made in 66
Standing Rock Agency very general 166
individual Indians of Devil's Lake Agency, very successful 82
"Joseph's band" of Nez Percés, results of 137
Kickapoos of Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, satisfactory results 150
Menomonees, not very successful 215
Mexican Kickapoos at Sac and Fox Agency 143
Modocs at Quapaw Agency, very successful 141
Omahas as individual farmers, very successful 163
Otoes and Missourias, results of 136
Pah-Utes, very commendable efforts made in spite of difficulties 168
Pawnees at Ponca, &c., Agency, progress in 135
Pembinas of White Earth Agency, successful 153
Pimas and Maricopas, their only means of livelihood 64
Piutes of Nevada Agency, beginning made in 169
Poncas very successful 134, 167
Sacs and Foxes of Iowa, more than ever before 149
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi on larger scale than ever before 143
Santees, results of 165
Sitting Bull and followers at Standing Rock Agency 167
White River Utes of Uintah Valley Agency, beginning made in 198
Wyandottes of Quapaw Agency very successful 140
Yakamas, results of 214
Yanktons very successful 110
implements and machinery much needed by Yanktons 111
machines purchased by Indians of Sisseton Agency 104
stock, Santees well supplied with 165
wagons, &c., needed by Otter Tail Pillagers 153
issue of, very encouraging incentive to Flatheads 158
issued to deserving Indians at San Carlos Agency 66
Indians of Pima and Maricopa Agency, only in return for labor. 63
Umatilla Indians 199
owned and used by many Indians of Quapaw Agency 142
by Puyallups 208
purchased by Indians of Fort Hall Agency 112
should be provided for industrious Indians at Crow Creek Agency 87
lands at Neah Bay Agency not adapted to 202
on Shoalwater Bay Reserve impracticable 203
Papagos not suitably located for 64
the chief employment of the Oneidas, of Wisconsin 215
occupation of the Siletz Indians 189
principal occupation of North Carolina Cherokees 184
Farms, fifteen owned by individual Indians at Rosebud Agency 98
Indian, at Lower Brulé Agency show considerable care 80
of Devil's Lake Agency, located on individual 82
school, cultivated by Cheyenne and Arapaho boys 119
Fence, 45 rods, built by employés and boys of Quinaielt school 204
250 rods, built by Sacs and Foxes of Iowa 149
1,513 rods, built at Siletz Agency 188
3,647 rods, built by Indians of Uintah Valley Agency 196
19 miles of new, made at Quapaw Agency 142
more made this year by Kansas Kickapoos than ever before 150
pole, 1½ miles, made by Indians of Western Shoshone Agency 170
wire, 1¼ miles, built by Indians of Western Shoshone Agency 170
needed for Indian farms at Rosebud Agency 98

Page.
Ferry-boat used to keep open communication between Ponca and Otoe, and Pawnee Reserves . 134
Fire escapes for public buildings, commission to provide, report of 495
Fish and water-fowls very abundant in lakes on Sisseton Reserve, Dakota 103
Fishing and farming the chief occupations of Michigan Indians 152
sealing the chief means of support of Neah Bay Indians 202
salmon, at Warm Springs Agency unusually good 193
the principal means of subsistence of Pah-Utes; annual profits $5,250 168
"Five civilized tribes" comprised in Union Agency, Indian Territory 145
Flandreau Indians of Santee, location, number, &c., of 165, 167
Flathead Agency, Montana, seventh annual report of Agent Ronan 157
Flatheads, statistics relating to 332, 352
Fond du Lac Chippewas, of La Pointe Agency, number and status of 218
Forest Grove training school, Oregon, annual report of superintendent 238
8 students sent from Chehalis Reserve to 206
43 students sent from Nez Percé Agency during year .. 115
14 students sent from Puyallup subagency to 206
2 students sent from S'Kokomish Agency to 206
2 students sent from Tulalip Agency to 205
18 students sent from Umatilla Agency to 191
102 new pupils in last five months; atendance encouraging 238
Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, fifth annual report of Agent Lincoln 159
Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota, fourth annual report of Agent Kauffman 89
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, annual report of Agent Cook 111
Reserve, Idaho, bill ratifying agreement for cession of part of 39
Fort Peck Agency, Montana, annual report of Agent Snider 161
Indians threatened with starvation 48, 161
Foxes, all in Iowa, except 20, who are with the Sacs of Indian Territory 149
or Musquakies, at Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, status, progress, &c 149
statistics concerning 149
Freedmen, Choctaw, status of 147
in Indian Territory, legislation asked for 42, 43
Freedman's Hospital, annual report of surgeon in charge of 399–403
causes of death in 403
confinement in, number of cases of 399
convalescent patients in, required to perform night service 400
deportment of patients and attendants of, all that could be desired 400
grounds of, much improved, &c 400
medical students of other colleges availed themselves of the clinics of, &c 400
patients admitted in 399
diseases and conditions of 400, 401
nativity of 400, 401
religious services held in, &c 400
sanitary condition of, excellent 400
surgical operations performed in 399
Freighting by Cheyennes and Arapahoes very successful and profitable 122
Indians of Devil's Lake Agency, proceeds of, &c. 82
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, proceeds of 130
Lemhi Agency, results of 113
Pine Ridge Agency, very successful 93
Rosebud Agency, 400 teams and 800 men engaged in 99
Warm Springs Agency, $400 earned by 194
Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of 136
Pah-Utes, of Nevada, Agency 169
Pawnees, at Ponca, &c., Agency, great interest in 135
Poncas, anxious to improve every opportunity 134
Siletz Indians, amount earned by 188
supplies for military post by Indians of Klamath Agency 187
Frissell, Rev. H. B., chaplain Hampton Institute, Virginia, report of 233
Funds, trust, and trust lands, statement of transactions in, during year ending October 31, 1883. 256–261

G.

Galise Creeks, statistics relating to 336
Gambling among Indians of Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, prevalence of 130
Modocs of Quapaw Agency 141
Game has disappeared from Blackfeet Reservation 156
Fort Belknap Reserve 160
Fort Peck Reserve 162
in Wyoming and Yellowstone National Park, &c 487, 608
no. left on Crow Reserve 156
scarce on Southern Ute Reservation 79
wanton destruction of, causes great suffering to Indians 161
Games of some kind necessary and beneficial for Indians 76
Garden, vegetable, cultivated by individual Western Shoshones 170
Gardner, Inspector, visits of, at agencies 117, 185, 200
Garfield, Mrs. Lucretia R., letter of, to the Garfield Memorial Committee, &c 462
Garfield's (President) bust, unveiling of, at Columbia Institute for Deaf and Dumb 462
Garfield (President) memorial addresses at Columbia Institute for Deaf and Dumb 458–462
Gasmann, John G., Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota, annual report of 85
Gibson, Samuel B., North Carolina Cherokee Agency, annual report of 183
Gig Harbors, statistics concerning 338
Gila Bend Reserve, Arizona, for Papagoes, Executive order establishing 279
Given, O. G., school physician at Carlisle, Pa., report of 222
Goods and supplies, inspection and shipment of Indian 22–24

Page.

Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway, annual report of the 639-644
all possible facilities granted to, for the performance of their work 639
duties and powers of, misapprehensions as to the 639
indorses the wisdom of the management of Union Pacific Company, &c 640
memorial to, of bondholders of Kansas Pacific Railway and Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Companies, complaining that Union Pacific had wrongfully deprived them of their rights, &c 639
opinion of, respecting the gentlemen concerned in present management of the Union Pacific Company, &c 640
"scandals" of the management of Union Pacific Company treated by, &c 640
tripartite alliance of Union Pacific, &c., views of, respecting 641-644
Government Hospital for the Insane, annual report of Board of Visitors of 405-454
admissions in, and discharges from 407-409
Army and Navy volunteers in, States where entered, &c 414, 417
artesian well on grounds of, &c 420, 421
buildings of, improvements to, &c 418, 419
classification of patients from civil life remaining in, June 30, 1883 409
Dr. Joseph K. Barnes, late United States Surgeon-General, and president of Board of Visitors of, death of, resolutions respecting, &c 424
donations to, &c 425
dry goods and clothing, books and stationery, and miscellaneous, classified expenditures for 434-438
executive committee of Board of Visitors of, names of .. 405
expenditures and receipts of, detailed statement of 451-454
of, estimates for, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1885 423
farm and garden products of 421, 422
garden, and stable of, classified expenditures for ... 442, 443
house furniture, fuel, lights, &c., classified expenditures for 430-433
medical supplies, &c., classified expenditures for 439, 441
nativity of cases treated in 413
non-resident officers of 405
patients in, annual admissions of, since opening of hospital, &c 415
deaths of, in, &c 415, 416, 417
discharges of, from, &c 415, 416
confirmed inebriate, &c 417
daily average residence of 417
duration of disease of, on admission 410
form of diseases of 413
mean annual mortality of, &c 416
number of, remaining each year 415
private 414
recoveries of, proportion of, &c 416, 417
time of life at which, were admitted, &c 414
total admission of, summary of 417
who died in, duration of mental disease of 410
physical condition of 410
recovered in, mental disease of, on admission 410
population of, monthly changes of 409
repairs and improvements of, classified expenditures for. 444-448
resident medical officers of, names of 405
salaries and wages of, classified expenditures for 449, 450
subsistence of, classified expenditures for 427-429
summary of work of 407
water of extraordinary purity obtained for, &c 420, 421
Government Printing Office, extension of, &c 388
expenditures on, &c 390
Graduates, Hampton, from various agencies, gratifying reports of, returned 235, 236
Grand Portage Indians, number and status of 218
Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon, twelfth annual report of Agent Sinnott 184
Grasshoppers and crickets injure crops of Klamath Indians 185
destroy gardens of Western Shoshone Indians 170
Gravatt, Rev. J. J., rector Saint John's Church (Episcopal), Hampton, Va., report of 233
Grazing, lands of Indians of Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency should be utilized for their benefit 129
lease of lands for, by Cheyennes and Arapahoes 120
purposes, lease of "Cherokee strip" for 5 years for $100,000 for 147
Ottawas wish to lease part of their reservation for 139
Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin, annual report of Agent Andrews 215
"Grey Nuns of Montreal" at Devil's Lake, well merited tribute to 34
Gros Ventres and Assinaboines in danger of starving before winter is over 49, 160
Mandans, 240, at Fort Buford to be transferred to Fort Berthold Agency ... 89

Page.
Gros Ventres at Fort Belknap Agency, number of 159
of Fort Berthold Agency, number of 89
statistics relating to 326, 332, 346
Guard-house built at Rosebud Agency, salutary effect upon Indians of 99

H.

Hale, William, governor of Wyoming, annual report of 559–625
Hampton Normal Institute, graduate from, to take charge of Absentee Shawnee school 144
ten students from Standing Rock Agency doing well 108
report of S. C. Armstrong 223
chaplain 233
Hanry, S. S., Mennonite missionary at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, report of 126
Harries, John, Lemhi Agency, Idaho, annual report of 113
"Harvest Home" of the Wyandottes of Quapaw Agency 140
Haven, G. G., &c., Government directors Union Pacific Railway, annual report of 639–664
Haworth, J. M., superintendent of Indian schools, report of 469–475
Hay crop at Standing Rock Agency very light owing to drought 106
cut and put up by Flatheads 157
difficulty of procuring sufficient, for agency use at Lower Brulé 88
800 tons, cut and put up by Indians of Fort Hall Agency 112
900 tons, cut by Indians at Cheyenne River Agency this season 81
put up for winter use by Western Shoshones 170
Health. (*See* Disease and Sanitary.)
examination of pupils sent to Indian training school should be rigid 223
of Indian children at mission school, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, exceedingly good 127
students at Forest Grove school comparatively good 239
Indians of Acoma, and other Pueblos, good 181, 182
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency moderately good 123
River Agency good 81
Colorado River Agency very good 60
Fort Peck Agency generally good 162
Grand Ronde Agency good 185
Jicarilla subagency very good 176
Kiowa, Crow, and Wichita Agency generally good 128
Klamath Agency generally good 187
Lemhi Agency better than last year 114
Mackinac Agency not very good, but no epidemics 152
Mescalero Agency generally good 175
Neah Bay Agency, gradual improvement in 202
Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency not very good 207
Nez Percé Agency good 117
Osage Agency not good 132
Ouray Agency remarkably good 197
Pima and Maricopa Agency generally good, with exception of epidemic of measles 65
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency not good as usual 152
Quinaielt Agency good 204
Rosebud Agency tolerably good 101
Round Valley Agency gradually improving 75
Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory, not very good 144
Iowa, very good 149
San Carlos Agency fairly good 66
Siletz Agency generally good 188
Sisseton Agency excellent 104
Standing Rock Agency good; no epidemic 109
Tonkawa Agency not good 195
Uintah Valley Agency very good 199
Umatilla Agency generally good 191
Western Shoshone Agency unusually good 172
Modocs unusually good 141
Otoes generally good 136
Pawnees at Ponca, &c., Agency, good at present 135
Poncas at Ponca, &c., Agency, very good 134
scholars at Colorado River Agency affected by extreme heat 62
Tule River Indians good during most of year 78
Herd, agency, largely increased at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency from annuity funds at Indians' request 122
of cows belonging to Pi-Utes of Nevada Agency well cared for 169
Herders, Flathead Indians are excellent 158
Indians of Fort Belknap Agency could easily be made successful 160
many Warm Spring Indians employed by outside parties as 194
Herding by Indians of Yankton Agency 110
the natural occupation of the Navajos 178
Herds of horses and donkeys owned by Cochiti Pueblos 182
owned and well cared for by Indians of Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency 118
Hill, James G., Architect of the Treasury, &c., report of, to provide fire-escapes for public buildings 495–497
Hirschler, D. B., superintendent of Arapaho manual-labor school, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, annual report of 124
Hohs, statistics concerning 338, 376
Home for little Indian boys at Hampton, Va., report of matron 230
Homesteads, funds for fees of, for Colville Indians received too late 200
given to Grand Portage Indians, excellent effect of system 218
remission of fees to Indians entering, or appropriation to pay fees recommended 12

Page.
Hoopas, status and character of 68, 70
statistics relating to 324, 344
Hoopa Valley Agency, California, annual report of Agent Porter 68
Horses and oxen (Government) at Siletz Agency, old and worn out 190
ponies, 200 stolen by Crees from Indians of Blackfeet Agency 185
sheep, stolen by Navajos, returned to owners or sold at auction 180
at Navajo Agency dying from starvation 178
700, owned by Sacs and Foxes of Iowa 149
220, issued to Santees, bought with proceeds of their lands in Minnesota 165
Horse-stealing, 15 Indians tried and punished for, at Warm Springs Agency 193
Hospital needed at Fort Peck Agency, Montana 162
promised the Yakamas by Government twenty-five years ago not yet built 211
urgently needed at Standing Rock Agency 109
Hostiles at Standing Rock Agency, status of 107
Houses at Navajo Agency not fit to live in 178
many agencies unfit to live in 6
bark and board, ten new, built by Sacs and Foxes of Iowa 149
built by Indians at Pine Ridge Agency, 100 new log, during year; total number, 625 92
50, built for Santees from proceeds of sale of their lands in Minnesota 165
frame, many of the Puyallups live in good 208
7, built by Warm Springs Indians during year 194
(75), and log (22), occupied by Indians of Warm Springs Agency 194
several built for Indians at Sisseton Agency 104
2, put up by Pi-Utes of Nevada Agency at their own cost 189
Tule River Indians all living in partially furnished 77
Government should provide windows and doors, &c., to encourage Indians in building 98
Indian, at Crow Creek very poorly built; Government failed to assist them 86
Rosebud Agency, 450 90
Kansas Kickapoos have good orchards and comfortable 150
log, Bad River Indians live in comfortable 216
(hewn), built by Indians at Sisseton Agency 104
75, built by Indians at Cheyenne River during year 81
60, new, built during year by Indians of Rosebud Agency 98
200, built at Blackfeet Agency in past six years 154
material for building, much needed by Indians at Devil's Lake 85
most of the citizen Pottawatomies live in 144
only 10 of the 15 promised Alsea Indians built 189
6 substantial log, built by Otoes and Missourias 126
for Indians, 26 built at Osage Agency during year 132
Housework and sewing taught Western Shoshone women by agent's wife 173
Hualapais Reserve, Arizona, Executive order establishing 379
statistics relating to 324
Hunt, P. B., Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory, annual report of 128
Hunt promised to Sioux of Cheyenne River Agency given up cheerfully, though great disappointment 80
Hunting and fishing the chief means of subsistence of Bois Fort Chippewas 215
support of Grand Portage Indians 218
the chief means of subsistence of many of the Menomonees of Wisconsin 215
Hurr, William, Baptist missionary for Sac and Fox Indians, Indian Territory, report of 144

I.

Improvements and additions to buildings at Nez Percé Agency 115
repairs to agency buildings Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency 123
building, reason why Indians of Pima and Maricopa Agency are slow to make 64
made at Pima and Maricopa Agency, estimate of 64
Western Shoshone Agency 170
by Bad River Indians exceed those of whites in same vicinity 216
on Otoe Reservation 136
none of permanent kind made at Ouray Agency 196
Indian Affairs, Office of, list of officers of, &c 722
Indian Agencies assigned to the several religious denominations, list of 733
list of, with their post-office addresses 734
Indian Commissioners, Board of, American Baptist Home Mission Society, work of, among the Indians 708, 709
American Missionary Association, work of, at Dakota Mission, Santee Agency 706
Fort Berthold Agency 707
Fort Sully Station 707
Sisseton Agency 706
S'Kokomish Agency 706
statistics of work of, among the Indians 706
Creek Nation, conditions upon which difficulties in, shall be adjusted, &c 662, 663
report of chairman of, respecting ratification of peace in 670-673
Crow Indian Agency, Montana, report of Wm. H. Lyon on 700, 701
Dakota, report of Commissioners Smiley and Whittlesey on visit to 695-700
education and missions, expenses of several religious societies for 706
Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, work of Board of 717-720

Page.

Indian Commissioners, Board of, Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church, report of, &c. 720, 721
Indian education, views of, on 667
Lake Mohonk conference, address of the, &c 701–705
legislation recommended by 667
loyal Creeks, resolutions of, &c 672, 689
members of, list of, with their post-office addresses 733
meetings of 665
proceedings of, in adjusting the difficulties of the Creek Nation 674–695
Protestant Episcopal Missions, Bishop Hare's report on work of, among the Indians 710–716
native character and condition of the Indians of 710
work of, at Black Hills Mission 714
boarding schools of 714
Cheyenne Agency mission 713
Lower Brulé Mission 712
Ogallala or Pine Ridge Mission 713
Santee Mission 712
Springfield Mission 714
Yankton Mission 712
Yanktonnais (Crow Creek) Mission 712
Upper Brulé (Rosebud) Mission 713
general review of 715
in the vernacular 711, 712
purchasing committee of, report of, &c 666, 669
report of 665–736
secretary of, visit of, to Hampton, Va 670
Sioux treaty, letter of Bishop Hare and others in regard to the pending 696, 697
Society of Friends, report of, to 716
Thirteenth Annual Conference with Missionary Boards, journal of 721–732
visits of, to agencies 665
"Indian country" should be clearly defined 168
Indian girls from New York Agency employed as domestics by good families 182
question, General S. C. Armstrong's general statement relative to the 223–234
Indian school at Forest Grove, buildings for, &c 474
Indian schools, amounts which should have been appropriated for certain 475–479
average monthly cost of, &c 472
boarding, capacity of, &c 472, 473
financial statistics of, for fiscal year 482–485
buildings for, &c 471, 472
character of, &c 469
day, additional, required at several agencies, &c 473
financial statistics of, for fiscal year 480, 481
educational work of, of last year, very encouraging, &c 474
industrial, an additional, should be built for Sioux 474
at Albuquerque, N. Mex., interesting, well managed, and doing good work 470
cost of, very much below that of white schools, &c 474
difficulty in finding, for pupils, &c 474
influence of, upon civilization of the Indians, &c 473, 474
lands in support of, donations of, by citizens, &c 470, 471
pupils of, attendance and cost per capita of 472
semi-industrial, &c 473
and boarding, at the Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, estimated cost of buildings for, and cost of conducting and supplying, &c 473
superintendent of, report of the 469
Indians, &c. (*See* Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming.)
Insane, &c. (*See* Dakota, Government Hospital, and New Mexico.)
Interior Department building, reconstruction of, report on the 393
Intemperance. (*See* Drunkenness.)
among Indians at Crow Agency, very little 157
Western Shoshones decreasing every year; no cases on reservation 173
at Nez Percé Agency greatly reduced by application of local laws 116
none, among Indians of Fort Berthold Agency 91
Klamath Agency 187
at Mescalero Agency during the year 175
only one instance at Ouray Agency 195
prevalent among Tule River Indians 77
Interpreter, none at Colville Agency, though eight *different dialects* are spoken 201
Intruders. (*See also* Trespassers and Depredations.)
and disputed citizenship in the five civilized tribes of Indian Territory 43
from Union Agency, Indian Territory, "removal" of, a farce 147
on Indian lands, amendment to law for punishment of, needed 17–19
upon Grand Ronde Reservation cause much annoyance 184
Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians, formerly of Great Nemaha Agency, status of 150
Reserve, Indian Territory, Executive order establishing 280

Page.

Iowas much more civilized than Sacs and Foxes of Missouri 151
statistics relating to 330, 340, 348, 350
Irrigating canal at Pima and Maricopa Agency completed 64
8 miles long at Pima and Maricopa Agency completed 64
on Colorado River Reserve, survey and construction of, recommended 60
ditch, 4,000 feet long, dug at Tulalip Agency 209
made by Ute Commissioners at Ouray Agency, at a cost of $20,000, a failure 196
Irrigation all that is needed to make Colorado Indians self-supporting 59
at Fort Peck Agency could be had with small cost, and is much needed 161
attempted by Jicarillas by carrying water in buckets 177
much need on Klamath Reserve 186
necessary before farming can be done at Fort Belknap Agency 150
necessary if farming is to be attempted at Southern Ute Agency 78

J.

Jackson, A. H., Pima and Maricopa Agency, Arizona, annual report of 63
Jicarilla Apache subagency, New Mexico, annual report of farmer in charge 176
Apaches greatly neglected by the Government 177
suffer much during winter from non-arrival of supplies 176
"John Days" at Warm Springs Agency, number of, and statistics concerning 191, 336, 356
Joshuas, statistics concerning 336
Jury of Indians try and convict Klamath murderer 186

K.

Kamiah Indians very unwilling to work 115
Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railway land grant, &c 655, 659
"Kaw scrip," Congress urged to grant authority for payment of 46
Kaws at Osage Agency, number and status of 122
statistics relating to 330, 340
Kauffman, Jacob, Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota, annual report of 89
Keechies at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, number of 128
Kickapoo allottees under treaty of 1862, status and needs of 44
lands in Kansas, sale of 45
Reserve, Indian Territory, Executive order establishing 281
Kickapoos at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, status of 150
statistics relating to 330, 348, 350
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory, sixth annual report of Agent Hunt 128
Kiowas at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, number of 128
statistics relating to 230, 340, 348
Klamath Agency, Oregon, fifth annual report of Agent Nickerson 185
Indians in California, selections of land made by 37
Klamaths and Hoopas, comparative status of 69
at Klamath Agency, number of 187
statistics relating to 326, 356
visit Hoopa Valley Agency for medical treatment 73
Klikatats, statistics concerning 338, 356

L.

Labor by Pah-Utes upon improvements of their reservation 168
school children at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency very creditably performed 121
Warm Spring Indians, various kinds of 194
manual, great improvement in Santee school children in 167
of Indians of San Carlos Agency for military and ranchmen 66
taught at Puyallup school, excellent results of 208
children of Quinaielt school 204
Tulalip schools 209
Indian girls at Forest Grove 240
Hampton, report of 228, 230
school children at Siletz Agency 189
Warm Springs Agency 192
in schools of Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency 206
the pupils of mission schools of Colville Agency 200
of Indians of Flathead Agency for Northern Pacific Railroad Company, &c 156
Grand Portage Reserve, for whites 218
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, not as much done as last year for want of funds to pay them 130
Klamath Agency, various kinds 187
Lac du Flambeau in lumber camps 217
Lemhi Agency, various kinds 113
Mackinac Agency, various kinds engaged in 152
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, results of 149
Tulalip Agency, very good wages paid for 209
Tule River Agency, a little improvement each year in 77
Umatilla Agency, actively carried on 190
Western Shoshone Agency, all kinds of farm 169, 170
Yankton Agency, in shops, &c 110
pupils of Cheyenne and Arapaho schools, creditable showing 126
skilled, employed by Indians of Sisseton Agency in harvesting crops 104
Lac Court d'Oreilles of La Pointe Agency, number and status of 217
Lac du Flambeau Chippewas, number, status, &c., of 217
Lakes of Colville Agency, number and location of 199
statistics concerning 338, 356

Page.
Land for farming purposes much needed at Forest Grove training school, Oregon 228
100 acres, broken at Cheyenne River Agency this season 81
1,154 acres, broken at Devil's Lake Agency 82
200 acres, broken at Fort Belknap Agency 160
895 acres, broken at Quapaw Agency 142
24 acres, broken on military reservation near Fort Berthold Agency for boarding school .. 90
116 acres, broken this year by Poncas 167
328 acres, broken this year on Santee Reserve 165
480 acres, cultivated by Modocs 141
2,000 acres, cultivated by Warm Springs Indians 193
3,035 acres, cultivated on Santee Reserve in last ten years 165
300 acres, in corn cultivated by Mescaleros 174
550 acres more, cultivated by Nez Percés this year than last 114
447 acres new, breaking sown at Devil's Lake Agency 82
18 acres new, broken at Siletz Agency, Oregon 188
300 acres new, broken last spring at Sisseton Agency 103
40 acres of prairie, broken for Ponca school 134
85 acres, owned and fenced by individual Sacs and Foxes of Iowa 148
30,000 acres, outside "Qualla boundary" owned by North Carolina Cherokees 183
365 acres, recently purchased by Sacs and Foxes of Iowa with annuity funds 148
1,440 acres, under cultivation at Siletz Agency 188
5,500 acres, under cultivation at Sisseton Agency during year 103
223 acres, under cultivation at Uintah Valley Agency 196
460 acres, under cultivation by Indians at Cheyenne River Agency 81
6,000 acres, under cultivation by Omahas 163
3,288 acres, under cultivation by Peorias and Miamis of Quapaw Agency 139
381 acres, under cultivation by Poncas 167
215 acres, under cultivation by Sacs and Foxes of Iowa 149
broken at Lower Brulé Agency by agency teams and employés 88
generally cultivated on allotments by Pawnees 185
on Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation held in common 119
swindler cheats an industrious Navajo out of title to his land 181
troubles of Indians of Mackinac Agency 152
Lands claimed by Wichitas, Special Agent Townsend visits and reports upon 119
Creek, unoccupied, ceded, used by cattle-men who pay no tax 147
in common, Absentee Shawnees wish to hold their 143
Indian, in Minnesota, restored to public domain 48
in Kansas, sale of Kickapoo 45
mining, belonging to Santee Sioux sold, and horses bought for them with proceeds 165
in severalty, allotments of, made and recommended 11, 12
Grand Ronde Indians desire deeds for their 184
no, allotted to Tule River Indians except those they cultivate 77
yet at Lower Brulé Agency 88
promised to Round Valley Indians, but not given them 76
should be given to Indians of Fort Berthold Agency 90
of Cheyennes and Arapahoes still unconfirmed to them 119
Otoes and Missourias in Kansas and Nebraska, table showing appraisement of 296
Picuris, San Ildefonso, and Pojoaque Pueblos mostly sold to the whites 182
Poncas not yet surveyed or allotted 167
Round Valley Indians occupied by settlers under pretense of law .....
San Domingo Pueblo very extensive and fine 75
Umatillas coveted by whites 190
Omaha, sale and allotment of 50, 51
they occupy, Tonkawas are being crowded off 194
timber and hay, on Crow Creek Reserve very valuable 86
&c. (*See* Arizona, Dakota, Indian, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming.)
La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin, third annual report of Agent Durfee 215
Law applied to Indians of Nez Percé Agency, civil 116
for Indians, suggestions in regard to 110
for punishment of intruders on Indian lands, amendment much needed to 17, 18
persons furnishing arms or ammunition to Indians very necessary 2
United States civil and criminal, should be extended to Indians 7, 8, 116
Laws adopted by Nez Percés in council, local, satisfactory result of 116
for government of Indians, recommendations in regard to 7–14
suppression of liquor traffic, Congress urged to make stronger 76
Indians and whites should be governed by same 142
of State or Territory where they may live extended to Winnebagoes by act of Congress in 1863 164
to cover cases of murder among Indians imperatively needed 123
Lawson, S. S., Mission Agency, California, annual report of 73
Lease of "Cherokee strip" to cattle company for term of 5 years for $100,000 147
grazing privileges to cattle-men by Cheyennes and Arapahoes 120
Leech Lake Indians should all be removed to White Earth Reservation 154
Legislation creating three additional land districts in Dakota 245
for fulfilling treaty stipulations, &c 243
Indians during second session of Forty-seventh Congress 242–249
removal, subsistence, and support of Indians 244
Indian, miscellaneous 244
necessary on various subjects for Indians 1–4
needed for Indians, suggestions relative to 168
in regard to timber depredations on Indian lands 20
relative to allotment of lands of Umatilla Reserve 53, 54
on various matters for Indians of Nez Percé Agency recommended 116
private 249
recommended to Congress for Indians of Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency .. 129
relative to deficiency appropriation 246, 248
to establish post routes in Indian Territory 245
upon several matters urged for Union Agency 148

Page.

Iowas much more civilized than Sacs and Foxes of Missouri 151
statistics relating to 330, 340, 348, 350
Irrigating canal at Pima and Maricopa Agency completed 64
8 miles long at Pima and Maricopa Agency completed 64
on Colorado River Reserve, survey and construction of, recommended 60
ditch, 4,000 feet long, dug at Tulalip Agency 209
made by Ute Commissioners at Ouray Agency, at a cost of $20,000, a failure 196
Irrigation all that is needed to make Colorado Indians self-supporting 59
at Fort Peck Agency could be had with small cost, and is much needed 161
attempted by Jicarillas by carrying water in buckets 177
much need on Klamath Reserve 186
necessary before farming can be done at Fort Belknap Agency 150
necessary if farming is to be attempted at Southern Ute Agency 78

J.

Jackson, A. H., Pima and Maricopa Agency, Arizona, annual report of 63
Jicarilla Apache subagency, New Mexico, annual report of farmer in charge 176
Apaches greatly neglected by the Government 177
suffer much during winter from non-arrival of supplies 176
"John Days" at Warm Springs Agency, number of, and statistics concerning 191, 336, 356
Joshuas, statistics concerning 338
Jury of Indians try and convict Klamath murderer 186

K.

Kamiah Indians very unwilling to work 115
Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railway land grant, &c 655, 659
"Kaw scrip," Congress urged to grant authority for payment of 46
Kaws at Osage Agency, number and status of 122
statistics relating to 330, 340
Kauffman, Jacob, Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota, annual report of 80
Keechies at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, number of 128
Kickapoo allottees under treaty of 1862, status and needs of 44
lands in Kansas, sale of 45
Reserve, Indian Territory, Executive order establishing 281
Kickapoos at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, status of 150
statistics relating to 330, 348, 350
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory, sixth annual report of Agent Hunt 128
Kiowas at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, number of 128
statistics relating to 330, 340, 348
Klamath Agency, Oregon, fifth annual report of Agent Nickerson 185
Indians in California, selections of land made by 37
Klamaths and Hoopas, comparative status of 69
at Klamath Agency, number of 187
statistics relating to 328, 356
visit Hoopa Valley Agency for medical treatment 73
Klikatats, statistics concerning 338, 356

L.

Labor by Pah-Utes upon improvements of their reservation 168
school children at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency very creditably performed 121
Warm Spring Indians, various kinds of 194
manual, great improvement in Santee school children in 167
of Indians of San Carlos Agency for military and ranchmen 66
taught at Puyallup school, excellent results of 206
children of Quinaielt school 204
Tulalip schools 209
Indian girls at Forest Grove 240
Hampton, report of 228, 230
school children at Siletz Agency 189
Warm Springs Agency 192
in schools of Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency 206
the pupils of mission schools of Colville Agency 200
of Indians of Flathead Agency for Northern Pacific Railroad Company, &c 158
Grand Portage Reserve, for whites 218
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, not as much done as last year for want of funds to pay them 130
Klamath Agency, various kinds 187
Lac du Flambeau in lumber camps 217
Lemhi Agency, various kinds 113
Mackinac Agency, various kinds engaged in 152
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, results of 149
Tulalip Agency, very good wages paid for 209
Tule River Agency, a little improvement each year in 77
Umatilla Agency, actively carried on 190
Western Shoshone Agency, all kinds of farm 169, 170
Yankton Agency, in shops, &c 110
pupils of Cheyenne and Arapaho schools, creditable showing 128
skilled, employed by Indians of Sisseton Agency in harvesting crops 104
Lac Court d'Oreilles of La Pointe Agency, number and status of 217
Lac du Flambeau Chippewas, number, status, &c., of 217
Lakes of Colville Agency, number and location of 199
statistics concerning 338, 356

Page.
Mill, grist, at Devil's Lake, repaired and refitted, new engine, &c. 84
Fort Berthold Agency manufactured 74,100 pounds flour 90
Hall Agency, burned last December 111
Hoopa Valley Agency needs improvement in machinery 73
Warm Springs Agency run by Indian miller 193
saw and grist, at Hoopa Valley working satisfactorily 73
at Fort Berthold Agency cut 8,235 feet lumber during year 90
Klamath Agency, 750,000 feet lumber cut 186
Navajo Agency, which cost $10,000, left without a roof 180
Tulalip Agency a great acquisition 209
Umatilla Agency put in working order in July 191
Warm Springs run by an Indian—139,000 feet lumber cut 193
built at Quapaw Agency, 100,000 feet lumber and 20,000 shingles sawed 141
wind, erected for use of school on Otoe Reserve 136
Mills at Omaha Agency need new machinery 165
grist and saw, at Round Valley Agency, product of 75
of Kamiah Indians at Nez Percé Agency, suspended, owing to delay in sending machinery, &c 115
saw and flouring, at Siletz Agency, not working for lack of funds 188
Milroy, R. H., Yakama Agency, Washington Territory, annual report of 219
Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad, &c 622
Mineral lands on Quapaw Agency lands 138
Mineral or mining resources of the Territories. (*See* Arizona, Dakota, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming.)
Mines, gold, on Siletz Reserve 190
Minneconjous at Cheyenne River Agency, number of 80
Minniss, J. F., Ouray Agency, Utah, annual report of 195
Minthorn, H. J., superintendent Forest Grove training school, Oregon, annual report of 238
Missionaries at Flathead Agency, several Catholic 158
Rosebud Agency, three Episcopal and one Catholic 100, 101
Sisseton Agency, one white and five native (Presbyterian) 104
Sisseton Agency, one white and two native (Episcopal) 104
five, at Standing Rock and eight "Sisters of Charity" (Catholic) 108
at Santee Agency, one white, three native, and four Congregational 166
nine, among North Carolina Cherokees (Baptist and Methodist) 183
three at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency (Mennonite, Friends, and Episcopal) 124
Santee Agency, one white and two native (Episcopal) 166
the subagencies of Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency (Catholic, Presbyterian, and Congregational) 177
two, at Cheyenne River Agency (Episcopal and Congregational) 81
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency (Baptist and Episcopal) 130
Puyallup subagency (Presbyterian) 208
Yankton Agency (Episcopal) 110
Missionary at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, report of Mennonite 126
Devil's Lake speaks Sioux language fluently (Roman Catholic) 84
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, report of J. B. Wicks (Episcopal) 131
Peoria Bottom (Rev. T. S. Riggs) renders much assistance to agent at Cheyenne River
Rosebud Agency, Dakota, report of Rev. William J. Cleveland (Episcopal) 101
Yankton Agency one (Presbyterian) 110
contributions made by Christian Indians at Santee Agency, $228.33 166
for Sac and Fox Indians, Indian Territory, report of William Hurr (Baptist) 144
from Willamette Valley visit Warm Springs Agency 193
native, at Pahquauhwong, Lac Court d'Oreilles Reserve (Presbyterian) 217
one at Lower Brulé Agency (Episcopal) 89
one at Sisseton Agency, in charge of Ascension school (Episcopal) 103
no, at Colorado River Agency; one greatly needed 61
Quinaielt Agency 204
one, at Crow Creek Agency (Episcopal) 87
Fort Berthold Agency (American Missionary Association) 91
Neah Bay Agency (Episcopal) 202
Nez Percé Agency 117
Sac and Fox Agency (Baptist) 145
Siletz Agency 189
Standing Rock (American Missionary Association) 108
Tulalip subagency (Catholic) 205
visits Mescalero Agency and baptizes 173 Indians (Catholic) 175
work among Puyallups, chiefly Presbyterian 208
Tule River Indians, confined chiefly to agent and employés, with occasional visit of a Roman Catholic priest 77
at Colorado River Agency consists only of a Sunday school 66
Colville Agency in charge of Catholic Church for forty-three years past 200
Crow Creek Agency in charge of Episcopal Church 87
Devil's Lake Agency in charge of Catholics 84
Flathead Agency in charge of Catholics 158
Fort Berthold Agency in charge of American Missionary Association 91
Grand Ronde Agency in charge of Catholic Church 185
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, results of 131
Pine Ridge very satisfactory; in charge of Episcopal Church 94
Quapaw Agency 142
Rosebud Agency in charge of Episcopal Church 100, 101
Santee Agency, good results of 166
Sisseton Agency during year, gratifying results of 104
Standing Rock Agency in charge of Catholics 108
Warm Springs Agency done almost entirely by agent and employés 192
much needed among Round Valley Indians 76

Page.
Lemhi Agency, Idaho, third annual report of Agent Harries 112
Lightner, Isaiah, Santee Agency, Nebraska, annual report of 165
Lincoln, Hon. Robert, Secretary of War, visits Yellowstone National Park, &c 491
Lincoln, W. L., Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, annual report of 159
Linn, H. C., Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kansas, annual report of 150
Lipans, statistics concerning 336, 356
Liquor. (*See* Whisky.)
dealer on Sisseton Reserve arrested and prosecuted 104
to Indians, Congress should make stronger laws to suppress sale of 2-4, 76
traffic on Cheyenne River Agency confined to locality of Pierre Bottom 80
the only obstacle to the civilization of Tule River Indians 78
Little Lake Indians, statistics relating to 334, 344
Llewellyn, Wm. H. H., Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, annual report of 174
Logan, Dawes, Cameron, Beck, and Vest, Senators of the United States, visit Yellowstone National Park 491
Logging operations at Hoopa Valley made difficult for want of men and teams 72
Lumber needed for building at Siletz Agency 188
Lumbering by Bad River Indians very profitable 216
Grand Portage Indians 218
Lac Court d'Oreilles, profitable results of 217
Menomonees of Green Bay Agency, results of 215
Red Cliff Indians, very profitable results 217
Luse, C. P., White Earth Agency, Minnesota, annual report of 153

M.

Mackinac Agency, Michigan, second annual report of Agent Allen 152
very inconveniently located 153
Macnootnas, statistics concerning 336
Makahs of Neah Bay Agency, status and statistics concerning 201, 338, 356
Malheur Reserve, Oregon, Executive order restoring, to public domain 54, 55, 282
Mandans and Gros Ventres, 240 at Fort Buford to be transferred to Fort Berthold Agency 80
statistics relating to 326, 346
Marriage relations at Yankton Agency, difficulty in breaking up the Indian notion in regard to. 111
Marriages among Tule River Indians at very early age 77
Maricopas belonging to Pima and Maricopa Agency, but off reservation 62
statistics concerning 324, 344
Marshals, United States, many more needed in the Indian Territory 146
Mayhugh, John S., Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada, annual report of 169
McGillycuddy, V. T., Pine Ridge Agency, annual report of 92
McLaughlin, James, Standing Rock Agency, Dakota, annual report of 165
McMaster, Joseph M., Nevada Agency, Nevada, annual report of 168
Medical statistics, table of 362, 371
treatment of agency physician at Pine Ridge sought by Indians 94
Medicine men at Osage Agency still have great influence 133
have very slight influence over Indians of Ouray Agency 197
losing influence at Neah Bay Agency 202
of Mescalero Agency among the patients of agency physician 176
rapidly losing influence at Uintah Valley Agency 190
still have influence at Standing Rock Agency 190
among Quinaielt Indians 205
Pimas and Maricopas 65
over Hoopa Indians 70
Indians of Sac and Fox Agency 144
among Warm Springs Indians 192
Medicines and medical treatment given to Klamaths at Hoopa Valley Agency 73
Menomonees of Green Bay Agency, status, &c., of 215
statistics concerning 346, 358
Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, third annual report of Agent Llewellyn 174
desperado "Muchaco" at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, arrest of 130
Mescalero Apaches, delegation of fifty, visit Santa Fé at time of Tertio-Millennial Exhibition. 174
and Comanche renegades commit depredations in Lincoln County, New Mexico 175
singular customs among 176
ten, enlist in United States cavalry service 175
Apache Reserve, New Mexico, Executive order defining 286
Methoms of Colville Agency, number and location of 180
statistics concerning 338, 348
Mexican Kickapoos at Sac and Fox Agency, number and status of 143
Miamis, statistics relating to 330, 340, 348
Miles, John D., Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, annual report of 118
Miles, L. J., Osage Agency, Indian Territory, annual report of 131
Military assist in removing "visitors" from Flathead Agency 159
buildings and property at Fort Hall, Idaho, transferred to Interior Department 112
close proximity of, very demoralizing to Indians 162
make ineffectual attempts to suppress cattle trespass on Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation 119
post at San Carlos, Indians cut and put in all wood and hay used last year at 66
remove white settlers from Western Shoshone Reserve 171
reservation of Fort Stevenson, with buildings, &c., transferred from War to Interior Department 80
reserve at Fort Reno recently established 120
return "visiting" Creeks to their own country from Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency 130
(*See* War Department.)

Page.
Mortality among Indians of Southern Ute Agency caused by small-pox 79
Taos Pueblo very great from small-pox 182
Tulalip and Puyallup Reservations very great 207
Warm Springs Agency very great 192
at Klamath Agency unusually great 187
Mescalero Agency, very low rate of 176
Standing Rock Agency considerable 109
Western Shoshone Agency much less than last year 172
Moses and his friends, visit of, to Washington 57
Moses' band, statistics concerning 338
Muaches at Southern Ute Agency, number of 78
Mud Bay Indians, statistics concerning 338
Murder. (*See* Crime.)
of a Round Valley Indian at Covelo, Cal.—whisky the cause 76
an Indian woman at Mountain City, Nev 172
"Buck Billy" by three Hoopa Indians 72
"Dick" by "Mat" at Hoopa Valley Agency—justifiable homicide 72
medicine man by another Indian at Warm Springs Agency 193
Klamath Indian—trial and execution of murderer 186
Quinaielt Indian by a white man 203
Robert Poisal, half-breed Arapaho, by Johnson Foster, a Creek Indian 122
United States deputy marshal's assistant by Foster, the Creek desperado 123
Ute Indian in Colorado in October, 1882 196
Murders, two, on Umatilla Reservation during year 196
Murray, Eli H., governor of Utah, annual report of 627–637

N.

Navajo Agency, New Mexico, annual report of Agent Riordan 177
Navajos and Navajo Agency suffer gross wrongs at the hands of the Government 177
at Navajo Agency, number, condition, &c., of 177
statistics relating to 334, 356
Neah Bay and Quinaielt Agencies 300 miles apart, yet supposed to be "consolidated" 203
consolidated agency, Washington Territory, annual report of Agent Wood 201
Nevada Agency, Nevada, annual report of Agent McMaster 168
New Mexico, additional judge necessary in, &c 557
climate of, admirable, &c 553
comparatively peaceful condition of, &c 551
desperado and thieving element of, has disappeared, &c 519
disorders and crimes of ranchmen in, causes of, &c 556
Governor of, report of the 551–557
great natural resources of, &c 553
homestead and pre-emption laws in, sources of the greatest land monopolies, &c. 556
Indians in, no hostile demonstrations of, &c 551
murder of Judge McComas and wife by, &c 551
insane asylum needed in 555
lacks a thoroughly systemized government 553
lands of, acreage of, under cultivation, &c 552
adapted to cattle grazing 552
fruit culture, &c 552
the culture of vegetable and cereals, &c 552
character of, &c 556, 557
governor's recommendations respecting disposition of, &c 557
laws and judicial practice of, should be modified and simplified, &c 555
legislature of, meetings and pay of, &c 554, 555
military organizations in 551
minerals of, its greatest wealth, &c 552
Mexican and Spanish land grants in, Congress should create a special tribunal to hear and decide, &c 556
difficulties in the settlement of, &c 555, 556
penitentiary needed in 555
population of, &c 553
proper school system the greatest want of, &c 554
railroads in, progress in the construction of, &c 553
reaction of, from its speculative period 552
revenues of, &c 553
taxable property of 552
New York Agency, New York, annual report of Agent Casler 182
Indians, statistics relating to 334, 356
Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, annual report of Agent Monteith 114
Nez Percés at Nez Percé Agency, number and status of 114
of "Joseph's band" at Ponca, &c., Agency, number of 133
removal of part of "Joseph's band," to Idaho 137
statistics relating to 328, 340, 346, 348
Nestuccas, statistics concerning 336
Nickerson, Linus M., Klamath Agency, Oregon, annual report of 185
Nisqually and S'Kokomish consolidated Agency, Washington Territory, annual report of Agent Eells 205
Nisqualliea, statistics concerning 338, 358
North Carolina Cherokee Agency, North Carolina, annual report of Agent Gibson 183
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes transferred from Indian Territory to Dakota 39
at Pine Ridge Agency, number and status of 92
of Tongue River Valley, Montana, should be assisted in efforts at settlement 50
Northern Pacific Railway Company deals justly and generously with Spokane Indians of Washington Territory 50
Nultonatnas, statistics relating to 338

Pages.

Missionary work, no, attempted among Tonkawas 195
at Blackfeet Agency 155
done among Mission Indians except by teachers in the schools 74
among Sacs and Foxes of Iowa 149
at Ouray Agency 197
Mission (Indian) Agency, California, annual report of Agent Lawson 73
Indian Reserve, California, Executive order of February 5, 1883, and June 19, 1883, relative to 289
Indians as "civilized" as the other inhabitants of the country 74
entirely dependent upon their own labor 74
recommendations of commission sent to 168
statistics relating to 324, 326, 344
at Yankton Agency, a grand work (Episcopal) 110
branch (Episcopal) established on Oak Creek, Rosebud Agency, successful 102
established at Cannon Ball settlement, Standing Rock Reserve (Catholic) 106
of Episcopal Church, established at Rosebud Agency in 1875 101
property at Santee Agency bought by American Missionary Association 106
station established at Grand River settlement, Standing Rock Reserve (American Missionary Association) 106
stations on Sisseton Reserve, three Episcopal 104
two at Santee Agency, Episcopal and American Missionary Association 106
(*See* Religions.)
Modocs and Klamaths originally one people 187
at Klamath Agency, number of 187
Quapaw Agency, number and status of 140, 141
statistics relating to 330, 336 348, 356
Molels, &c., statistics relating to 354
Mohave and Yuma Apaches, status and character of 66
813 at Colorado River Agency 68
statistics relating to 324, 344
Molallas at Klamath Agency 187
Montana, artesian wells in, experiments to test feasibility of 543
assessable wealth of, increase of, &c 544, 545
banks of, number and capital of 549
Chinese in, unmitigated heathens of lowest type, &c 546
governor of, report of the 541-550
governor's observations upon prosperous and peaceful condition of, &c 550
indebtedness of, &c 545
Indian intercourse act, operations of, in, &c 546
reservations in, cover the most desirable portions of, &c 542
great area of 541
Indians in, recommendation of governor of, respecting, &c 545
wretched condition of, &c 545
live-stock of, number and value of, &c 544
mining lands and precious-metal products of, rich character and gross yield of, &c 543, 544
Mormons in, small in number, industrious, good citizens, and seek no proselytes, &c 546
newspapers published in 548
penitentiary in, governor of, asks that the building be turned over to the Territory, &c 547
polygamy will never gain a foothold in, &c 546
population of, increase of, &c 541
private schools in 548
public lands in, donations of, to railroads should be sold and subjected to taxation, &c 542
sale of, &c 542
surveys of, should be expedited, &c 542
public schools in, character and condition of, &c 547, 548
railroads in, &c 549
revenues of 549
surveys and pre-emption laws in, beneficent operation of, &c 542
timber lands in, confined to the mountains, &c 543
officers should be appointed to protect and preserve, &c 543
United States judges in, need of increase of, &c 546, 547
Monteith, Charles E., Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, annual report of 114
Moquis Pueblo Reserve, Arizona, Executive order relating to 279
Pueblos, statistics relating to 324, 344, 354
Morality among Indians at Rosebud Agency, very low state of 100
of Fort Peck Indians very low, owing to contact with degraded whites and military 162
Grand Portage Indians above that of average white communities 218
Hoopas very low 68
Indians of Colorado River Agency very commendable 68
Devil's Lake excellent 84
Grand Ronde Agency, steady improvement in 184
Fort Belknap Agency not improved by contact with whites 166
Klamath Agency excellent 187
San Carlos Agency very injuriously affected by contact with whites 67
Uintah Valley Agency good, except as influenced by Mormons 190
Otoes and Missourias very good 136
Poncas very high 134
Cochiti Pueblo very low 182
Mormons. (*See* Utah and Montana.)
"convert" about half the Indians of Uintah Valley Agency 190
demoralizing effect of their example upon Indians 172
making trouble with the Indians of Fort Hall Agency, Idaho 112
not considered "white" men by Indians of Ouray Agency 196
Mormon settlers, two on Ouray Reserve, who cause much annoyance 196
Mortality. (*See* Deaths.)
among Sacs and Foxes of Iowa very slight 149

Page.
Police, Indian, at Cheyenne River Agency very efficient 81
Colorado River Agency attentive to duty, but have no arms 60
Devil's Lake very efficient 84
Fort Belknap moderately efficient 160
Fort Berthold Agency very efficient 91
Fort Peck very efficient, but should be better paid 162
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency do excellent service 130
Klamath Agency faithful, but miserably underpaid 186
Mescalero Agency doing good service 175
Neah Bay Agency doing good service 202
Nez Percé Agency very inadequately paid 116
Omaha Agency very useful 164
Otoe Reservation doing well 136
Pima and Maricopa Agency 65
Pine Ridge Agency keep up their excellent reputation 94
Quapaw Agency good, but very inadequately paid 142
Quinaielt Agency should be doubled; only three at present 204
Rosebud Agency very efficient, but inadequately paid 99
Siletz Agency reorganized in July; doing good service 188
Sisseton Agency very efficient 104
Southern Ute Agency not as efficient as desired 79
Tulalip Agency faithful and efficient 209
Uintah Valley Agency doing good service; arrest two white desperadoes 196
Umatilla Agency zealous and efficient; should have subsistence allowance 191
Union Agency should be largely increased 146
Western Shoshone Agency very efficient 172
White Earth Agency very efficient, but very poorly paid 154
Yakama Agency faithful and efficient 214
failure in attempt to organize, at Hoopa Valley Agency 71
none among the Navajos; pay too poor to be any inducement 179
needed at Grand Ronde Agency 184
on Ponca Reserve efficient and attentive to duty 134
should be better paid 179, 186, 191
Policy, Indian, Agent McGillycuddy's opinion of the working of present 94
of Department in arming Indian police has good moral effect 135
reduction of salaries of agents mistaken economy 203
Polygamy almost abolished among Devil's Lake Indians 84
among Indians, "Dr. John's" argument for 172
extinct among Indians of Klamath Agency 187
rapidly disappearing among Western Shoshones 172
taught by Mormons to Indians of Fort Hall Agency 112
(*See* Montana and Utah.)
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Consolidated Agency, Indian Territory, annual report of Agent Woodin 133
Agency, impracticability of consolidating 44
Poncas at Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, number of, status of 133
of Santee Agency, location, number, status, &c., of 167
statistics relating to 330, 340, 348, 352
Porter, Charles, Capt., U. S. A., acting agent at Hoopa Valley, California, annual report of 68
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Consolidated Agency, Kansas, annual report of Agent Linn 150
fund, general disposition made of annual interest 150
Pottawatomies, citizen, about 50 intermarried with the Kansas band 150
claim that Government owes them $5,000 annually for support of school 144
of Mackinac Agency, number and location of 152
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, status of 150
280, with Winnebagoes in Wisconsin 150
statistics relating to 330, 340, 348, 350
Potter Valley Indians, statistics relating to 324, 344
Pottery made by Indians of Cochite Pueblo 182
for sale at Pueblo of San Juan 182
Pratt, Capt. R. H., Carlisle training school, Pennsylvania, annual report of 219
Pueblo Agency, New Mexico, annual report of Agent Sanchez 181
Pueblos, 19, comprised in Pueblo Agency, New Mexico, condition of each 181
Punishment of a Mescalero Indian for murder of Nicholas Acosta 175
convicted whisky dealers at Tule River Agency 78
Purvis, Dr. C. B., surgeon-in-chief of Freedmen's Hospital, annual report of 399, 400
Puyallup Reservation, Washington Territory, annual report of teacher 207
Puyallups, statistics concerning 338, 358

Q.

Qualla boundary, extent and character of 185
Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, fourth annual report of Agent Dyer 137
Quapaws at Osage Agency, number and status of 132
Quapaw Agency, number and status of 138
statistics relating to 330, 348
Queets, statistics concerning 338, 356
Quillehutes of Neah Bay Agency, number of 201
statistics concerning 338, 356
very difficult of access from Neah Bay Agency 202
Quinaielt Agency, Washington Territory, report of teacher in charge 204
ought to be consolidated with Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency 208
Quinaielts, statistics concerning 338, 356

R.

Page.

Raids across the line by Crees, annoying to Indians of Blackfeet Agency 155
Railroad Company, Northern, Government acts in bad faith towards Fort Berthold Indians in regard to grant to 91
completion of Northern Pacific, through Flathead Reserve 150
passes to Indians, indiscriminate issue of, deprecated 64
Railroads, &c. (*See* Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming.)
two, within 12 miles of Devil's Lake Agency 85
upon Indian reservations, history of 12–17
Railway Company, Northern Pacific, deals justly and generously with Spokanes of Washington Territory 58
Ramsey, Alex., &c, composing Utah Commission, report of, &c 499–504
Rations, evil effects of system of "free" 93, 109, 237
extra, needed for Fort Peck Indians 161
for Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, supply of, better managed than ever before 129
free, an injury to Red Cloud's band at Pine Ridge Agency 93
issued only to old and infirm at Hoopa Valley Agency 73
furnished school children at Uintah Valley Agency 196
stoppage of, dreaded by Indians much more than imprisonment 100
issue of, to Mexican Kickapoos at Sac and Fox Agency stopped 143
issued to Indians of Blackfeet Agency insufficient to prevent hunger 155
school children at Fort Peck Agency 162
Mexican Kickapoos required to travel 35 miles to receive 143
no, issued at Sisseton Agency since April, 1882, except to apprentices and school children 103
to Indians contingent upon good behavior and industry 110
Santees discontinued except to school children and 100 old persons 165
Red Cliff Indians, La Pointe Agency, number of 217
Redwoods, statistics relating to 324, 344
Reed, F. W., farmer in charge of Jicarilla subagency, New Mexico, annual report of 176
Religious. (*See* Missionary.)
charge of Cheyenne River Agency assigned to Episcopal Church 81
Mission Indians assigned to Lutherans 74
Tulalip Agency in care of Catholic Church 200
instruction provided for pupils of Forest Grove school by three churches in town 223
services at Devil's Lake very well attended 84
held every Sunday at Fort Berthold Agency 91
societies in education of Indians, co-operation of 32
work among Indian pupils at Hampton, Va., report of Rev. J. J. Gravatt (Episcopal). 233
Indians, table of statistics of 298–303
Removal of Calispels either to Cœur d'Aléne or Flathead Reservation urged 200
Cheyenne River Agency farther up the river urged 79
Crow Agency to more convenient location recommended 156
Jicarillas to Mescalero Agency 52, 53
29 Nez Percés from Indian Territory to Idaho 127
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes to Dakota 39, 120
Piutes from Yakama to their old reservation recommended 210
settlers from Western Shoshone Reserve by military in May last 171
Tonkawas to suitable place in Indian Territory urged 194
trespassers from Union Agency, Indian Territory, a farce 147
Upper Spokanes to Cœur d'Aléne Reservation in Idaho urged 200
to Indian Territory, Chippewas and Munsees of Kansas agitating subject of 151
Iowas and Sac and Fox of Missouri agitating the subject of 151
Reservations, Indian, table showing areas and how established 284–295
Ridpath, William M., Yankton Agency, Dakota, annual report of 110
Riordan, D. M., Navajo Agency, New Mexico, annual report of 177
Rogue River Indians at Klamath Agency 187
Rivers, statistics relating to 336, 354
Ronan, Peter, Flathead Agency, Montana, annual report of 157
Rosebud Agency, Dakota, annual report of Agent Wright 98
Round Valley Agency, California, annual report of Agent Sheldon 74
Rylatt, R. M., Quinaielt Agency, Washington Territory, report of 204

S.

Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory, annual report of Agent Carter 142
Iowa, annual report of Agent Davenport 145
of Iowa use annuity money to purchase addition to reservation 145
"camp out" in winter and hunt, or work for farmers 149
the Mississippi at Sac and Fox Agency, number and status of 143
statistics relating to 330, 332, 340, 348, 350
Salaries and incidental expenses paid at Indian agencies, statement of 262–267
of employés at Hoopa Valley Agency very inadequate 73
of La Pointe Agency should be increased 218
Indian agents should be large enough to command ability 116, 236
teachers at Nisqually and S'Kokomish schools entirely inadequate 236
Salary of agents, $1,500 should be the minimum 203
offered for teacher on Fond du Lac Reserve too small 218
Salmon fishing a source of much profit to Indians of Quinaielt Agency 203
River Indians, Government should fulfill its agreement with 185
petition of, to be attached to Grand Ronde Agency 185
statistics concerning 336
San Carlos Agency, Arizona, annual report of Agent Wilcox 65
Apaches, status and character of 66
subagency, located 15 miles from agency, discontinued 69
Sanches, Pedro, Pueblo Agency, New Mexico, annual report of 181

Page.
San Poels, of Colville Agency, number and location of 199
Sanitary. (*See* Health.)
condition and care of Indian pupils at Hampton, Va 231
of Indians, general 34
San Luis Rey Indians, Serranos, Dieguenos, and Coahuilas comprised in Mission Agency 73
San Poels, statistics concerning 338, 356
Sans Arc Sioux at Cheyenne River Agency, number of 80
Santee Agency, Nebraska, annual report of Agent Lightner 165
Sioux, status of, and statistics concerning 165, 334, 352
School, compulsory attendance good policy 115
unsuccessfully tried at Hoopa Valley Agency 73
facilities, increased, needed at Yakama Agency 211
for Absentee Shawnees at Sac and Fox Agency to have Hampton graduate as principal. 144
at Fort Hall Agency not opened until December for want of suitable buildings, &c 112
girls', at Muskogee, Indian Territory, to be opened in September 148
Government, no, at Rosebud Agency 97
"Harrell Institute," Muskogee, Union Agency, under supervision of Methodist Church South, 150 pupils 148
"Indian University," at Tah-le-quah, Union Agency, in charge of Baptist Home Missionary Society 148
Mexican Kickapoos opposed to sending their children to 142
much desired by the Quillehutes of Neah Bay 202
Navajo Agency, a failure owing to neglect of the Government 180
needed for Poncas of Santee Agency 167
no, at Ouray Agency 195
San Carlos Agency; conditions very unfavorable 66
old military property at Fort Hall to be used for 112
old mill and part of old agency house at Siletz Agency used for, temporarily 189
Sacs and Foxes of Iowa opposed to sending their children to 149
system, public, of the "civilized nations" similar to that of the States 148
White's manual-labor, Wabash, Ind., seven Sac and Fox children sent to 143
"Worcester Academy," at Vinita, Union Agency, under supervision of Congregationalists, 100 pupils 148
work at Carlisle training school, annual report of C. M. Semple, principal 220
boarding, Albuquerque, N. Mex., 24 boys and girls from Southern Ute Agency, sent to. 78
Arapaho, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, annual report of superintendent of 124
Blackfeet Agency opened in January with 17 pupils 155
boys', Cheyenne River Agency, very successful 81
Devil's Lake, in charge of efficient teacher, assisted by Roman Catholic missionary 83
Chehalis Reserve, has 50 pupils 206
Cheyenne, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, annual report of superintendent of 125
Colorado River Agency, improving rapidly; girls and boys taught manual work 61
Crow Agency, unsuccessful except in regard to numbers 157
for boys and girls, only one at Crow Creek Agency—very much crowded 57
Winnebagoes, at Omaha Agency, in prosperous condition 164
girls', at Flathead Agency, in charge of Sisters of Providence 158
Grand Ronde Agency, has fair attendance—in charge Benedictine Sisters 184
Kamiah, Nez Percé Agency, discontinued 115
Kaw Agency, Indian Territory, in session 10 months; attendance fair 132
Lower Brulé, closed for some months; agent making effort to reopen 89
Mescalero Agency, nearly ready for use—capacity of 30 pupils 175
Neah Bay Agency, average attendance 50 202
needed at Fort Belknap Agency 160
Nevada Agency, epidemic of measles in 169
Nez Percé Agency, 75 pupils 115
Omaha Agency, value of 164
opened at Yainax, Klamath Agency 186
Orange Agency abandoned on account of rumor of small-pox 132
Otoe, doing well, but too small; present capacity only 40 136
Pawnee, well maintained, but too small for number of pupils 135
Pima and Maricopa Agency suspended in March for necessary repairs to building 63
Ponca, very flourishing, but needs enlarging 134
Poplar Creek, Fort Peck Agency, under supervision of Methodist Church 163
Puyallup subagency, good average attendance 205, 207
Quinaielt Agency, falling off in attendance 203, 204
Round Valley Agency, progress marked 75
Sac and Fox, at Sac and Fox Agency, average attendance 28 pupils 143
Santee Agency working admirably 167
Shawneetown, Sac and Fox Agency, average attendance 46 scholars 143
S'Kokomish, much injured by frequent change of teachers 206
Tulalip Reservation, carried on by Catholics under contract with Government. 205
Umatilla Agency, doing well 191
Uintah Valley Agency, small average attendance 198
Western Shoshone Agency, closed from August, 1882, to May, 1883 170
Yankton Agency, fair attendance 110
day, Blackfeet Agency, well attended 155
Dungeness, Nisqually, &c., Agency, closed in April for want of teacher 206
Flandreaux, supported by Government 167
established on Lac Court d'Oreilles Reserve 217
for citizen Pottawatomies, well taught by Shawnee graduate of Hampton 144
Fort Belknap Agency, moderately successful 160
Fort Berthold Agency, for nine months with average of 12 pupils 91
Fort Berthold Agency, in session ten months, average attendance 32.4 pupils 90

Page

School, day, Grand Portage Reservation, difficult of access—attendance small 218
Hoopa Valley Agency, a total failure 71
Lemhi Agency, discontinued in March 113
Mescalero Agency, doing very well 175
new, established among Mission Indians 74
Nez Percés, at Ponca, &c., Agency, doing well 137
one, on Bad River Reserve in charge of Catholics 216
opened at Western Shoshone Agency in May, doing admirably 171
Pahquanhwong, Lac Court d'Oreilles Reserve, supported by Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions 217
Red Cliff Reservation, well attended, in charge of Catholics 217
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, reopened in May, attendance small 149
Shoalwater Bay, cannot be maintained for more than eight months of the year 208
Tule River Agency, in successful operation during four months of year 77
Vermillion Lake Reserve, doing well 216
Wolf Point, Fort Peck Agency, in operation for six years 162
mission, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency (Mennonite) 121
day, Antelope's settlement on Standing Rock Reserve (American Missionary Association) 166
Cannon Ball, Standing Rock Reserve (Catholic) 114
for boys at Yankton Agency (Episcopal) 110
"Hope" boarding, three miles from Santee (Episcopal) 166
Omaha Agency, in charge of Board Home Missions (Presbyterian) 164
St. John's, at Cheyenne River, very successful—in charge Episcopal Church 81
St. Mary's, at Santee Agency, doing good work, 35 pupils (Episcopal) 166
Santee Agency, doing well (American Missionary Association) 166
night, for camp Indians at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency opened by missionary (Mennonite) 121, 126
School building and church built on Lac Court d'Oreilles Reserve by Catholics 217
and teacher's residence built on Fond du Lac Reserve 218
at Rosebud Agency, old dispensary converted into temporary, to be opened September 1 88
boarding, at Devil's Lake Agency destroyed by fire in February last; now rebuilt 83
Green Bay Agency, nearly completed 215
new, completed by Sisters of Charity on Cœur d'Alène Reserve; capacity 52 208
destroyed by fire at Crow Agency August 1 157
Mennonite mission, rebuilt at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency with Government assistance 123
new and commodious, one built at Standing Rock Agency 166
at Klamath Agency, finished; capacity 100 186
erected at Osage Agency 123
needed at Uintah Valley Agency; present one unsuitable 186
very much needed at Siletz Agency 189
being erected at White Earth Agency 154
to be built on Lac du Flambeau Reserve 217
authority given for two at Rosebud Agency 97
at Poplar Creek, Fort Peck, inadequate 162
Puyallup subagency needs repairs 206
two new, at Flathead Agency, by missionaries (Roman Catholic) 158
at Siletz Agency, burned in November, 1882 189
Yakama Agency, additions to 271
School funds, agents should be allowed discretion in disbursement of 116
garden of 14 acres attached to boarding-school at Warm Springs Agency 186
inspectors, Omaha councilmen appointed as 164
Schools, Devil's Lake Agency, successfully conducted under "Grey Nuns of Montreal" 83
eight, among Michigan Indians, and two more needed 153
for Indians of Alaska, should be provided 32, 33
four boarding and one day, at Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency 205
more needed at Pine Ridge Agency 94
five, among North Carolina Cherokees supported by Society of Friends 184
mission Indians, and as many more needed 74
at Fort Peck Agency, two Government and three mission 162
Klamath Agency, in prosperous condition 186
New York Agency, doing well, attendance good 183
no, at Southern Ute Agency 78
provided for Tonkawas 196
Omaha Agency, excellent system of compulsory attendance 164
Rosebud Agency, obstacles to success of 166
Sisseton Agency, all flourishing and admirably managed 168
Standing Rock Agency, compulsory attendance recommended 166
statistics relating to Indians 304–323
three day and two industrial boarding, at Quapaw Agency, average attendance 228 141
at Pueblo Agency, supported jointly by Government and Presbyterian Church 183
throughout the country, thirty-five pupils from Rosebud Agency at mission 97
two, at Nevada Agency, well attended 168
St. Ignatius mission, Flathead Agency, doing well 158
Warm Springs Agency, one day, the other industrial boarding—attendance, 80 186
on Bad River Reserve, supported by Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions 216
promised the Yakamas twenty-five years ago by Government, not yet built 211
White Earth Agency, making gratifying progress 153
boarding, eleven, in the civilized nations of Union Agency 148
day, Port Madison and other reservations, closed on account of small pay offered for teachers 206
six in active operation at Pine Ridge Agency; average attendance of 30 scholars at each 94

Pages.

Schools, six more should be established on Standing Rock Reserve 106
three needed at Crow Creek Agency 87
industrial boarding, should be established on reservations 25, 97
three at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency; condition of 121
three at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency; average attendance, 76 pupils 151
two at Standing Rock Agency; average attendance, 77 pupils 107
at Tulalip Agency, in charge of Sisters of Charity 200
mission boarding, three at Colville Agency (Roman Catholic) 200
day, three at Fort Peck Agency, in charge of Presbyterians 162
two day and two Sunday, at Rosebud Agency (Episcopal) 100
day, two, at Rosebud Agency, with average attendance of 15 pupils each 97
Sunday, among North Carolina Cherokees well attended 183
(*See* Education.)
Seal-fishing of Indians of Neah Bay almost a failure this year 202
Sealing and fishing the chief means of support of Makahs and Quillehutes of Neah Bay 202
Seapcats and others, statistics concerning 338, 358
Seeds, none issued to Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians owing to deficient appropriation 119
Self-support attempted by thirty young Indians at Devil's Lake 82
Bad River Indians capable of entire 216
strong effort made towards, by Lower Yanktonnais of Crow Creek Agency 86, 87
successful effort in, by ten Indian farmers at "Wood Lake district," Dakota 82
Self-supporting, Absentee Shawnees of Sac and Fox Agency are 143
all the North Carolina Cherokees, except the lazy, are 184
citizen Pottawatomies industrious and 144
difficulties in the way of making the Crows of Montana 156
Flandreau Indians are entirely 167
Government should aid Western Shoshones to become 172
Kansas Kickapoos have every advantage for becoming 150
Indians of Sisseton Agency virtually 103
White Earth Agency anxious to become 153
obstacles in the way of Pine Ridge Indians becoming 96
Red Cliff Indians entirely 217
Santee Indians almost 165
Sioux of Devil's Lake making earnest efforts to become 84
Tonkawas have no means of becoming 194
Seminoles at Union Agency, number and status of 145
statistics relating to 330, 340, 348, 350
Semple, C. M., principal educational department Carlisle training school, report of year's work 220
Senecas at Quapaw Agency, number and status of 140
of New York supplied with stump-machines 183
statistics relating to 330, 334, 348, 354
Serranos, Coahuilas, Dieguenos, and San Luis Rey Indians comprised in Mission Agency 73
Settlements made upon "Cherokee outlet," table showing 41, 42
Settlers and Tonkawas, no trouble has ever occurred between 195
encroachments of, upon Lemhi Reserve 113
on Duck Valley Reservation, attention of Congress again called to bill for relief of 53
Shawnees, statistics relating to 139, 330, 340, 348
Sheep and goats, Navajos entirely dependent upon their herds of, for means of living 178
distributed to Indians of Southern Ute Agency during year 78
Sheepeaters, Bannacks, and Shoshones at Lemhi Agency 113
statistics relating to 328, 346
Sheldon, H. B., Round Valley Agency, California, annual report of 74
Sheldon, Lionel A., governor of New Mexico, annual report of 551–557
Sheridan, Philip H., Lieutenant-General of the United States Army, and staff and escort, visit Yellowstone National Park, &c 491
Sherman, William T., General, and staff and escort, visit Yellowstone National Park, &c 491
Shoalwater Bay Indians, statistics concerning 338, 356
Shoemaker at Forest Grove school, Oregon, report of 239
Shops, mill, and herd, agency in charge of Santee Indians 165
at Hampton Institute, results of work in 232
work, soon to be opened at Fort Hall Agency 116
Shoshones at Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, number of 111
Bannacks, and Sheepeaters at Lemhi Agency 113
statistics relating to 328, 334, 346, 358
Siletz Agency, Oregon, annual report of Agent Wadsworth 187
Simms, John A., Colville Agency, Washington Territory, annual report of 199
Sinnott, P. B., Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon, annual report of 184
Sinslaws, Coos, and Umpquas belonging to Siletz Agency, but off reservation 190
statistics concerning 336
Sioux at Cheyenne River Agency, excellent behavior of 80
Fort Peck Agency, status of 161
Brulé at Rosebud Agency, status of 96
Commission, action and report of 37
Lower Brulé, deserve fair dealing at the hands of the Government 89
Lower Yanktonnais at Crow Creek, condition of 86
(Ogalalla), at Pine Ridge Agency, number and status of 92
Sisseton at Devil's Lake Agency, status of 82
Sisseton Agency, status of 103
statistics relating to 326, 328, 332, 334, 340, 344, 346, 352
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad in Wyoming, &c 602
Sisseton Agency, Dakota, fifth annual report of Agent Crissey 103
Sitting Bull and band transferred from charge of War Department to that of Interior, May 10 105
to Standing Rock Agency from Fort Randall, Dakota 105
Sixes, statistics concerning 336
S'Klallams should be assigned to Neah Bay Agency 203
statistics concerning 338, 356

Page.

Skins, deer, $1,000 worth sold by Warm Springs Indians 193
S'Kokomish, or Twanas, statistics concerning 338, 358
Slavery among Navajos, 20 persons released from 179
Small-pox, epidemic of, at Southern Ute Agency 79
rumor of, breaks up school at Osage Agency 132
Smith, John, Warm Springs Agency, Oregon, annual report of 191
Snakes at Klamath Agency, number of 217
statistics relating to 336, 356
Snider, S. E., Fort Peck Agency, Montana, annual report of 161
Sommerville, E. J., Umatilla Agency, Oregon, annual report of 190
South Bay Indians, statistics concerning 338
Southern Ute Agency, Colorado, annual report of Agent Patten 78
Spokanes, of Colville Agency, number and location of 190
statistics concerning 338, 356
Squaw-men try to make trouble between Wichitas and Cheyennes and Arapahoes 119
"Squaws," at Western Shoshone Agency, Indian women no longer called 173
Squaxins, statistics concerning 338, 358
Standing Rock Agency, Dakota, annual report of Agent McLaughlin 105
Statistics of Indian schools, table of 304-323
pupils at Carlisle training school for fiscal year 1883 219
schools and missions among Indians carried on by religious societies 298, 303
recapitulation of general Indian 342, 343
Indian stock, crops, and labor 360
Stockbridges, statistics concerning 340, 358
of Green Bay Agency, status of 215
Suppais, statistics relating to 324
Stock and farming implements, Santees well supplied with 165
at Round Valley Agency, number, condition, &c 75
barn built on Ponca Reservation 124
bought by Flandreau Indians with proceeds of lands in Minnesota 167
cattle greatly desired by Lower Yanktonnais at Crow Creek 88
purchase of, for Indians of Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency 129
Government, owned at Yakama Agency 214
on Puyallup Reserve (*see* Cattle) 208
increase of needed, at Pima and Maricopa Agency 64
Indian, will suffer consequence of fires on grazing lands, Nez Percé Reserve 117
issued to Indians at Yakama Agency 214
Tule River Indians during past summer, better care of 77
Navajos should be taught how to care for 180
owned and well cared for by individual Flathead Indians 158
by Indians of Ouray Agency 197
Warm Springs Indians—number &c 193
raising at Rosebud Agency not as successful as expected owing to severe winters 98
by Cheyennes of Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency very successful 118
Indians at Pine Ridge Agency, why it is not successful 98
Yanktons, greatly increased interest in 109
reservation of Peorias and Miamis well adapted to 139
the most profitable industry for Lower Brulés 88
occupation of two-thirds of the Indians of Klamath Agency 187
Warm Springs Reservation specially adapted for 193
range of 200 or 300 acres fenced by Tule River Indians 77
very little owned by Cherokees of North Carolina 183
well cared for by Indians at San Carlos Agency 68
Stock-breeding, &c. (*See* Arizona, Montana, and Wyoming.)
Subsistence. (*See* Supplies.)
Subsistence for Indians of Warm Springs Agency, more than half of it obtained by themselves 194
from their own farms, New York Indians well supplied with 182
of Fond du Lac chiefly procured by labor of Indians for lumbermen, &c 218
Fort Peck Indians, no adequate provision made for 161
Grand Portage Indians chiefly derived from hunting and fishing, &c 218
Lac Court d'Oreilles obtained by their own labor 217
Lac du Flambeau Indians derived chiefly from hunting and fishing 217
Puyallups depend upon their own farms for 214
supplies at Pine Ridge Agency, $50,000 saved in 93
for Standing Rock Agency insufficient for number of Indians now stationed there 106
to Mission Indians, none given except to sick or infirm 74
Tonkawas dependent upon Government rations to eke out 188
Superstition an obstacle to education of children at Lemhi Agency 113
in regard to reporting deaths at Pima and Maricopa Agency 63
still prevalent to some extent among Pueblos 181
very strong among Hoopa Indians 70
Superstitions prevalent among Blackfeet Indians 155
Supplies, absolutely none at Navajo Agency when agent took charge 178
annuity, for Mescalero Agency ample 175
for harness shop received at Fort Hall Agency 112
Jicarillas very good, but very inadequate 176
Pine Ridge Agency excellent in quality and ample in quantity 144
Rosebud Agency very good in quantity and quality 99
Southern Ute Agency very inadequate 79
of winter clothing delayed in reaching Colorado River Agency through neglect of Colorado Steam Navigation Company 61
subsistence, at Mescalero Agency, good quality but insufficient in quantity 175
for Standing Rock Agency insufficient for increased number of Indians 106
good effect of gradual reduction of Poncas 124
much larger needed for the Crows 156
none to Cheyennes and Arapahoes this year except beef and flour 122

Page.
Supply of water at Rosebud Agency still managed in inconvenient and expensive old way 102
Survey for irrigating canal on Colorado River Reserve urged 60
of balance of Devil's Lake Reservation recommended 84
boundaries of Western Shoshone Reserve to be made 171
eastern boundary of Grand Ronde Reservation should be made at once 184
Lemhi Reserve never been made; very necessary 113
Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, Indians assist military in making 174
Navajo Reservation has never been made and is imperatively needed 179
portion of Umatilla Reservation, commission appointed to make 97
Siletz Reservation very much needed 191
Indian reservations, $100,000 needed this year for 1, 12, 13
(*See* Boundary.)
Swan, William A., Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota, first annual report of 79

T.

Taber, E. G., superintendent of Cheyenne boarding school, fourth annual report of 125
Table giving areas, &c., of Indian reservations 284–295
of Indian medical statistics 362
statistics of Indian population, industries, subsistence, &c 324–343
stock, crops, and labor 344–359
relating to Indian education 304–323
religious, vital, and criminal 324–343
showing appraisement of lands of Otoes and Missourias in Kansas and Nebraska 296, 297
disbursements for Indian service, aggregate 278
made from appropriations for fiscal year 1883 268–277
present liabilities of United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations 250–255
salaries, incidental expenses, and number of Indians at each Agency 262–267
savings in subsistence supplies this year at Pine Ridge Agency 94
status of pupils of Arapaho manual-labor and boarding-school 124
Teacher at American Mission Association School at Antelope's settlement a native Sisseton 108
Quinaielt Agency has general charge of affairs, R. M. Rylatt 262
Teachers at Fort Peck Agency, two of them Indian graduates 162
of Hampton Normal Institute, Virginia, reports of 224–230
at S'Kokomish and Dungeness subagencies resign on account of insufficient pay 206
for schools at Round Valley Agency, difficulty of securing suitable 76
Teams, ox, needed at Standing Rock Agency for "hostiles" anxious to farm 107
Teamsters, Indian, at Pine Ridge Agency very honest and trustworthy 93
results of year's work at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory 122
Telegraph line, Government, at Rosebud Agency in demoralized condition, new one needed 99
Teninoes at Warm Springs Agency, number of 190
statistics concerning 336, 356
Tents, many Jicarillas without, during very severe winter 176
Tepees, Indians at Crow Creek obliged to live in them because their "houses" are uninhabitable 86
tents, and brush houses, Southern Ute Indians still live in 79
used in summer by Lower Brulés in self-defense 88
Thurman act, so called, respecting failure of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to settle questions between it and Government, &c 663
Timber depredations on Indian lands, legislation much needed in regard to 29
upon Cœur d'Aléne Reserve cause much annoyance 200
on Lower Brulé Reserve will last some years if properly cared for 88
scarce and hard to obtain at Rosebud Agency 98
very abundant at Quapaw Agency 138
Title to lands of North Carolina Cherokees held in trust by Commissioner of Indian Affairs 183
secured to Omahas by noble efforts of Miss A. C. Fletcher 163
much desired by Wichitas, Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches 128
necessary to induce Fort Berthold Indians to make permanent improvements 90
universally desired among Bad River Indians 216
Title to lands. (*See* Allotments and Patents.)
Tonkawa Special Agency, Texas, annual report of Agent Chandler 194
Tonkawas always peaceable and friendly to the Government, and neglected in consequence 195
statistics concerning 336, 356
Tonta Apaches, status and character of 68
Tootenays, statistics relating to 336, 356
Towaconies at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, number of 128
Trader at Siletz Agency a "good, square, Christian man" 190
Indian, suffers loss at hands of Government at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency 128
Traders, six white, at Pine Ridge Agency, one half-breed, and three Indians 94
Trades, various, learned and practiced by Santees 166
Transfer of Fort Stevenson military post and reservation, Dakota, from War Department to Interior Department August 7, 1883 90
Treaties at present in force among Indians of Pine Ridge Agency working injury to them 93
with Indians, suggestions in regard to existing 110
none ever made with Colville Agency Indians 199
Treaty of 1866, with Omahas provides for individual farms 163
provisions for education of Indian youth unfulfilled 30, 31
stipulations, tables showing present liabilities of United States to Indian tribes, under 250–255
with Western Shoshones expires in October 172
Yakamas, articles of which Government has failed to fulfill 211
Trespass of cattle-men and herds upon western part of Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation 119
Trespasses. (*See* Depredations and Intrusion.)
Trespassers cutting timber on Crow Reserve, Montana 157
on Union Agency, Indian Territory, several thousand 145
Round Valley Reservation, California, greatly interfere with civilization of Indians 74
Western Shoshone Reservation cause much annoyance and damage to Indians 68

Page.

Trespassing herds on lands of Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Indians, Indian Territory 129
Tribal, relations among Hoopa Indians, present state of 79
Tripartite alliance, offensive and defensive of the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Rock Island and the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Companies against rival railroad companies, &c 641-644
Tritle, F. A., governor of Arizona, annual report of 505-516
Trust funds and trust lands, statement of transactions in, during year ending October 31, 1883. 256-261
Tufts, John Q., Union Agency, Indian Territory, annual report of 145
Tulalip Agency, Washington Territory, annual report of Agent Buckley 209
Tule and Tejon Indians, statistics relating to 324, 344
Tule River Agency, California, annual report of Agent Belknap 76
Turtle Mountain country, Dakota, history of, and Congressional action relating to 38, 39
[illegible] Reserve, Dakota, Executive order relating to 299
Two Kettles at Cheyenne River Agency, number of 80

U.

Ukies, statistics relating to 324, 344
Umatilla Agency, Oregon, annual report of Agent Sommerville 199
Umatillas, statistics concerning 346, 354
Umpquas, Sinslaws, and Coos belonging to Siletz Agency, but off reservation 190
statistics relating to 336, 354
Uintah Valley Agency, Utah, annual report of Agent Davis 197
Utes of Uintah Valley Agency, number and status of 198
Uncapapa Sioux at Standing Rock Agency, number of 105
Union Agency, Indian Territory, annual report of Agent Tufts 145
Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming, route and business of, &c 600
Union Pacific Railroad Company, debt of, to the Government, &c 653
differences of opinion as to the amounts due to, for Government service, &c 653
disastrous financial complications may result from failure to refund debt of, &c 653
diversion of business from, to other roads 652
dividends of 650
earnings and expenses of 648-650
fast trains of, reduction of time secured by, &c 652
feeding lines of, promise to be profitable, &c 646-648
floating debt of 645
freight and passenger rates of 652
funded debt of 645
investments of, and income therefrom 645
land grant to, condition of 653-655
sales of land under 658, 659
lands granted to, character of 655-659
litigation of, causes and character of, &c 659-663
mileage allowances of 651
Pullman's contract with, &c 652
relations between, and Government, never satisfactory 653
second mortgage-bonds of, fall due in 1895, principal and interest of 653
"so-called Thurman act" respecting, failure of, to settle questions between the company and Government, &c 653
stock and bonds owned by 646
"tripartite alliance" of, with the Chicago and Rock Island and the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Companies, history of the, &c 641-644
Union Pacific to the Yellowstone Park, railroad from, &c 601
Utah, a commission loyal to the Constitution and laws should be appointed by President for the government of, &c 636, 637
act creating Territory of, nullification of provisions of, &c 628
provisions of, &c 628
August (1882) elections in, failure to hold, &c 629
church and state in, union of, &c 629
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in, an ordinance incorporating 631, 632
Deseret University of, veto by governor of, of act providing new buildings for, &c 635
difficulties of Congress in ascertaining wants of, &c 636
Edmunds' law for, a step in the right direction, &c 637
commissioners under, faithfully performed their duties, &c 637
education in, sectarian character of, &c 635
future of, &c 637
governor of, duties of, &c 627
recommendation of, that United States military be placed under United States marshal, &c 628
should Congress intend to execute its laws in, &c 636
to enable him to execute the laws in 629
"irrepressible conflict" in, &c 627
laws in, Mormon officers of Territory combine to defeat execution of, &c 629, 633, 634
for the establishment of religion, if legislature should refuse to repeal, should be abolished by Congress, &c 636
legislative council for, appointed by President of the United States, should compile a code of laws for, in unison with civilization, &c 636
legislature for, a monogamous, returned under the Edmunds' law, &c 636
appointed by president of Mormon church, &c 636
denies the right of the governor of, to nominate Territorial officers, &c 628
duty of, under law of 1882, &c 503
if it fail in its duties under act of 1882, stringent measures will be recommended for the suppression of polygamy, &c 503

Page.

Utah, legislation for, should be abolished if it refuses to repeal laws for the establishment of religion, &c
violates Constitution of the United States in making laws respecting religion, &c 630, 634
wholly composed of Mormons, &c 503
Mormon church of, aggrandisement of, by Territorial legislature, &c 634
formally declared sovereign in, &c 634
United States lands in Territory, appropriated by, &c 634, 635
value of its real estate, &c 632
Mormonism, history of, &c 630
Mormons' "fanatical dream of polygamic empire," &c 630
Mormons of, disfranchisement of, will destroy their influence, &c 501
doctrinal belief of, &c 502
opposed to non-sectarian education, &c 635
suits of, against Utah Commission, &c 504
Perpetual Emigration Fund Company of, under the Mormon church, incorporated to promote, facilitate, and accomplish immigration of the poor, &c 634
Polygamists in, disfranchisement of, &c 637
Polygamous marriages in, have declined in number, &c 504
Polygamy in, act of July 1, 1862, to punish and prevent the practice of, &c 632, 633
a shame to humanity and a by-word and reproach among civilized nations, &c 635
dangers and troubles from, &c 635
laws relating to 499–501
the maintenance for so many years of so odious a doctrine and practice as, one of the marvels of the Nineteenth Century, &c 502
statement and views of Utah Commission respecting, &c 499
United States laws and decisions of Supreme Court prohibiting, pronounced by Mormon legislature of, unconstitutional, improvident, mischievous, and dangerous, &c 634
taught and practiced in, &c 633
remedy of the troubles in, &c 636
territorial government of, an unfaithful agent for thirty years of Congress, &c 636
unlawful character of, &c 629, 635
Territory of, date of organization of, &c 628
United States laws for, combination to nullify, &c 627, 633, 634
repeal of all, asked for by governor of, &c 636
unanimity of Mormon population in refusing to obey, &c 629
unusual condition of society in, questions arising under, &c 627
Utah Commission, Edmunds' law creating, a step in the right direction, &c 637
governor of Utah testifies to its faithful performance of its duties, &c 637
Mormon suits against, &c 504
municipal elections held under regulations of, &c 503, 637
report of the 499
for 1882, recommendations of, &c 502, 503
revised registration under, &c 503, 637
success of, &c 637
will, if Mormon legislature fails in its duties under act of 1882, recommend stringent measures for the suppression of polygamy, &c 503
Ute Commission abolished March 15, 1883 55, 56
Utes, Capote, at Southern Ute Agency, number of 78
Colorow, and his band of, willing to settle at Uintah Valley Agency 199
Southern, at Southern Ute Agency, number of 78
should be reimbursed for expenditures made for surveys and improvements 55
statistics relating to 326, 338, 344, 354, 356
Tabequache, of Ouray Agency, status of 195, 247

V.

Vacation of four months recommended for school at Colorado River Agency on account of extreme heat 62
Vaccinated, 400 Pimas and Maricopas last spring 65
Vaccination of nearly all Mescalero Apaches 176
Village, Fort Berthold Indians compelled to live crowded in 90
Villages, Pimas and Maricopas live in, during winter and remove to their farms in summer 64
Visits of Indians to other reservations detrimental to progress 165
Voth, H., missionary teacher of night-school at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, report of 126

W.

Wacoes at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, number of 128
statistics relating to 330
Wadsworth, F. M., Siletz Agency, Oregon, annual report of 187
Wagons issued to deserving Indians at Lemhi Agency, a great incentive to industry 113
259 owned by Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, Indian Territory 122
Waite, Morrison R., Chief Justice of the United States, visits Yellowstone National Park, &c 491
Walla-Wallas, statistics concerning 336, 356
War captives held in slavery by Navajos 179
Department to Interior, transfer of military property at Fort Hall from the charge of 112
Sitting Bull and band from charge of 105
Warm Springs Agency, Oregon, annual report of Agent Smith 191
Indians at Warm Springs Agency, number of 191
statistics concerning 336, 340, 356
Wacoes at Warm Springs Agency, number of 191
statistics concerning 336, 340, 356

Page.

Water obtained at Rosebud Agency at great inconvenience 99
on Navajo Reservation not fit for even animals to drink 177
supply, good, needed on Pawnee Reserve 135
improved, greatly needed on Ponca Reserve 134
works at Rosebud Agency, sensible and economical plan suggested for 99
on Ponca Reserve, very inadequate 134
Weeminuches at Southern Ute Agency, number of 78
Wells, artesian, very much needed on Crow Creek Reserve 87
sunk on Pawnee Reserve, under direction of agency physician 135
Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada, second annual report of Agent Mayhugh 199
Shoshones show unusual interest in the education of their children 171
Wheat could be very profitably cultivated at Lower Brulé Agency 88
Whisky and crime unknown on Pine Ridge Reservation 94
dealer arrested at Flathead Agency 159
prosecuted at Mackinac Agency 158
dealers, four arrested and prosecuted for selling liquor to Tonkawas 195
four to be tried at Wichita court for selling to Cheyennes and Arapahoes 123
have ample opportunity to escape punishment at Union Agency, Indian Territory 146
two arrested at Warm Springs Agency; nominal fines 198
prosecuted and convicted by agent of Tule River last fall 78
vigorously dealt with at Quapaw Agency 143
sold to Indians of Sisseton Agency in Brown's Valley 104
Utah by Mormons 195
the bane of the Michigan Indians 158
cause of most crimes committed by Indians 191, 198
traffic a curse to Hoopa Indians 71
among Mission Indians suppressed in great measure by prosecution 74
New York Indians impossible to suppress 183
Red Cliff Indians decreasing 217
at Fort Belknap Agency carried on quite successfully 169
Uintah Valley Agency difficult to suppress 199
doing great injury to Lac du Flambeau Indians 217
flourishing at Fort Peck Agency 103
not altogether suppressed at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency 153
still flourishing among Round Valley Indians 76
the chief trouble at Tonkawa Agency, Texas 195
greatest obstacle to improvement of Lemhi Indians 114
main obstacle to civilization of Indians of Pima and Maricopa Agency 64
very extensive at Union Agency, Indian Territory, with attendant evils 142
with Indians considered a "trivial offense" by United States district judge of San Francisco 74
with Indians should be punished more severely 4, 190
Whisky. (*See* Intemperance and liquors.)
White Earth Agency, Minnesota, second annual report of Agent Luse 158
Reserve, Minnesota, Executive order restoring part of public domain 48, 231
White man in jail at Quinaielt Agency for murder of an Indian 208
White Mountain Apaches permitted to locate 60 miles from San Carlos Agency at request of General Crook 66
status and character of 67
White River Utes of Uintah Valley Agency, number and status of 199
Whites, about 3,000, lawfully within Union Agency, Indian Territory 145
and Hoopa Indians, friendly relations between 70
Indians of Fort Belknap Agency, friendly relations between 169
arrest of two, for stealing horses from Cheyennes and Arapahoes 123
commit extensive depredations upon lands of Union Agency, Indian Territory 146
contact of Indians of Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency with, not beneficial 153
demoralization of Indians of San Carlos Agency by contact with 67
encroachments of, upon Lemhi Reservation 113
have purchased most of the lands of Pueblo of San Ildefonso 162
in fraudulent possession of lands of North Carolina Cherokees 189
interfere too much with Indians of Colville Agency 201
trespassing upon timber of Cœur d'Alène Reserve 200
very anxious for Umatilla Indians' lands 190
with their cattle intrude upon Grand Ronde Reserve 194
Wichitas, at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency, number of 123
statistics relating to 330, 340, 348
Wichumni, Kaweah, and King's River Indians, statistics relating to 324
Wicks, J. B., Episcopal missionary at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, report of 131
Wilbur, Agent, well-deserved tribute to long and faithful service of 210
Wilcox, P. P., San Carlos Agency, Arizona, annual report of 65
Wilkinson, George W., Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska, annual report of 163
Winnebagoes of Omaha Agency, status of 164
statistics relating to 334, 354
"Winona Lodge," built for Indian girls at Hampton, Va 238
Witchcraft, Mescaleros firm believers in 176
Wood, 900 cords cut and sold by Devil's Lake Agency, averaging $4 a cord 83
Wood, Oliver, Neah Bay and Quinaielt Agency, Washington Territory, annual report of Agent 201
Woodin, Lewellyn E., Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Consolidated Agency, Indian Territory, annual report of 133
Wool clip of Navajos this year 800,000 pounds 180
6,000 pounds clipped and sold to trader by Indians of Southern Ute Agency this year 78
Wright, James G., Rosebud Agency, Dakota, annual report of 96
Wyandottes at Quapaw Agency, number and status of 146
statistics relating to 330, 348
Wylackies, statistics relating to 324, 344

Page.
Wyoming, agricultural resources of, &c 602–604
area of 559
areas and mean heights of 564
artesian wells in, great success of, &c 612
banks of, list of 615
cattle in, contagious diseases among, unknown 585
raising in, associated management of, &c 577
business of, surpasses by far every other industry, &c 575
estrays and mavericks of, &c 580
history and present condition of, &c 576
how conducted, &c 577
large companies engaged in 582
opportunities for the investment of moderate capital in 583
pastoral advantages for 585
statistics of, &c 585
slaughtering in 586
Central Pacific Railroad in, building of, &c 601
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in, &c 602
cities, towns, camps, and forts of, &c 561, 567
climate of, effect of, upon various diseases, &c 569, 570
remarkable, &c 560, 568–575
cultivable acreage of 560
debt of counties of 614
Delegate of, to Congress, official count of elections of, from organization of Territory 613
exhibit of, at the Denver Mining and Industrial Exhibition one of the centers of attraction 599
farm products of, not exported, &c 602
fish, nearly all the streams of, abound in, &c 624
game in 624, 625
geography of, &c 561–568
governor of, report of 559–625
horse-racing in, among ranchmen 589–591
Indians in, robberies by, of the cattle of ranchmen increasing, &c 608
irrigation companies formed in, &c 604
legislature of, names of members of 615
live-stock interests of; &c 575–591
meteorological observations taken at Fort Laramie, &c 571
Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad in, &c 622
minerals of, &c 560, 591–600
mining districts of 564
miscellaneous information respecting, &c 612
more than one-fifth of, covered with timber, &c 561
mountains of 563
officers of, list of 614, 615
Oregon Short Line Railroad in, route of, &c 601
towns along, &c 562
population of 559–612
precious and superior metals in, abundant, and on the high road to development, &c 591
public lands in, how settled, and practices of stockmen upon 604–608
school statistics of 613
questions of public policy for, &c 604
railroad in, from the Union Pacific to the Yellowstone Park 601
railroads of, &c 600–602
rainfall, temperature, &c., at Cheyenne, &c 573, 574
sheep husbandry in, expenses and profit of 589
steadily growing in favor 587
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad in, &c 602
statistics of, real and personal property 615–624
school, &c 616–624
tax levy, &c 615–624
stock-raising the chief industry of 559
timber in, considerable bodies of 625
Union Pacific Railroad in, route and business of, &c 600
United States mail service in, inadequate, irregular, &c 611
wild game in, destruction of, &c 624
laws for the protection of, &c 624
once abundant, but now scarce, &c 624
Wyoming and Montana Railroad in, &c 602
Yellowstone National Park, government management and proposed extension of, fully discussed, &c 609
jurisdiction over, proposition of, respecting, &c 609
nineteen-twentieths of, in, &c 609

Y.

Yakama Agency, Washington Territory, annual report of Agent Milroy 209
Yakamas, statistics concerning 338, 358
Yankton Agency, Dakota, second annual report of Agent Ridpath 110
Yanktonnais Sioux from Fort Peck Agency, Montana, to Standing Rock, transfer of 386 105
Yellowstone National Park, annual report of superintendent of the 487
assistant superintendents of, disposition of, and permanent accommodations for, &c 489
salaries of, inadequate, &c 489

Yellowstone National Park, Chief Justice of United States and Senators visit, &c .....
erection of buildings in, &c .....
game in, slaughter of, practically suspended, &c .....
General and Lieutenant-General of the Army and staff visit, &c..
government and protection of people of, laws relating to .....
government, management, and proposed extension of, fully discussed, &c .....
headquarters of, &c .....
hotel company, elegant building of, for the accommodation of tourists, &c., at .....
improvement company of, much dissatisfaction with and resentment against .....
jurisdiction over, proposition of Wyoming respecting, &c .....
nineteen-twentieths of, in Wyoming, &c .....
Northern Pacific Railroad, a branch of, constructed within eight miles of Mammoth Hot Springs, &c .....
President Arthur and suite visit, &c .....
protection and improvement of, division of responsibility for the, between two departments of Government unwise, &c .....
road-making and bridge-building in, &c .....
tourists visiting the .....
Young, John, Blackfeet Agency, Montana, annual report of .....
Yuma Reserve, Arizona, Executive order establishing .....
Yumas at San Carlos Agency, status and condition of .....
statistics relating to .....

Z.

Zia, general condition of Pueblo of, &c .....
Zuñi, general condition of Pueblo of, &c .....
Reserve, New Mexico, Executive order defining .....

O

DOES NOT DISAPPEAR